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The North-China Herald

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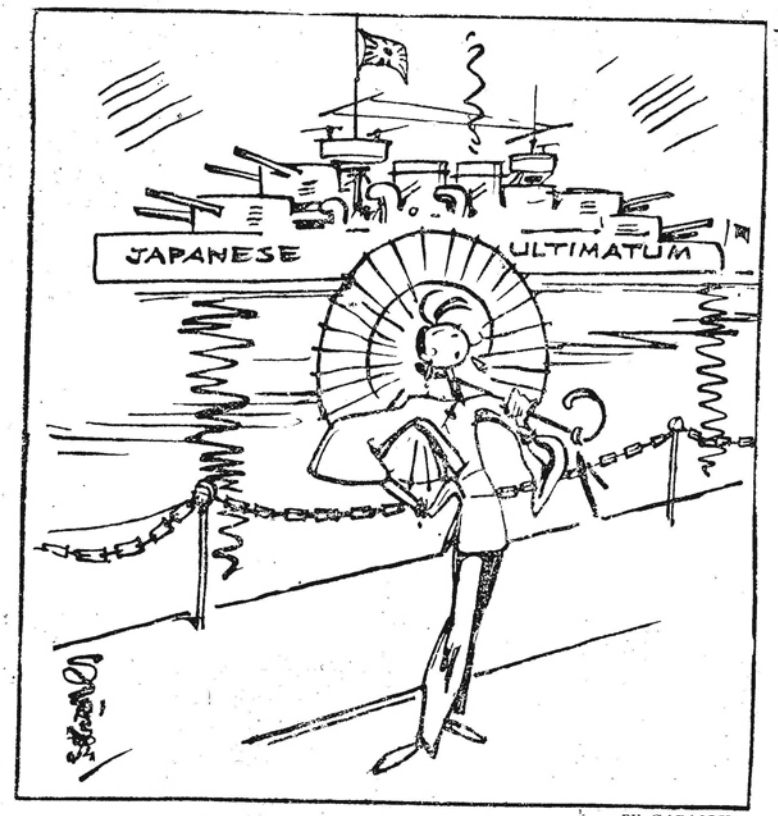

And How Many Times I Told Him "NO" BY SAPAJOU.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

To Nanking

Mr. Sun Fo seems to have so far succeeded in his mission to Hangchow in that General Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Wang Ching-wei have actually proceeded to Nanking. In view of the menacing situation on the Yangtze and, in particular, the disquieting news from the Hankow area, the sooner the leading men of affairs in China can get together and make some kind of effort to tackle the situation, the better it will be. The uneasiness of the military commanders who have to face the prospects of retrenchment is significant of the difficulties to be encountered. Anxiety lest China should be on the verge of yet another internecine conflict between rival militarists cannot be kept down in such circumstances. The danger of a wholesale defection of troops to the communist forces is plain. If General Chiang Kai-shek and his new associates can help the Sun Fo administration to get firmly into the saddle or, failing that, pave the way for the establishment of some kind of emergency regime capable of giving practical attention to the problems so pressingly active, their journey to Nanking may prove to be highly important.

A Shot in the Dark

It is believed that sober elements at Nanking and responsible Chinese business men in Shanghai are vigorously opposing the idea of breaking off diplomatic relations with Japan. It is to be hoped that they will carry the day. Such an act may be and has been, before now, an almost academic gesture involving neither country in little difficulty or embarrassment. It is usually in such cases that a Government is prepared to resort to it. No-one however would be prepared lightly to assume that the formal breach with Japan would be so free from consequences. To begin with there is the difficulty of interpreting the step to the ignorant masses who might imagine that it was tantamount to a declaration of war or even worse. Moreover as Japanese interests are so closely interwoven with those of other foreigners and, indeed, the Chinese themselves, questions might arise to prevent the Japanese Government from regarding the issue as purely one of diplomatic technique. Chinese who are disposed to launch the missile and trust to luck that nothing happens, are doing their country little service. Such a shot in the dark might be highly dangerous. The events of the last few months have surely made it clear that dependence on Japanese inability to act up to the realities of a situation is singularly unwise.

Chinese Govt. Bonds

The fact that an official statement has been issued by the Ministry of Finance in Nanking with reference to the future integrity of Chinese Government Bonds had the expected effect upon the local market on Jan. 25. From the time it was announced in these columns that there was definite reason to believe that finally instructions would be given to the Inspector-General of Customs which would place him in the position more or less of personal trustee for interest and sinking fund, many of the elements tending towards weakness have been discounted. This is not to say that individual operators have not attempted to manipulate the market to suit their own book and of course, shares have been affected thereby. By translating what so far have been hopes and rumours into concrete instructions there has been a renewal of confidence, this being seen in the appearance of the genuine investor in the market. An advance in prices has been a renewal of confidence, this being seen in the appearance of the genuine investor in the market. An advance in prices has accordingly been registered. This is a specially satisfactory feature of the case at the present juncture when cash becomes more and more in demand to meet China New Year calls, and it should have a strengthening effect in cases where bank notes are believed to be largely secured on these bonds.

Hupeh Reds

Readers of the outport correspondence of the "North-China Daily News" will not be surprised at the news emanating from Hankow that the Hupeh military authorities have decided upon completely blockading Huangpei. The growth of the bandit-Communist menace in Hupeh, and also in certain sections of Honan has become a matter for grave concern, for particularly in the case of the former the further advance of the substantial communist armies southward would have the effect of imperilling the safety of the Wuhan cities, where owing to the presence of large numbers of refugees from the flooded areas—all of whom have not yet been sent back to their homes—a fruitful source of disorder is at hand. How far the provincial authorities will succeed in whatever move they make against the Communists remains to be seen, but they would have a much better chance of handling a grave situation if they had behind them the authority of a government in Nanking and the possibility of adequate reinforcement. The responsibility lies as much with the national as with the provincial leaders to see that something is done to curb this growing menace and the sooner Nanking finds itself with a government of authority the better for the internal peace of the country.

Noise in Shanghai

Further letters have appeared on the subject of noise in Shanghai. It certainly seems as if the campaign so successfully initiated by the Municipal Police a year or so ago could be stimulated with effect. In the French Concession, in particular, the clanging of the tramcar gongs is carried to the point of turning Avenue Joffre up to a late hour into a veritable inferno for the luckless residents in that thoroughfare. On other main roads the constant din of honking motor-cars and tramway gongs is injurious to the health of people who cling to the—possibly old-fashioned—notion that slumber at night-time is a necessity. No one fails to recognise that the busy traffic of a busy place like Shanghai cannot be free from noise. It is not unreasonable to suggest however that the police or other authorities could reduce the element of unnecessary stridency which marks the performances of too many of the drivers, public or private.

The British Charge D'Affaires

The versatility of the British Charge d'Affaires who will act during Sir Miles Lampson's absence on leave in England was noted in the brief account given by Reuter in announcing the appointment. Mention was, however, not made of one short pasage in the diplomatic career of Mr. Ingram. Just before he came to China and after he had left Berlin he was at the Foreign Office itself. There he served in the News Department under Sir Arthur Willert and it fell to his lot to give daily interviews to journalists in London on the subject of British policy and other matters within the purview of his department. Journalists who came in contact with him found him remarkably appreciative of their needs and ready to meet them. Specially will they recall the trouble which he took to unravel for them the intricacies of Afghan politics at the time when Amanullah's experiment with bowler hats and the abolition of the *purdah* was coming to a disastrous end leading to the historic evacuation by air of a number of European and Indian women and children from Kabul.

David Whamond

A correspondent writes:—There can have been few better known or better beloved men in Shanghai or Hankow than "Sandy" Whamond as he was known to his many friends and no obituary notice can adequately convey the sense of loss and shock that his death has meant to these friends. In his make-up there was not room for pettiness of spirit: he was retiring by nature but of strong purpose: a staunch heart and a loyal friend: a ready hand and heart. Kipling writes:

"One man in a thousand, Solomon says,
Will stick more close than a brother,
And it's worth while seeking him half your days
If you find him before the other.
Nine hundred and ninety-nine depend
On what the world sees in you,
But the Thousandth Man will stand your friend
With the whole round world again you."

That was Whamond.

Dartmoor Riot

Some astonishment will be felt at reading of how the convicts at Dartmoor Prison staged a rebellion along lines rendered classic by similar events in prisons of other countries. At the same time it is a little difficult to believe that the quality of the food given them is the real cause for their outbreak, for a prisoner's dietary is the matter of very strict regulation, the slightest divergence from which even on the complaint of a single prisoner is closely investigated. The fact that approximately one-quarter of the rioting convicts were injured before the warders, reinforced by police, succeeded in quelling the outbreak is indicative of the seriousness of the matter and the one pleasing feature in the affair was the heroism of the prisoner, Donovan, who, at the risk of his own life, saved that of the Commissioner. There will, of course, be a close inquiry into the whole of the matter, and if it is found that the men's complaint regarding the quality of the food was well founded there will be serious trouble for somebody.

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CHINESE POLITICS

LEADERS BACK IN NANKING

General Chiang Mentioned as Chairman of National Defence Committee: Eugene Chen Resigns

The Chinese political situation was considerably stabilised during the week with the arrival in Nanking of Mr. Wang Ching-wei and General Chiang Kai-shek, the latter having agreed to return to the capital following a conference at Hangchow where he received Mr. Wang, Mr. Sun Fo and other national and party leaders. Further strength was given the Government by the announcement that Dr. Huang Han-liang, Minister of Finance, has withdrawn his resignation but, on the other hand, the diplomatic situation does not look very bright. Mr. Sun Fo has resigned and Mr. Eugene Chen has tendered his resignation as Foreign Minister because Nanking refuses to accede to his demand that diplomatic relations with Japan should be severed.

It is understood that Mr. Ma Chao-chun, Mayor of Nanking, Mr. Chin Cheng, vice-president of the Legislative Yuan, and Mr. Chen Yi, vice-minister for Home Affairs and concurrently Chief of Police at Nanking, are all resigning.

It is reported that Mr. Fu Ping-chan, political vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, has already tendered his resignation.

Up to the present Mr. Hu Han-min, who, together with General Chiang and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, comprise the standing committee and the Central Executive Committee and the Central Political Council, has shown no inclination to return to Nanking but efforts continue to be made to persuade him to come. Likewise, attempts are being made to secure the attendance of General Yen Hsi-shan and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.

Mr. Hu Han-min's Defence

Denying that his refusal to go to Nanking has obstructed the progress of the National Government, Mr. Hu Han-min, has issued an official statement saying that the government can be carried on without his presence in the capital.

Mr. Hu points out that the National Government is functioning under the direction and guidance of the Executive Yuan which is responsible not to Mr. Hu Han-min, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, and General Chiang Kai-shek, but to the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang, of whose standing committee the three leaders are members. This does not mean, in the opinion of Mr. Hu, that these three men make up the entire Council but that other high officials are also members of the Central Political Council.

Messrs. Hu Han-min and Wang Ching-wei and General Chiang Kai-shek, he claims, serve as members of the standing committee of the Central Political Council. They do not control the Council but merely act as chairman by rotation during the meetings. Mr. Hu explained that the Council could get along without the three members of the Standing Committee and that their absence was remedied by the appointment of a Special Committee of the Central Political Council, which could carry on Governmental and Party affairs without interruption.

For this reason Mr. Hu is apparently of the opinion that by remaining in Hongkong he cannot be held responsible for holding up the work of the Nanking National Government. His statement, it seems, is a reply to the charges of Mr. Sun Fo and other Nanking officials who insinuate that Mr. Hu Han-min shirks his responsibility by living in this colony.

Friends of Mr. Hu declare that he has high blood pressure, to cure which expert medical treatment is necessary. If the Kuomintang leader resumes active political life, he will be subject to a complete breakdown.

Rumours to the effect that Canton is contemplating another separatist movement from Nanking are vigorously denied, the party and government officials there having signified their intention to support the National Government.

1. Leaders in Capital

Enthusiastic receptions were extended to General Chiang and Mr. Wang Ching-wei upon their arrival in Nanking. The latter, together with Mrs. Wang and Dr. Tsu Min-yi, arrived by train and General and Mrs. Chiang arrived in their private aeroplane. Mr. Wang praised General Chiang's determination in his sincere co-operation with the Government in the task of national salvation and said that in the present crisis every leader should proceed to the capital to offer his opinions and help to the nation.

Before the serious and urgent business of Government began, a small group of political leaders found time to pay a visit to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's mausoleum to pay their respects to the founder of the Kuomintang. It was a sad little procession. Owing to his weak state of health, Mr. Wang Ching-wei has to be carried up the hill in a sedan chair and, as he was proceeding slowly along the path behind the mausoleum, he was so overcome with emotion that he wept profusely. The affecting scene brought tears to the eyes of every one of the party and a halt was called while all stood for a few moments in silence.

Afterwards there was an informal conference which broke up without any concrete decisions having been reached.

The first meeting of the National Government Council since its appointment at the New Year was held on Jan. 23, the chairman, Mr. Lin Sen, presiding. The attendance included General Feng Yu-hsiang, General Chen Chien, and General Li Lieh-chun. The agenda was confined to confirmation of appointments made by the National Government during the month.

According to well-informed circles a National Defence Committee will shortly be organised. The matter is to be brought up for approval at a meeting of the standing committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in the near future.

At present views are being freely exchanged between leaders regarding the scope and organisation of the new committee. General Chiang Kai-shek is mentioned as the most likely candidate for the chairmanship of this committee.

Mr. T. V. Soong, former Minister of Finance, has been appointed Minister to France, a post which has been left vacant for some months.

Check to Manchuria

The Government has now taken steps to check the independence movement in Manchuria. It is proposed to issue a mandate for the arrest of all those considered responsible for fostering the movement. It is not suggested that it will be possible to effect the arrests, but, when the mandate has been issued, the Government will notify the Powers that China cannot recognise any treaty or agreement made between foreign countries and those persons against whom orders of arrest issued.

It is understood that those on the black-list of persons against whom orders of arrest will be issued include Mr. Henry Pu Yi (Hsuan-tung), the Ex-Emperor; Cheng Hsiao-hsu, tutor to Mr. Henry Pu Yi; General Hsi Chia, chairman of Kirin province under Japanese protection; Prince Tai Li and Prince Tai Tao, uncles of the Ex-Emperor; Dr. Chao Hsin-po; General Tsang Shih-yi, chairman of Fengtien province under Japanese protection; and General Chang Ching-hui, governor of the Harbin special area who has assumed the chairmanship of Heilungkiang at the of the Japanese.

Resignations Rejected

Nanking, Jan. 25.

Although at a late hour to-night the emergency meeting of the Central Executive Committee was still in progress and official announcements are still pending the United Press learns authoritatively that the resignation of Messrs. Sun Fo and Eugene Chen have been rejected.

The conference reached the following decisions:

1. That temporarily, at least there will be no severance of diplomatic relations between China and Japan.

2. Positive defence measures will be taken in the case of a Japanese attempt to seize Shanghai.

3. Protection will be given to the patriotic activities of the people which are within the bounds of law. However, there will be given to the patriotic acivities of the people which are within the bounds of law. However, there will be vigorous suppression of illegal and unreasonable anti-Japanese activities.

Mr. Eugene Chen, who has resigned as Minister for Foreign Affairs, issued the following statement to-day:—

"In trying to deal with the formidable situation created by Japanese violence in Manchuria, General Chiang Kai-shek has followed a passive policy that culminated—the day after I assumed office—in the Japanese capture and occupation of Chinchow, which had then ceased to be the mere name of a city in Manchuria and had become a symbol of China under scourage of a savage and ruthless invasion.

"In accordance with the decision of the Shanghai Peace Conference which condemned this passive policy and insisted on a policy of resistance, I have striven to secure the adoption of a positive policy in the form of a severence of diplomatic relations for the specific purpose of creating, along with other measures involved in a positive policy, a situation that would necessitate the summoning of a conference under the Nine-Power Treaty and perhaps the Kellogg Pact.

"Such a conference is perhaps the only method by which China can hope to bring about a just and satisfactory settlement of the Manchuria question.

"But severance of diplomatic relations has been and is being opposed by General Chiang Kai-shek. His opposition is so categorical and uncompromising that he has not hesitated publicly to express himself in a manner that, while gravely hampering me in the conduct of China's foreign policy vis-a-vis Japan, is tantamount to an invitation to the Japanese militarists to do as they please since no resistance will be offered.

"This attitude of General Chiang Kai-shek towards severance of diplomatic relations is a logical outcome of his passive policy and it has much to do with the present Japanese menace to Shanghai. And I have to warn the Nation that a further logical outcome of this passive policy of General Chiang Kai-shek will probably be the acceptance of the Japanese demand for the forcible suppression of the national movement which exists throughout China entirely as a result of Japan's acts of brute force and intolerable violence against China.

"As General Chiang Kai-shek, in whom all real power resides, is opposed to my foreign policy, I have tendered my resignation as Minister for Foreign Affairs. (Signed) Eugene Chen"—Kuo Min.

CHINESE RAILWAY CO-ORDINATION

Important Conference Opens at Nanking

Nanking, Jan. 19.

Co-ordination between all the national railways and more effective co-operation with all transportation agencies are the aims of the freight transportation conference which is now being held here.

Representatives are attending from the Nanking-Shanghai Railway, the Peking-Hankow Railway, the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the Peking-Mukden Railway, the Peking-Suiyuan Railway and the Lunghai and Kiao-tse Railways.

In opening the conference, Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, the Minister of Railways declared that the purpose of the conference was to expedite freight traffic and to relieve freight congestion as well as to meet the actual demand for the transportation of freight. To achieve these purposes, he said, closer and better co-ordination between the different railways was necessary, and effective co-operation with transportation agencies and industrial and financial organisations must be secured.

The conference is expected to continue for one week during which time plans will be formulated for the closed working of the railways and the shipping companies.—Reuter.

CORRUPTION TO BE ELIMINATED

Nanking, Jan. 21.

The Government issued a mandate to-day announcing its determination to eliminate corruption in the Government. All local officials are ordered to report direct to the Gocome to their notice so that those vernment cases of corruption which concerned may be severely punished.—Reuter.

ROLLING STOCK HELD

Nanking, Jan. 22.

The Ministry of Railways officially announced to-day that troops are still detaining 31 locomotives, 28 passenger cars, and 965 freight cars.—Reuter.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Domestic Bond Drawing to be Made as Usual in Shanghai

Whilst it is admitted that the National Government is facing a serious financial crisis, prospects during the past week were undoubtedly much brighter than during the previous week, but perhaps the most hopeful indication of a return to normalcy was a declaration by Kuo Min that the Ministry of Finance had announced that public drawings for the redemption of principal and payment of interest on domestic loans, falling due within the present month, would be held as usual in Shanghai. The total amount of interest and redemption payments thus met, it was stated, would be $16,489,780.

The Government at Nanking have intimated that they agree to the terms proposed by the bankers in Shanghai. Those terms are:

1. That there should be no moratorium.

2. Regulations should be devised to ensure that revenue collections are paid over to cover the amount required for service of the Domestic Bonds as hitherto.

3. The Government's funds shall be maintained by the Central Bank of China, the Vice-President of which shall be a nominee of the bankers.

It is understood that there was some discussion over the possibility of speeding up the collections but no agreement was reached and it was treated as a point reserved.

Chinese banking interests have definitely agreed to advance the Government a minimum of $7,500,000 monthly for two months in order to tide over the present financial crisis, according to Dr. Huang Han-liang, Minister of Finance.

Leading Banker's Statement

Dealing with the crisis, Mr. Chang Kai-ngau, general manager of the Bank of China, said:—

The crisis that has recently occurred with respect to Chinese Government domestic bonds is the natural consequence of the government financial methods followed ever since the year 1926. At the Economic Conference held in 1927, the bankers urged the Government to cut down expenditure to a maximum of $16,000,000 a month, but from then on to 1930 the monthly expenditure varied between twenty and thirty million dollars. In 1930, when the Nanking Government was at war with General Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Shi-shan, a bankers' representative was sent to Nanking to urge that the country's resources should not continue to be wasted in internal warfare, and I and my financial colleagues later urged General Chiang Kai-shek to limit Government expenditure to a reasonable amount. With the advent of the trouble with Japan last September a situation arose in which the bankers felt it necessary to advise the Government that further issues of domestic bonds were for the time being no longer possible, and the Government was urged to curtail its expenditure. As a result of the peace conference with Canton a National Financial Commission was formed to exercise close supervision over Government expenditure and to approve government bond issues.

Realising that, in the absence of proper guarantees to the bankers regarding expenditure, the Government would be unable to secure financial assistance from the banks, the Government authorities a week ago (Tuesday, January 12) disclosed their intention to suspend service on government domestic bonds by declaring a moratorium. This was, of course, a most serious situation, which I, in company with the other bankers, had to consider. As far as our Bank was concerned the position was as follows. Since April 1, 1928, this Bank has at regular intervals publicly announced its reserves against note issue, taking 60 per cent. as cash reserve and 40 per cent. as security reserve. A portion of the security reserve has consisted of Chinese Government domestic bonds, the Bank valuing them for this purpose at the current market price. Recently, however, the price of bonds has fluctuated violently, and, as a result, it has been necessary to make frequent changes and additions to maintain the security reserve against note issue. This has required constant attention and was, in practice, inconvenient. Ever since we established the system of official inspection of our note reserves, the public have shown complete confidence in our bank notes. When we heard of the Government's intention to declare a moratorium we realised that if this measure were carried out the bonds would entirely lose their standing as security suitable for our note issue reserve, and accordingly we wrote to the Note Inspection Committee informing them that we had taken out all the domestic bonds in our security reserve and substituted gold bonds and other commercial securities.

It has been suggested that in announcing the action we had taken our Bank was disregarding the interests of bondholders, but this is far from being the case. The responsibility for maintaining the value of domestic bonds rests primarily with the government. I have consistently urged the government to follow sound principles of national finance, and I have warned our leaders of the consequences of a failure to do so. As soon as the government let it be known that they intended to declare a moratorium it was clear that they did not appreciate their responsibilities. The leading bankers, including myself, at once discussed the situation and arrangements were made to impress upon the government the serious consequences that would follow from the declaration of a moratorium. At the same time, it was arranged that the bond market should be closed until the situation had cleared. We had in mind throughout the probable effect of these developments on the Shanghai money market, and the attitude we adopted was that which we considered would best safeguard the interests not only of the financial community but also of the holders of domestic bonds. Our anticipation in these respects has undoubtedly been justified by the results that have been obtained.

As a result of these negotiations the government has now informed the bankers that the loan service for domestic bonds will be fully maintained, so that the worst of the crisis is now over. It is good news that the Government has given up the idea of a moratorium, but this should not be regarded as in any sense a victory over the Government. The public as a whole should continue to co-operate with the object of strengthening the economic order, and emphasising the urgent need of government financial reconstruction. The holders of government bonds have already shown their deep concern in these matters, and their influence may in the future be of the greatest value to the Government if it will adopt the necessary measures of retrenchment and reform.

Retrenchment Programme

A drastic retrenchment programme has been announced by the National Government in order to surmount the present financial difficulties.

It is understood that at a recent meeting of the Special Emergency Committee of the Central Political Council, the following general principles governing the enforcement of government economies were approved:—For the next six months, appropriations for all Yuans, Ministries and Commissions under the National Government shall be cut down to 50 per cent. of their normal figure; Appropriations for Chinese legations and consulates abroad shall, for the time being, be maintained at their present level; Central educational appropriations shall, for the time being, be maintained at their present level; All unnecessary Central Government organs shall be either abolished or amalgamated; all Chinese legations or consulates abroad, which are not absolutely necessary, shall be either abolished or amalgamated; Central Party appropriations shall be cut down to 50 per cent. of their normal figure; and The various Provincial and Municipal Governments shall likewise cut down their expenditures.

In pursuance of these general principles, the Executive Yuan adopted the following measures:—Office expenses shall be cut down to the lowest possible limit; Staffs shall be reduced in such a way that, after reduction, the total amount of salaries will be cut down by at least one-third of the present figure; The salaries of those who are retained shall be cut by at least 20 per cent; The various shall Ministries and Commissions shall submit detailed reports to the National Government regarding the reductions of expenditures actually effected; and The above measures shall come into effect from Jan. 21.

Five thousand civil servants will be thrown out of employment as the result of the retrenchment policy of the Government.

The retrenchment scheme has already been put into execution and the ministries of communications, industries, railways and foreign affairs have issued orders for the reduction of their staff by one-third.

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Other ministries are expected to follow suit shortly.

More than 20 auxiliary organisations are to be abolished.

The salaries of civil servants of all grades are to be cut from 20 to 40 per cent. while the various allowances now paid will be abolished altogether.

Army Reductions

A scheme was considered by General Chiang Kai-shek and Messrs. Wang Ching-wei and Sun Fo at Hangchow whereby the fullest measure of co-operation between Government and financial interests would be ensured. A complete readjustment of domestic loan payments, providing for extension of periods of redemption of principal and an appropriate reduction of interest and a domestic emergency loan to tide over the present national crisis were also discussed. Another important problem discussed was military reorganisation, it being generally recognised that, although China has a standing army of over 120 divisions, they are absolutely undependable for resisting foreign aggression, the morale of the soldiers being exceedingly poor and their military equipment, as well as munitions, being inadequate. The maintenance of such an army, it was agreed, was not only useless but a serious drain on the national treasury. Accordingly, it was decided to reduce the peace standing of the army to 80 divisions, which will be divided into two classes—"A" and "B". Each division of class "A" is to receive a monthly appropriation of $160,000 and those of "B" $120,000 each. A total of approximately $6,000,000 monthly in military expenditures may thus be cut down and the amount saved used for the purchase of munitions and equipment.

Representatives of various army divisions are opposed to any cut, pointing out that military expenses have been reduced to $18,000,000 a month and that the Government's new retrenchment policy calls for a further reduction of $2,000,000 which is far from being sufficient to meet the necessary expenditures of the different armies. General Ho Ying-ching, the War Minister, has issued a circular telegram explaining the situation and urging patience and co-operation. To date, he stated, the new Government had only $2,300,000 available for military expenditures and had been able to pay the bandit suppression force in Kiangsi only 50 per cent. of what they required. General Ho said the Government fully realised there was the danger of revenue seizures and mutinies by disaffected troops but he appealed for sympathy on the part of military commanders during the current trying period.

Nanking, according to the Canton Finance Commissioner, had agreed to allot a portion of the Canton Customs surplus for the use of the provincial government. Canton needed this money as a sinking fund to repay various military loans floated since 1928, including a loan by Nanking for more than $10 million. Money was also needed to maintain the 100,000 troops in the Liang Kuang as well as provide for the upkeep of the air force and the 4th Naval Squadron: it has yet to be decided who shall support the two latter units—Nanking or Canton.

Dr. Huang Han-liang, Minister of Finance, has telegraphed General Ho Chen-chun, chairman of the Hupeh provincial government, protesting against the detention of Government revenues for the payment of troops. The Government, he added, had already completed arrangements regarding financial matters.

Domestic Bond Service

In order to ensure continued and unimpaired service of the Government's domestic loan obligations, the Ministry of Finance has issued separate orders to the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, the Chief Inspectorate of Salt Revenue, and the Consolidated Tax Administration, instructing that sinking funds earmarked for the service of various domestic loans secured on the customs, salt and consolidated tax revenues shall, as heretofore, be paid over regularly to the Sinking Fund Commission for custody and that such payments shall under no circumstances be reduced, delayed or otherwise defaulted.

Reports are in circulation to the effect that General Chiang Tso-pin, until recently Chinese Minister to Japan, will shortly be appointed chairman of the Hupeh provincial government.

Mr. Tai Chi-tao, president of the Examination Yuan, who is now at Huchow, in Chekiang, recuperating his health, will shortly go abroad on an inspection tour. Mr. Tai is expected to leave early next month and will visit the Netherlands East Indies before proceeding to Europe and America.

THE SINO-JAPANESE CRISIS

Purpose of League Commission of Inquiry: Dr. Wellington Koo the Chinese Member

Attention in respect of the Sino-Japanese crisis during the past week was centred on the Shanghai troubles, an account of which appears in another section of this journal. The gravest anxiety has been caused by the tension of the strained relations between the two countries and the Chinese authorities have resorted to the most rigid precautionary measures. Garrisons at the various forts have been strengthened and in Nanking trenches have been dug and sandbag barricades erected in strategic points along the river front. The Japanese Consul-General has unofficially advised Japanese women and children to evacuate the capital.

While it is stated officially that the Government forces in Shanghai and Nanking are sufficient to cope with possible emergencies, a detachment of troops from the 19th Army has been rushed to Chenju, outside of Shanghai, to protect the radio station. The railway guards likewise have been reinforced.

Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, acting Minister of Navy, has come to Shanghai hurriedly but the nature of his mission has not been divulged.

Meanwhile, a Japanese cruiser, an aircraft carrier with seven aeroplanes and four destroyers have arrived in Shanghai.

While Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister to the United States, who is taking the place of Dr. Alfred Sze as chief Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, has intimated that he will not appeal immediately for the invocation of Article XVI of the League Covenant, which provides for the application of economic sanctions, against Japan, and the purpose of the League Commission of Inquiry has been outlined by M. Briand, Chinese newspapers declare that the Commission is too late and predict an unpleasant welcome for the members.

Eugene Chen's Proposals

Mr. Eugene Chen, the Foreign Minister in Nanking, presented to the informal conferences which are being held in the capital, three separate proposals, namely, (1) that China, for the time being, should not discuss the Manchurian issue with Japan but wait for an opportune moment when she is able to support her stand with armed force; (2) that China should sever diplomatic relations with Japan; and (3) that China should declare war against Japan. The first and third proposals were rejected and Mr. Chen argued that the second step should be supported if China were to uphold her dignity: he argued that any other country subjected to the same humiliation would take such a step. The opposition objected to the proposal on the ground that China was not prepared for such a drastic step and that such action would be dangerous: it was suggested that the matter should be carefully considered before a decision was reached. As no decision was reached, Mr. Chen tendered his resignation and came to Shanghai, where he was joined by Mr. Sun Fo.

Members of the League Commission of Inquiry met for the first time during the week, in Geneva, for the purpose of organising and deciding upon the extent and procedure of their forthcoming investigation. A notification was received from M. Briand, which read:—

"The conditions under which the Commission begins its work are not such as were hoped for when the Council members last separated. But as a result of the solemn undertakings embodied in the Council's two unanimous resolutions, which form a definite guarantee against the pursuit of territorial aims in Manchuria, we may regard the present exceptional situation as a strictly temporary one which must, under normal circumstances, end as rapidly as possible and under the conditions of the Council's resolution of September 30."

"The information which the Commission will send to the Council when it arrives on the spot," M. Briand declared in his notification to the investigators, "will constitute evidence of inestimable value from an authority composed of eminent members. In helping the Council to fulfil its task the Commission will hasten a final settlement of the dispute in the Far East. The Council decided to send the Commission when it was convinced that both parties are sincerely desirous of associating themselves with the Council's effort 'to safeguard the peace of the nations.'"

"The Council still retains that conviction," M. Briand said, "and on the latter's behalf I place in the hands of the Commission the delicate task entrusted to them."

Note to Invoke Article XVI

Interviewed upon his arrival in Geneva, Dr. W. W. Yen said that he will count upon the Council of the League itself to decide upon the next and best measures to be taken: he would not appeal immediately under Article XVI of the League Covenant. Every Chinese backed the League and counted upon it to do its duty. "We feel," he said "that the very existence of the League of Nations is at stake and we will do our utmost to help to demonstrate whether the Covenant, Council resolutions and other obligations are valid. China's great hope for a peaceful settlement consists in creating a lull to permit of direct negotiations relative to the causes of Japan's invasion of Chinese territory. With 200,000 sq. miles of territory occupied and with 50,000 troops rendered useless, the Chinese Government will endeavour to induce the people to accept a settlement negotiated under such circumstances."

The Japanese, meanwhile, are continuing with their anti-bandit campaign in Manchuria and they are now pushing forward along the Mukden-Antung Railway, which, they claim, is being menaced by 8,000 bandits and irregular Chinese soldiers. They are enlisting bandits for the Peace Preservation Corps. Fighting has taken place near Harbin between the troops of General Ting Chow, who has been trying to obtain supremacy in Heilungkiang, and the Governor, General Chang Chung-hui. General Chang has issued a proclamation stating that he intends to increase his military strength to suppress the bandits so that merchants and farmers may carry on their lawful pursuits in complete security. Harbin has been proclaimed the capital of north Manchuria.

Japanese 'Plane Brought Down

A Japanese communiqué states that extensive operations began on Jan. 24 against the bandits at Tahushan, west of Koupangtsze and in the neighbourhood of Fakumen, north-west of Mukden.

The bandits from Tahushan area are reported to be retreating to the north-west towards Jehol and Japanese troops are following them closely.

Many Japanese aeroplanes are participating in this drive.

According to press messages from Koupangze on the Peking-Mukden line, a Japanese military plane manned by a commissioned officer and a sergeant was fired upon and brought down by bandits. Both occupants were killed.

Though Japanese planes have been hit on several occasions and one was previously brought down and destroyed, this is the first instance since the outbreak of the Manchurian trouble when a machine has been destroyed and the occupants have lost their lives.

It is reported in Nanking that two regiments of troops under General Ma Chang-shan have reentered Tsitsihar. They are stated to have already taken over the defence of the city and the duties of preserving order.

Independence Movement

A Mukden despatch states that plans for the establishment of an "independent" Manchuria continue to go ahead. Although responsible officials decline to give information, a minor official stated that the president of the independent state would be elected by the vote of a public assembly shortly to meet in Mukden, the prospective candidates being Hsuan Tung, the ex-Emperor; General Chang Ching-hui and Messrs. Yu Chung-han and Yuan Chin-kai.

Peking alleges that the Japanese have decided to convert the Mukden-Shanhaikuan section of the Peking-Mukden Railway into the Mukden-Shanhaikuan Railway under Mr. Han To, as managing director. The Nanking Foreign Office has sent a strong protest to the Japanese Government against interference with the Peking-Mukden railway traffic and demanded the immediate resumption of normal traffic as well as the right to demand compensation for damages sustained as a direct result of the Japanese activities.

Whilst on the question of railways, it should be mentioned that the Nanking Foreign Office denies that China ever entered into an agreement with Japan on the question of the construction of railways in Manchuria. The Japanese, it may be recalled, recently published a statement designed to show that China definitely undertook not to build railways parallel to and in competition with Japanese lines.

New Meeting of League

Geneva, Jan. 25.

As the Council convened to-day Dr. W. W. Yen, the Chinese Minister to the United States, replaced Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister to London, as the Chief of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations.

It is understood that China has adopted a strong attitude, stronger than she has adopted at any previous Council session. China, it is expected, will emphasise that daily the situation with regard to Sino-Japanese relations is growing worse. The situation, it is asserted, is much worse than when the Council adopted its December 10 resolution providing for the appointment of a commission of iriquiry to conduct an investigation of the Sino-Japanese crisis.

Mr. Sato, the Japanese delegate.

Quick Action Imperative

Dr. Yen is prepared to insist that it is imperative that the League of Nations act quickly and energetically for the double purpose of helping China and saving the League's own prestige and existence. It is expected that the Council will insist on the necessity of awaiting the first report from the commission of inquiry.

M. Paul Boncour, the Chief of the French delegation, presided over the Council session to-day, taking the place of M. Aristide Briand, the former French Foreign Minister.

Mr. N. Sato, the Japanese Ambassador to Belgium and the Chief of the Japanese delegation, who succeeds Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, now the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, was prepared to-day to present the case of the Tokyo Government before the Council.

"Japan has the greatest reason to hope for M. Briand's recovery," Mr. Sato said. "Japan hopes for his recovery if only for the extreme effort he made at Paris in behalf of the interests of the Far East."

Dr. Yen also paid tribute to M. Briand. "China is most grateful to M. Briand," he said, "although events in China have not terminated as he hoped they would. We join in wishing M. Briand a speedy recovery."

CHARGES AGAINST MINISTER

Dismissed Employees of Office Demand Impeachment

Nanking, Jan. 19.

Certain employees of the Ministry of the Interior who were recently dismissed issued a joint declaration to-day demanding the impeachment of the Minister, Mr. Li Wen-fan.

They served in the Ministry for years, they declare. They were appointed by the National Government and were regarded as qualified officials by the personnel of the Ministry. Mr. Li Wen-fan's action in dismissing them and appointing his own men to fill the vacancies was, they assert, an act in deliberate violation of the regulations governing the employment of civil officials.

In conclusion they assert that in the present circumstances they have been compelled to cease work temporarily, but add that they will never recognise the "illegal" orders of dismissal issued by the Minister of the Interior.—Reuter.

A REPLY has been received by the Shanghai Chinese Bankers Association and other commercial organisations from the Administrative Yuan, denying the allegation that national revenues are being retained by the various provincial authorities.

MARSHAL WU PEI-FU IN SUIYUAN

Dark Outlook Unless Country Presents United Front

Nanking, Jan. 25.

A Tientsin telegram reaching here this evening states that Marshal Wu Pei-fu arrived at Paotaochen, in Suiyuan, on Sunday afternoon.

Interviewed by pressmen, Marshal Wu declared that unless the country were unified and the people presented a united front, the outlook for China was extremely discouraging. The famous soldier-poet expressed his willingness to fight against external invasion at the head of the army, although he admitted his lack of new political ideas.

General Yen Hsi-shan has sent a representative to Paotaochen to greet Marshal Wu, who is staying in the premises of the local branch of the Bank of China.—Reuter.

NEW NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Tuan Chi-jui to Reject Nanking Invitation

Nanking, Jan. 19.

The National Emergency Conference is to be formally convened on February 1, according to a mandate issued by the National Government last night.

The Convocation of this important conference is called for by a resolution of the 1st Plenary Session of the 5th C.E.C. The main task of the conference will be to evolve a comprehensive and practicable programme to deal with the Japanese aggressions and the suppression of banditry.

One hundred and eighty-nine prominent leaders in all walks of life will participate. According to a list announced by the National Government the participants include men of eminence as politicians, military experts or retired military commanders, diplomats, financiers and economists, technical experts, bankers, leaders in industry, agriculture and commerce, overseas citizens, authors and journalists.

Among the better known of the 189 notables are: General Wu Pei-fu, former leader of the Chihli Clique; Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, formerly Chief Executive of the defunct Peking Government; Generals Sun Chuan-fang and Lu Yung-hsiang, former Governors of Kiangsu and Chekiang; Dr. Chen Chin-tao, formerly Minister of Finance of the Peking Government; Mr. Tung Kang, formerly Minister of Justice of the Peking Government and now a leading lawyer in Shanghai; Mr. Liang Shih-yi, formerly Premier of the Peking Government and popularly known as the "God of Wealth"; Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Li Min, President of the Chekiang Industrial Bank; Mr. Yu Ya-ching, Shanghai shipping magnate; Yung Tsung-ching, "Flour King" of Shanghai; Kuo Chin-yang, the sugar king; Chen Chia-kan, the Chinese rubber king; O. S. Lieu, the Chinese match king; Wang Yun-wu, Editor-in-Chief of the Commercial Press; Dr. Hu Shih, noted writer and philosopher; Dr. V. K. Ting, well-known geologist; Liu Chih, former Minister of Education of the Peking Government; Hu Wen-hu, wealthy overseas Chinese philanthropist; Chung Yung-kwang, President of Lingnan University, Canton; Shih Liang-tsai, publisher of the "Shun Pao"; Hollington Tong, Managing-Editor of the "China Press"; Chu Chao-hsin, formerly Chinese Minister of Italy; Dr. Wellington Koo, former Minister of Foreign Affairs; and General Huang Fu, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Kuo Min.

Peking, Jan. 25.

It is reliably reported to-day that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui intends to reject the invitation extended to him by the Central Government to attend the National Emergency Conference which is shortly to be held.

The Marshal, who has been Premier of China on several occasions and seven years ago was Chief Executive of the Republic, is 68 years of age. He has since been living in retirement and will plead ill-health and advanced years as an excuse for not taking further active part in politics.

As regards Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the general opinion in Peking appears to be that he also is unlikely to go to Nanking for the present owing to pressure of business in the North.—Reuter.

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GOVT. TROOPS JOIN REDS

20,000 Men Go Over to Communists: Boast Capture of Hankow Within Year

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nanchang, Ki. Jan. 16.

With the transfer to other provinces of the major portion of Government forces hitherto engaged in the anti-Communist campaign in Kiangsi, the Red menace here has become once again serious. More than 20,000 soldiers of the 26th Route Army under Gen. Sun Lien-chun turned over to the Red Army about a month ago on account of the fact that they had not been paid for five or six months. These soldiers were stationed at Ningtu and, when they turned over to the Reds, the city was no longer in the hands of Government forces. Once they turned over, they received a large sum of money from Chu Teh and Pau Tse-tung, the notorious Red leaders who asked them to attack Kuangtung. At present, Reds under Chu and Mau are on the Fukien-Kiangsi border while those under another Red leader, Peng Teh-huai, in districts to the south of Kanchow.

Since the departure of Gen. Ho Ying-ching, commander of anti-Communist forces in Central China regions, and the transfer of the major portion of Government forces from Kiangsi to other provinces, many cities in southeast Kiangsi, which were captured by the loyal troops, have been lost again to the Communist army. These include Yutu, Hsinkuo, Ningtu, Kuangchang, Hueichang, Juikiu, Tungku, etc.

Just before your correspondent left Nanchang about a week ago, it was rumoured that the city of Kanchow had been recaptured by the Communists. If this rumour turns out to be true, the Government forces lose a strategic city in south Kiangsi, which is easy to defend, but hard to capture.

The eastern part of the province is now overrun by the Reds under Fang Shao-ming. The cities which are under Fang's influence include Kueiki, East Yiyang, Kuangfeng, etc.

Soviet Ammunition Supplies

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kaifeng, Ho., Jan. 17.

The ammunition of the Red army, on the Honan-Hupeh border, is supplied by the Soviet, according to a woman Communist who has been arrested by the Mintuan or the People's Army in South Honan. She said that the ammunition was brought to China by Russian steamer, and transferred into the small fishing boats to pass the Custom House. It was then landed at Wahsueh and transported to the Communist lair passing through Kuangtienhsien. The number of the small fishing boats which were paid by the Reds to carry ammunition for them was over 20.

General Yueh Wei-chun who was captured by the Red army some time ago in South Honan is still alive, according to Red officials who have been arrested by Government troops. General Yueh is now kept at a small village, named Sinchichen in Kuangshanhsien in South Honan, where the chief Soviet Government is established. He is treated like an honoured guest, but compelled to speak on the evils of militarism when mass meetings take place.

Force of 40,000 in S. Honan

Jan. 19.

The number of the Communist bandits, on Honan-Hupeh-Anhuei border, totals 40,000 with about 20,000 rifles and an aeroplane. Their organisation is as follows:—General Hsu Hsiang-chien, chief commander of the 4th army corps of the Red army, directs four divisions, viz, the 10th division, under General Yi Chi-liang, the 11th division, under General Wang Hsu-sheng, the 12th division, under General Liu Ying, and the 13th division, under General Hsiao Fang. General Kuang Chi-hsun is the chief commander of the 25th army corps of the Red army.

According to General Chang Fang, commandant of the 20th route army, who has recently been ordered to move his men towards South Honan to suppress the Red bandits, the number of the government troops, moved to Honan-Hupeh-Anhuei border, amounts to more than 10 divisions with about 100,000 men.

Apart from the Communists, the bandits in South Honan are also extremely active. Their main leaders are Wei Kuo-chu, Li Chang-yu, Tsuei Er-tan and Wang Tai, who command several thousand armed men. It is said that they have no connection with the Reds.

In several hsien in South Honan which are disturbed by the Communist bandits, political affairs have reached a standstill and daily revenue of the hsien cannot be more than $10. The heads of the different departments and of the different bureaux under the magistrates cannot even get food enough to feed themselves.

Accused of squeeze, the magistrates of Huahsien, Anyang, and Tangyin, all in North Honan, have been arrested by the farmers. Mr. Chow Peng-nien, magistrate of Anyang, is now kept here in jail. But the situation in Wuan Hsien, on Honan-Shansi border, is much more serious. On January 4, when about 5,000 farmers gathered at the yamen to petition the magistrate render accounts to the public, the latter became angry and ordered his bodyguards to open fire upon the mass, with the result that eight students were killed and several others injured. The magistrate is now in the hands of the Wuan-hsien people.

Troops Disarmed at Huangpei

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Jan. 20.

News has been received in Hankow to-day that the Yangtse Rapid Steam Ship Co.'s Lighter No. 1. ran aground about 150 miles from here, was boarded by bandits and the Captain—Captain C. Baker—and six of his crew taken off as hostages for ransom. Word was also received that the str. Chita of the same Company whilst on its way to Ichang was fired on about 83 miles from here and one of the crew wounded. The latest tax to be imposed here is known as the Military Protection Tax. This is imposed on all cargo carried up or down the Han River, and is at the rate of 2½ per cent. As apparently no money is forthcoming from Nanking, and money has to be raised to pay the troops, it is quite possible that other forms of taxation will soon be invented to meet the heavy demands. The local Government Tax Bureaux are refusing to take paper notes, including those of the Central Bank of China, insisting on payment in silver dollars. No doubt they consider that silver coins have at least some value, whereas if the Nanking Government is left high and dry in the effort to save itself from bankruptcy, the paper notes may become valueless it is feared. This action, however, is likely to cause excitement amongst those holding paper money.

When the foreigners were evacuated from Huangpei last week, they reported that the Red army had advanced almost to the City, and had disarmed two and a half regiments of troops who had been sent to oppose them, and had also been reinforced with troops in the district who had gone over to them. The withdrawal of troops to meet the threat of the 6th Red army in the Tungcheng district (Canton-Hankow Railway) weakened the local defences, and consequently gave rise to much speculation, as it was feared that if Huangpei fell, Hankow would be directly threatened with invasion.

Later news received on Monday was to the effect that General Lee Ning-tsung, commanding the 30th division had engaged the Reds and driven them back 10 *li* to Whensan and Fongjienchow. This success, however, seems to have been short-lived, as to-day it is reported that the city is surrounded by bandits and robbers, and that inside the City, troops went on the rampage and looted about one-third of the city, raping, stealing and killing. It is thought that these men were from the 69th division who had been disarmed and turned adrift.

It is very difficult to get accurate information from the city, as all the gates are closed, and only water carriers are allowed in and out. The only means of communication is by telephone, and only the merest details can be given. So far all the foreign Mission buildings are untouched. The Red army itself is reported to be consolidating its position about 15 *li* from Huangpei.

A visit round the countryside in the rear of Hankow showed that the farmers were beginning to have reward for their labours since the flood, as young shoots were showing above the ground. It is to be hoped that we do not have severe weather to kill these off.

The full 18-hole golf course at the race club was opened last Sunday, but only temporary greens are being used. It certainly looks very barren with all the trees away and no vegetation showing. By the spring however when young trees have been planted, and the grass has had a chance to come through, it will no doubt take on its old picturesque appearance. By the opening of this course, the Club has returned to its normal life of sport.

A great improvement in the traffic regulation has been instituted by the S.A.D. No. 3 Authorities, and might well be followed by the other concessions. It has always been very difficult to see the directions of the police on point duty, but now they have been given white sleeves, the danger of accidents has been minimised considerably. I was surprised when I visited the Native City to see the number of beggars who were invading the streets. They were not the ordinary professional beggars, but refugees who could not return to their homes on account of the bandit menace. They all looked very emaciated, but I understand that the authorities are taking steps to deal with them.

"Government" in Kiangsi

Nanking, Jan. 20.

Reliable information reaching here from Kiangsi province states that the Communists have formed what they call a Soviet Republic in that province with the city of Suiching, in the south-east of the province, as the capital. The notorious leader Mao Chi-tung is said to have been elected chairman of a central executive committee of the Communist party with Hsiang Yin as vice-chairman. Chu Teh is chairman of a central military council and other prominent Communist leaders in the high councils of this new "government" are Peng Teh-huai and a number of other leaders of Communist troops.—Reuter.

Soviet Prediction

Peking, Jan. 20.

The Socialist Soviet Republic of China confidently renews its prediction that it will occupy Hankow and establish a capital there before the end of 1932, in official correspondence issued by the Communist party headquarters in Kiangsi and received here to-day.

Independent observers are inclined to agree that such a development is possible. In fact, some go so far as to say that the Communist armies could capture Hankow at any time now without serious opposition. Whether they could hold the city indefinitely is another matter.

The Communists appear to be moving cautiously. They realise that the difficulties of the Kuomintang, their only immediate political rival in China, has placed them in an ideal position, from their point of view. They want to take full advantage of this opportunity.

The most able Communist leaders are therefore attempting to eliminate doubtful elements in their party and their armies. During the past few months, they have been busier with "counter-revolutionists" in their own ranks than with outside opponents.

The Communist programme is to consolidate positions in Kiangsi, Hupeh, Anhui and Fukien provinces, to build up armies composed entirely of men they can trust, and to eliminate "petty bourgeoisie" who have gotten into the party on one pretext or another.

In the past, Communists have moved too hastily, extending their position more than their strength justified, and incorporating elements which deserted them at the first opportunity. They are now trying to rebuild their own party and armies with men whose loyalty is certain.

The Communists do not regard the Kuomintang as a serious rival. The dissolution of the Kuomintang, they declare, is merely a matter of time, and they expect it to proceed very rapidly. Outbreaks against the Kuomintang, they say, have occurred in almost every province in recent months. There is no doubt of the ruling party's unpopularity, they say. These outbreaks are not inspired entirely, or even chiefly, by Communist agitators, although Kuomintang leaders blame the Communists for all such demonstrations. There is little doubt, in the minds of impartial observers, that many people are convinced that the Kuomintang has lost the "mandate of heaven," and must give way to other rulers.

The Communists, however, are not likely to succeed the Kuomintang as the dominant power in China. They are feared and distrusted by most of the people. In North China, they have made practically no headway. They may succeed in carving out a Communist "kingdom" in south and central China, with Hankow and Changsha as the centre, but are not likely to extend much farther in the near future.—United Press.

Communists Gain Ground

Hankow, Jan. 21.

Reports concerning the activities of the Communists in the Huangpei district, near Hankow, are very conflicting. While some sources declare that the "Reds" are in possession of Huangpei, the military authorities here deny this, asserting also that the recent report that some of the Government troops have defected is without foundation.

Unquestionably, however, the Communists are gaining ground and it seems that the Government forces are almost powerless against them. A report has been received here to the effect that three miles of track on the Peking-Hankow Railway have been torn up near Kuangshui.

Jan. 23.

The city of Huangpei, near Hankow, which was recently occupied by Communists but later recaptured by Government troops, has had another terrifying experience.

Reports received here to-day state that some of the troops stationed at Huangpei mutinied and looted a good portion of the city before they were rounded up. During the disturbance the inhabitants were panic-stricken and most of them locked themselves in their dwellings.—Reuter.

Peking, Jan. 21.

A Chinese news agency to-day carries a message from Hankow giving statistics concerning the effect of the bandit scourge in Hupeh province.

According to these figures no less than 164,551 people have been killed during the past two years by bandits. In addition 946,000 people are missing and 78,000 are being held for ransom. Over 300,000 houses have been burned by bandits in the same period and the total damage caused is estimated total $477,037,880.—Reuter.

Reds Active in Kuangtung

Canton, Jan. 21.

Communists and bandits in the north and east regions of Kuangtung are again active, though in the more prosperous districts Cantonese troops are on duty to maintain peace and order.

Most of the Communists are active along the northern borders close to Kiangsi, the stronghold of the Reds. They are out of their usual bounds since General Chen Ming-shu's troops left southern Kiangsi for Shanghai and Nanking.

For years bandits and Communists have had a strong foot-hold in southern Fukien and, owing to the factional strife among the militarists in that province, very little attention is paid to their lawlessness in those remote regions. Tingchow and Kianghang, two towns near the Kuangtung borders, have several times fallen into the hands of the Red hordes.

According to the local vernacular press, General Chen Chi-tang, Commander-in-Chief of the First Group Army, has divided up the province into several sections to be protected by troops commanded by his subordinate officers. General Chen Chi-tang has about 120,000 troops under his command, and they are deemed sufficient to cope with the rising tide of the Red menace. Owing to the Communist threat, military officials are insistent that Kuangtung shall have a large army for this very purpose. They point out that General Chiang Kai-shek last year mobilised twenty divisions into Kiangsi to fight 100,000 Reds, but in spite of their superior armaments and equipment the Government troops were either defeated or went over to the Red army.

While Canton city is still under martial law, the law has been greatly relaxed, except to curb the unruly conduct of students.—Reuter.

Move To Invade Hunan Blocked

Nanking, Jan. 25.

Advices received from Changsha, the capital of Hunan, to-day state that an attempted invasion of the province by communists from Kiangsi has been heavily repulsed.

Communists numbering more than 8,000 attempted to cross the Kiangsi border into Hunan territory, but such an invasion had long been expected and troops were ready to give the invaders a warm reception.

The advance guard of the Communists were badly beaten in a severe engagement and the whole of the Communist force is now retreating into Kiangsi again.—Reuter.

AT a meeting on Wednesday afternoon, the National Crisis Relief Association was inaugurated, a committee of 20 members being elected, including Messrs. Wang Hsiao-lan, Ling Kang-hou, Chang Siao-ling, Doo Yueh-sung, Wong I-ding and Chang Ih-zung. It was decided to render financial assistance to the Chinese volunteer forces in the northeast, to ask the Central Government to punish the military leaders responsible for the loss of China's territory, and to send a telegram of encouragement to General Ma Chan-shan.

1931 CUSTOMS REVENUE

Total Collection for Year Tls. 240,000,000

Details of the Chinese Maritime Customs revenue collection for 1931, which amounted to Hk. Tls. 246,000,000, are contained in a statement by Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of Customs.

The Martime Customs Revenue for 1931 (i.e., import duties, export and interport duties, and tonnage dues) amounts in round figures to Hk. Tls. 246,064,000.

Of the above sum:

Hk. Tls.		
128,213,000	=G.U. 100,161,000	were collected on a Gold Unit basis, in Gold Units.
73,749,000	=G.U. 64,056,000	were collected on Gold Unit basis at varying gold-exchange rates, in silver.
44,102,000		were collected in silver (Haikuan Taels)
246,064,000		

The following table shows in round figures (1,000's omitted) the collection for 1931 at the principal ports and the increase or decrease as compared with the figures for last year:—

	Collection, 1931 Hk. Tls.	Increase Hk. Tls.
Harbin	5,272	1,193
Antung	3,682	*
Dairen	12,448	113
Newchwang ...	3,792	386
Tientsin	23,340	10,115
Kiaochow	11,439	2,258
Hankow	9,559	2,053
Shanghai	124,556	37,892
Amoy	4,224	767
Swatow	5,404	486
Canton	11,126	1,382
Kowloon	5,375	4,078

*Decrease Hk Tls. 452.

Native Customs. The collection of the Native Customs office under the control of the Inspector General up to May 31, 1931,—the date on which these establishments were closed by order of the Government,—amounted to Hk. Tls. 2,250,000.

Total Customs Revenue: Hk. Tls. 248,314,000.

Flood Relief Surtax. The collection of the Flood Relief Surtax on imports and exports, which was enforced as from December 1, 1931, amounts, in round figures, to Hk. Tls. 1,025,000.

Foreign Loan and Indemnity Obligations secured on the Customs Revenue. All Foreign Loan and Indemnity obligations secured on the Customs Revenue, including the service of the Reorganization Loan, have been met in full. The cost in (a) Gold Units and (b) silver of the service of the above gold obligations was (a) G.U. 50,433,284,-32—Sh. Tls. 65,837,057.65 and (b) Sh. Tls. 53,975,951.43, respectively, or if calculated on a silver basis alone, Sh. Tls. 119,813,039.08 as compared with Sh. Tls. 91,474,349.31 for 1930.

The silver cost of the service of these obligations in 1931 has therefore exceeded that of 1930 by Sh. Tls. 28,338,659.77.

Domestic Loans and Treasury Notes: The service, both interest and redemption, of all Domestic Loans and Treasury Notes secured on cancelled Indemnities and on additional Duty has been met or provided for in full. The interest on those Domestic Loans which are secured on the old 5 per cent., Customs Revenue surplus was met in full with funds from different sources as enumerated below:

(a) 7 per cent. Consolidated Loan, 20th Coupon: $285,600.00 met with old 5 per cent. Customs Revenue surplus funds.
(b) 6 per cent. Consolidated Loan, 21st Coupon, $979,060.11.
(c) 7th Year Long Term Loan, 27th Coupon, $945,000.00.
(d) 7 per cent. Consolidated Loan, 21st Coupon, $285,600.00.
(e) 6 per cent. Consolidated Loan, 22nd Coupon, $979,060.11. Met with funds temporarily advanced by Central Bank of China, Bank of China, and Bank of Communications.
(f) 7th Year Long Term Loan, 28th Coupon, $877,500.00.
(g) 17th Year Long Term Currency Loan: monthly provision for interest: met with funds from Additional Duty and Surtaxes.

THE Canton Y.M.C.A. is contemplating the allocation of an additional $100,000 to provide for boys' and educational work and an additional dormitory. This money will be raised largely by friends in south China.

MRS. Liao Chung-kai, wife of a former Finance Minister of the Canton Government and herself a member of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, who returned to China recently from an extensive tour of Europe, is contemplating the opening of a nurses training class in Shanghai for the purpose of rendering medical aid to Chinese troops in the event of war breaking out between China and other Powers.

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CHINA'S CRISIS

Jan. 21.

The issue from Nanking of a formal injunction to government departments on retrenchment is a familiar item of official intelligence. Taken, however, in conjunction with the revelations made in the columns of this journal on Tuesday in regard to the attitude of the Chinese Bankers toward the idea of a moratorium and with the notable statement by Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, general manager of the Bank of China, published yesterday, it deserves special emphasis. Examination of the speeches and pronouncements, made in Shanghai, Nanking and elsewhere, facilitates an appreciation of the political crisis in less particular form than has been possible when personal vagaries seemed to be dominant. The fall of the Chiang Kai-shek administration has been due, fundamentally, to the financial position in which it found itself. The late Finance Minister, over three and a half years ago, declared that all attempts at financial rehabilitation of China's disordered finances would be futile unless the system were unified and a budget on national lines adopted. He pointed out—and the warning had to be repeated by him in successive budget speeches—how the drain of uncontrolled military expenditure stultified all efforts to put the finances of the Government on a sound basis. In spite of these admirable expressions of opinion, Mr. Soong had the mortification of seeing his Government indulge in expenditure in excess of revenue. The discrepancy was made good by the issue periodically of domestic bonds, a form of financing which could only be a permanent feature of the administration if successful efforts were made to stop the leakage of uncontrolled expenditure. Otherwise, as each successive issue of domestic bonds was made, the credit of the Government *pari passu* deteriorated, the cost of the bonds increased and their value decreased. The bankers, on whose complaisance this repair of the gap between revenue and expenditure ultimately depended, could not as business men be expected to endure that strain on their resources indefinitely. Their sense of public duty inclined them to give support, so far as they safely could, to the stabilisation of the Government. Not possessed of a Fortunatus' purse, they were bound at some stage to cry a halt. The market itself would bring inexorable arguments to impress this point upon them. The general economic condition of the world played its part in the process.

Mr. Chang Kia-ngau's statement showed that, from 1927 onwards, the bankers have made unavailing efforts to induce the Government to cut down their military commitments. The Manchurian trouble of September last produced the definite result of compelling the bankers to advise against the further issue of domestic bonds. The Government endeavoured, by means of the National Financial Commission, on which the bankers were represented, to exercise supervision over expenditure. This commission met only once before the Government fell. It has not functioned since. With a treasury so sorely depleted that payment of the arrears of military and civil salaries, made by the late Government up to December 31, before they went out of office, had in fact to be incomplete and, to a large extent, made up of bills maturing at a future date, the late Government found themselves in an impossible position. For their successors the prospect was even bleaker. Not only were the bankers unable to move to their assistance but the emptiness of the treasury had been made absolute and, to boot, accentuated by obligations yet to be met. It requires no great imagination to understand how it was that Mr. Sun Fo and his associates became reluctant to assume full responsibility. They could rightly protest that they were given an impossible job. They found that the functions of incurring expenditure and finding revenue were so completely divorced that no co-ordination of them could be effected. In the slight of the credit position they could raise no funds. If they toyed with the idea of a moratorium, they were speedily convinced of its inapplicability and its folly. The bankers, by the exercise of prudent pressure strengthened by unassailable arguments, have assured the maintenance of the loan service for the domestic bonds. This restores credit, but it must be accompanied by real efforts to institute financial reform and the adoption of sound financial principles in the Central Government. The recent crisis has not been purely domestic just because the moratorium proposed was to be confined to domestic bonds. It had a wider implication. China's credit abroad would undoubtedly be affected. There would, too, be the uneasy feeling that, on the next occasion, a moratorium might also be applied to foreign loan obligations. To settle down China will need foreign capital. Her credit at the moment is in sad need of improvement, to put it mildly. Everything should be done to effect that improvement, not to retard it or put it beyond hope of accomplishment.

Foreign observers will sympathise with the men who are charged with the tackling of such a problem. The lessons of the last few years have taught most people how difficult it is to induce politicians to take the obvious but unpleasant measures needed to remedy economic ills. Even Europe is unable to show a clean sheet in this respect, nor is the combination of Europe with America, at the moment, any more fortunate. A Government at Nanking, imperfectly equipped with administrative machinery, precariously supported in the country at large and lacking financial resources on an adequate scale, deserves every consideration when such a task is given it. It may be suggested that the pooled wisdom of political genius should be asked to perceive how necessary in such circumstances it is that policies, productive of expenditure or inimical to the collection of revenue, should be sedulously avoided. A weak point in the recent reorganisation of the Governmental machine seems to lie in the appointment of a super-political caucus, which, so far, appears to be capable of prescribing policy and, yet, to be free of the responsibility for carrying it out. For a Government, placed as the present administration is, nothing could be more unwise than the encouragement of political gestures, such as the anti-Japanese boycott, the breach of diplomatic negotiations with Japan or an aggressive attitude in regard to Manchuria. All of them involve either a further drain of expenditure or a dislocation of revenue. A gesture factory is a luxury to be avoided in normal times; in times of acute stringency it should be firmly eschewed, as a positive danger to the State. No particular blame can be attached to this or the preceding administration for the present crisis. It comes as the logical outcome of the failure of the revolutionary period to produce a sound financial system, or, rather, to ensure its application. The failure has been due, no doubt, to the inveterate persistence of political prejudices and to ingrained habits which cannot be uprooted in a moment, whatever there may be of idealism, zeal and ability among the devotees of the new order. The men who decide eventually to assume responsibility for the Government—even now their exact identities seem to be unsettled—will have seriously to consider whether there must not be a complete overhauling of the political system by which they are hampered. They cannot ignore the fact that the real menace to reconstruction is the communist stranglehold on large tracts of the country. Nor is that menace less because, in certain areas, communist rule compares favourably for the time being with conditions obtainable under government control. The new men at Nanking, whoever they be, may be impressed with the need for preventing further disintegration by confining their energies at first within modest territorial bounds. The decentralisation, favoured, in some respects, by the late administration, may be adopted and adapted to this view. They can rest assured of one thing: if they show convincing proof of their readiness to abide by recognised canons of finance and to place economic principles before political ambitions, they will command the sympathy of the powerful commercial community of the country and, better still, its active support.

A TRAGIC EPISODE

Jan. 22.

No palliation can be offered for the outrageous and murderous assault by a Japanese mob on Chinese policemen in the International Settlement on Wednesday morning. The Japanese Consul-General has shown himself fully alive to that fact. He and his colleagues are, indeed, profoundly moved by the occurrence and are endeavouring to do all in their power to compose the situation. The episode is tragic. Angered, it is recognised, by the recent assault on five Japanese monks, Japanese rowdies set fire to a Chinese factory in Chapei—thereby taking the law into their own hands. Then, in the Settlement itself, Chinese constables, concerned only with performing their duty in the face of an unusual happening which, as far as they then knew, had no sort of political inspiration, were disgracefully set upon by Japanese hooligans and, eventually, forced to fire in self-defence. The Chinese police of the Shanghai Municipal Council have a high place in the esteem of the public. During the last few weeks, when friction between the two communities has been dangerous at times, there has been no suggestion that Chinese policemen have failed in the performance of their normal duties of preserving law and order without fear or favour. Whatever grievances Japanese residents may consider they have against Chinese propagandists, they have certainly cause to recognise the admirable behaviour of the police. On reflection the responsible members of the Japanese community will realise this and proceed without delay to repair a grave and tragic error which has marred their well-deserved reputation for orderliness and citizenship.

This journal has severely condemned certain aspects of Chinese anti-Japanese activities. It has recognised that such activities have always about them an element of mischief which, inevitably, may involve innocent parties. The Municipal Council's officials have had no easy task in holding the balance even between Chinese firebrand poster-artists and Japanese chauvinists. In such conditions it has been difficult to avoid undue leniency, on one side or the other, at certain moments. On the whole the Council may be said to have discharged its duties with discrimination. It has been able to count on the commonsense and goodwill of leading Japanese and Chinese residents. If the irresponsibility of certain politically-minded Chinese has militated against the preservation of good temper, it must also be said that faults on the Japanese side have been discernible too. Recognising the admirable patriotism of the Japanese in China and their consequent sympathy with their countrymen in Manchuria, it has been impossible to avoid the thought that they have not always given sufficient consideration to the obvious duty of a community placed as they are. Brushing aside the merits or demerits of Japanese action in Manchuria, it cannot be denied that a vast tract of country nominally in China's possession has, for the time being, been occupied by the exercise of plain, blunt and overwhelmingly superior force of arms. Chinese delinquencies in Manchuria may be ever so great. They do not lessen the humiliation and exasperation with which Chinese must behold their punishment.

In such circumstances it has behoved the Japanese in China to temper their patriotism with prudent respect for the feelings of their Chinese fellow-citizens. No doubt they have been intensely irritated and provoked by the boycott movement; yet, condemnable as that is, it cannot be regarded as otherwise than the "trade risk" of such action as has been taken by the Japanese army in Manchuria. The claim which the Japanese make for the possession of a clear appreciation of the situation must have implied due allowance for that development. There seems to have been too great an anxiety to produce propaganda in justification of the Manchurian policy; too little to educate the Japanese residents in China in the need for displaying suitable restraint in word and action. A ceaseless stream of propaganda has been poured out with the express object of representing the situation and treatment of Japanese residents in China in the blackest possible light. No incident has been too insignificant to be recorded. The Japanese General Staff's painstaking catalogues of attacks on the South Manchuria Railway have been imitated. The result has been that the Japanese community has honestly and sincerely been brought to believe that it was being subjected to grave mishandling by the Chinese and—perhaps—to negligent protection from the Municipal Council. In point of fact, the conduct of private Chinese citizens in Shanghai towards the Japanese has been pleasantly correct, on the whole. Some most regrettable incidents have occurred, notably attacks by Chinese roughs on Japanese children and the distressing assault on five Japanese monks is fresh in the mind. The scandalous insult to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan in certain Chinese newspapers of reckless irresponsibility must stand by itself in a special category of infamy. It is, however, the more deplorable that the most innocent party of all—the Chinese police of the Settlement—should be exposed to Japanese resentment. It may be admitted that the incautiously unthinking approval, given by certain sections of foreign opinion to Japanese militarism in Manchuria, has tended to create a belief that anything the Japanese do in assertion of what they consider to be their rights can be condoned. That notion should be promptly dissipated. The view which, in the long run, is likely to prevail, relies on the Lytton Commission for a verdict on events in Manchuria. Responsible Japanese citizens must appreciate this point. They will therefore take speedy action, it is to be hoped, to restore conditions more conformable with their community's honourable record in Shanghai. The Japanese Consular authorities are straining every nerve in this respect. They will, no doubt, be able to command the loyal and effective support of their nationals.

THE new survey vessel Challenger is to replace H.M.S. Iroquois on the China station. It was originally intended that this vessel should undertake important survey work in the Arctic circle, but, in view of the necessity for economy, this scheme was abandoned.

GRAVE ISSUES

Jan. 23.

With machine-like precision Japanese military action has followed clearly prescribed incidents and led policy from September last onwards. Therefore the threat of drastic measures by the Japanese Naval Commander in Chinese waters, in default of Chinese compliance with the demands for satisfaction for the attack on the Japanese monks, must be taken as more than an attempt to placate the restive elements in the Japanese community or an effort to divert attention from the murderous attack on the Settlement's police force by Japanese rowdies. It is understood that responsible Japanese are sincerely perturbed and distressed at the outrages committed by their countrymen here. The Japanese authorities are, in fact, taking elaborate precautions against a recurrence. Suitable expressions of regret have been presented to the Chairman of the Municipal Council on behalf of the Japanese by Mr. K. Fukushima, a highly-esteemed Member of that Council and Mr. K. Murai, the Japanese Consul-General, whose good faith and courageous endeavours to calm the unruly elements among his nationals will be warmly recognised by all. It would seem, then, that the ultimatum presented to the Chinese authorities has no local inspirations. The technique is familiar to observers of Manchurian developments. Messages to Japan from Shanghai have been interpreted as indicating that the Japanese here are in a far more dangerous position than the actual facts warrant. The totally unjustified criticism of the Settlement authorities now being made by a section of the local Japanese residents has, no doubt, played an important part in those messages. This has completed the case for which the directors of military policy have been waiting. Regardless of the fact that the Japanese Consul-General had already lodged a dignified and strong protest on account of the assault on the monks and that no indication had been given of any intention on the part of the Chinese to treat that protest lightly, the Naval authorities have been ordered to threaten the immediate application of armed force to this part of China. It is impossible to take this threat as an empty gesture. Its fulfilment may be only a question of hours.

Critics of Japanese action in Manchuria will, of course, contend that this is the logical outcome of the move of September 18. Japan has been caught in the toils of the war-machine which is all the more inexorable because the machine is operating against an undeclared enemy who is virtually helpless. No-one would minimise the disgraceful character of the attack on the Japanese monks, whose calling makes them objects of particular reverence among their countrymen. It will hardly be pretended however that, even taking into account the accumulation of minor incidents here and elsewhere, it would have produced such precipitate recourse to the armed argument if the habit of using that argument had not been sedulously cultivated during the last few months. Hitherto Japan has justified her action in Manchuria on the general ground that she has special interests there and that outside interference would be unwelcome, although, under certain specified conditions, she has acquiesced in the coming inquiry by the Lytton Commission of the League. Even conceding that position to her, it cannot be said that action in other parts of China is endowed with the same immunity. Taking the naval ultimatum at its face value, any attempt to put it into force must raise grave issues on which other Powers cannot look unmoved. Mr. Yoshizawa, in making his bow as Foreign Minister, has just suggested that Japan in Manchuria is acting as a bulwark against

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Russian aggression. The line of thought is clear: the desire is to present Japan in the light of a beneficent force on the side of stability in a rapidly disintegrating China. Let that view be accepted for the sake of argument; it still does not dispose of the uncomfortable fact that Japan has assumed this rôle of saviour without previous consultation with other Powers some of whom have in China interests no less than hers, to say nothing of the general responsibility of the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty for the integrity of China. Having thus acted on her own responsibility it clearly is put within Japan's competence to assert, at some future date, that she has acquired *de facto* rights impossible to recall.

There remains China. The gravamen of Japan's complaint in Manchuria has rested on her contention that, owing to the total inability of the Chinese Government to function as a Government and therefore treat with her in the ordinary way of diplomacy, she was bound to use force for the preservation of her own special interests. The Chinese Government was weak enough before September last. The weakness has been accentuated since then by the very action which Japan took. It has further degenerated into almost complete paralysis seriously compromising the material interests of all concerned in China. Severe condemnation must be passed on the authorities at Nanking for their failure firmly to suppress anti-Japanese activities, which while ostensibly deploring, they manifestly encouraged, albeit in equivocal rather than direct declarations of policy. They consequently are largely to blame for the eventual development of this anti-Japanese movement, under communist direction, as a weapon against themselves. Thus the latest Japanese threat is likely to add enormously to the difficulties which the Government at Nanking has to face. The communists are believed to dominate Kiangsi; they are creeping down the Yangtze valley within unpleasantly close reach of Hankow. The Government itself is in a parlous state of indecision and impotence. Japan's diplomatic responsibilities in this part of China at least are jointly shared by her fellow-Powers. It is difficult to resist the view that, unless there is a speedy recognition of this fact on her part, most serious complications will have been added to an already highly-charged situation. Shanghai itself is vitally affected by the latest crisis. Although violent criticisms are now being levelled by Japanese hotheads against the Settlement authorities it cannot be believed that any responsible Japanese endorse them. The most elementary knowledge of the legal position of the Municipal Council, to say nothing of recent revelations in the Courts and the observations of Mr. Justice Feetham, must convince reasonable men that the Council, during the last few months, has acted with supreme discretion, a lively regard for the international status of the Settlement and an alert vigilance in impartial maintenance of law and order. The Japanese authorities have the welfare of the Settlement too much at heart and have themselves contributed so solidly to its progress that, in their own interests, if for no other reason, they may be expected to avoid action calculated to jeopardise its position. An early statement by the Japanese Government will be obviously desired. The grave issues raised demand it. Perhaps there may be forthcoming assurances which throw a less lurid light on this naval episode. Mr. Shigemitsu's presence in Japan should be of the greatest value to China. His influence and knowledge of the actual course of events here will certainly be used on the side of amicable adjustment. It is to be hoped that, for their part, the Chinese authorities will be persuaded that, for them, the wisest and most dignified course is to give close attention to the Japanese protests and to endeavour so to meet the situation that an early restoration of less explosive methods of diplomatic communication may be achieved. Sympathy will be best secured by proofs of readiness to facilitate a speedy and peaceful solution.

THE WAY OUT

Jan. 25.

The situation, as it develops around Shanghai, is assuming menacing proportions. The landing of the Japanese marines on Saturday and the concentration of Japanese warships at the mouth of the Yangtze have indicated the firmness of Japanese intentions. The ultimatum delivered to the local Chinese authorities here has now been reinforced by the presentation of a similar document by the Japanese Consul-General to the Government at Nanking. There is no need to emphasise the complete inability of the Chinese to resist the demands made upon them. Even if they could rely on direction from a Government fully capable of grasping the reins of administration, their military and naval resources are so unequal to the task of tackling the Japanese that they have really no choice but to endeavour to comply with Japanese wishes. It is true that the demands made include measures, such as the suppression of anti-Japanese activities, which the Chinese may quite honestly find it difficult to enforce. Therefore it is to be expected that the arrangements, evidently made for the occupation by Japanese troops of certain specified points in Chinese territory, will be shortly carried out. Whether that is a wise step on the part of the Japanese must be left for the future to decide. It is, moreover, of secondary importance to the Chinese Government.

If the administration at Nanking can brace itself to the point of acting as a Government ought in such a case, it will speedily endeavour, first of all, to prevent any sort of retaliation or offensive military action. Otherwise incidents will merely be increased. There have been too many of them already. Indulgence of the anti-Japanese Associations should be stopped and, in its place, definite efforts to dissolve those bodies put forth. The military authorities should be enjoined to exercise the strictest control over their commands. Nothing could be more disastrous from the Chinese point of view than any military demonstration which would inevitably evoke further Japanese action. In regard to the specific affair of the assault on the monks, one of whom unhappily died yesterday morning from the injuries received in the fracas, there should be no further hesitation in submitting a complete apology and in issuing stringent orders for the arrest of the offenders, whose identities are believed to be well-known to the Chinese police.

In this respect it would be well for the Chinese Government to note how promptly and completely the Japanese authorities gave satisfaction for the murderous assault on the Municipal Police. Japanese rioters, suspected of complicity in that outrage, have been arrested and will be duly tried under the law. It will be noted that the complete disorganisation of the Chinese administration makes the situation exceedingly explosive. Tension has been gravely accentuated by the events of the last few days. The distressing tragedy yesterday afternoon when a respected Austrian resident of Shanghai was shot by Chinese soldiers on the Lunghua Road gave a ghastly indication of the baneful effects of panic and imperfect military control. The Chinese authorities have a heavy responsibility which they must endeavour to discharge at all costs and that is to prevent the occurrence of any incidents calculated to intensify an already grave situation. At this juncture apportionment of blame is inappropriate. The encouragement of fiery counsels which take no account of the unpleasant realities of Chinese impotence and Japanese competence to insist on compliance with requirements, is to be strongly deprecated. The sooner machinery of mediation can be brought into play the better. That will only be when, as an earnest of good faith, the conditions set forth in the Japanese ultimatum have been met.

THE SITUATION

Jan. 26.

The situation develops slowly but the weight of the movement seems to be on the Japanese rather than on the Chinese side. Yesterday it is understood that certain conferences were held. Chinese Ministers have been at variance. Mr. Sun Fo and Mr. Eugene Chen are reported to have resigned. The desire to comply with Japanese demands has been expressed but, so far as could be ascertained at a late hour in the afternoon, no decision had been reached. This does not strike the observer as likely to be impressive to the Japanese authorities. They have no doubts in their minds. Movement, to them, does not imply hesitation. It follows direction and intention with slavish accuracy. Even now that aspect of the crisis does not appear to have forced itself on the notice of the Chinese, although it would be unfair to suggest that they are the only victims of that form of stagnation at the moment. As things are the probability of Japanese action in seizure of certain points in Chinese territory—action which is bound to precipitate a clash with consequences as yet incalculable—is dominant.

The Chinese view that action by the Powers is indicated is not warranted by the facts. The situation as it stands turns on the presentation by the Japanese authorities of certain clear-cut demands arising out of incidents for which Chinese administration is technically and actually responsible. Swift attention to that Japanese importunity—if such it may be regarded—is surely imperative. The Powers can hardly be asked to or expected to join issue when the matter is so simple and so limited in its scope. Whether the consequences of action on one side or inaction on the other will create an entirely new position and widen the implications of the problem is entirely a hypothetical question. No doubt the course of events in Shanghai during the last few days has been closely watched in Europe and America. It would be rash to pretend that more is likely to emerge from the process in the present stage.

The Chinese authorities are stated to be convinced of the need for coming to terms with Japan at the earliest possible moment. Their trouble seems to lie in their inability to recognise that time is the essence of the contract. It is practically immaterial whether the realities with which they are confronted come from the unjust dispensation of a malign fate, from the perverse malice of human agency or from the defects of their own composition. They are responsible for the display of prudent solicitude for the welfare of their country. They can preserve its prestige most effectively by totally disregarding their own prestige. It may be objected that their task is too difficult. If it be then there can be little doubt that it will be attempted on their behalf by others. It is impossible to avoid sympathy with them in their plight, however plainly it may be derived from their own past errors of omission and commission. Promulgation of new principles designed to retrieve those errors must be deferred. The need now is for definite action in one direction only—a prompt and unmistakably effective acceptance of the inevitable claims now made upon them with compelling insistence.

CUSTOMS INTEGRITY

Jan. 26.

The order given by the Ministry of Finance to the Inspector-General of Customs for the earmarking of collections to meet the service of the Domestic Bond loans is of great importance. It plainly seeks to establish a system of loan service which shall be beyond the vicissitudes of party politics. The late Government, through its spokesmen, showed its reliance on the Customs Department as the keystone of the financial system. The present Government, in spite of its precarious position, has seen fit to confirm that policy. This indicates a realisation of the vital importance of preventing the one stable factor in Chinese administration from being merged in the unhappy difficulties of the rest of the governmental machinery. It will be warmly welcomed by the financial community to whom the Government are bound to look for assistance. It also should hearten the men of the Customs service. Thus the Inspector-General is enabled as a matter of departmental routine to safeguard the collections of the customs for application to the loan services, the maintenance of which are important assets to China's credit. In the past this duty has been performed under the specific direction from time to time of the Finance Ministry. Now, by this order, the Ministry gives an authority which can be automatically applied. This obviously has a great bearing on the value of the Domestic Bonds and it thereby enhances their security.

Such an order would not have been given had it not been that the Department of the Maritime Customs had acquired the confidence of the Government, as of its predecessors. Moreover the consultations which the Bankers have had with the Ministers in the last few weeks must have elicited opinions which, of themselves, have borne testimony to the reliance placed on the Customs machinery as a security against political accidents. In no small degree this satisfactory result has been achieved by the formulation of a sound policy of customs administration. Reference to that matter was made at the beginning of this month, in noticing the honour which His Majesty, King George V, had conferred on the Inspector-General. It was not expected then that so striking a proof of the confidence of the new Government in that important officer in its service would be so promptly forthcoming. The crisis through which the Government has been passing is not over. Indeed the latest reports to hand suggest that it is reaching a new and very acute stage. It is all the more significant that it is assumed that the Maritime Customs, whatever happens, will be kept free of controversy. This of course shows that there is full appreciation of the underlying principles of the tribute which the late Finance Minister paid to the manner of Customs administration. It is realised that, if, at some future date, it be possible to take in hand the creation of permanent civil services in China, the machinery of the Customs will serve as useful model and its direction an inspiration.

Glancing back over events of the last few weeks, it will be readily conceded that had the Customs Department incurred the suspicion or animus of Chinese politicians, of one complexion or another, it would certainly have been the plaything of the contending parties in the various manoeuvres and negotiations which have marked the earnest but not too successful efforts to achieve some form of national unity. As it is, the confidence placed in the Inspector-General has given rise to the conviction that, at all costs, the Customs must be kept intact. Having reached that conclusion it has naturally followed that, when the selection of a firm factor in guarantee of such credit as the Government might desire to establish had to be made, the integrity of the Customs presented itself as an irresistible sheet anchor. This result has not been secured by the waywardness of political chance, it has not been the product of catastrophe. It has come plainly from the creation of the right administrative spirit in the department itself, from the general confidence felt by the public in that spirit and its guiding hand and from the cultivation of sound relations between the head of the department and the Government which he serves. China has benefited primarily from this consummation as it was right that she should. But it is not too much to say that all those who have business interests in China have also reason to be glad that, amid much that is disconcerting and embarrassing, so satisfactory and dependable a means of assessing values and assuring them has been made permanently available.

CHINA AND INDIA

Jan. 20.

The news from India shows that the Government have been able to strangle the Congress agitators' attempt at reviving civil disobedience. Bombay must remain a problem for some time to come. The trade depression has completely undermined such political morale as Bombay possesses. The extended closing of the Silver Market has been significant of that parlous state of affairs. In Bengal the revolutionary terrorists are not likely to be brought to heel without a severe struggle. The authorities must be retaining their ascendancy by means of an unceasing vigilance and the exercise of that courageous devotion to duty for which the British and Indian personnel of the Police and Magistracy deserve the warmest appreciation. On the Frontier the dangerous Red Shirt movement is scotched. In the United Provinces the hand of Sir Malcolm Hailey has been skilful as well as firm. This has resulted in a combination of alert attention on the part of the Revenue officials to the grievances of the peasants and swiftly drastic action against the fomenters of trouble. Lord Willingdon and his Government are not yet out of the wood. They seem to have been able to secure the constancy of the moderate politicians to a degree which will facilitate the work of the committees now about to continue the labours of the Round Table Conference. The important post of Home Member—in many ways roughly equivalent to that of Prime Minister, although the Viceroy of India, unlike any other Governor-General, really is the political chief of the Government—will shortly fall vacant with the completion by Sir James Crerar of his term of office. Sir James, who, curiously enough, was Lord Willingdon's Private Secretary in His Excellency's Bombay days, is a Scottish bureaucrat with much of the bulldog in him, as well as considerable intellectual ability. He has stood very heavy fire during the last five years. He has had his critics but his stern sense of duty and his dogged insistence on the maintenance of sound principles of administration have been of far greater value to India than is perhaps realised. His successor, who takes office in a few months time, will be Mr. H. G. Haig, a man long marked out for the highest honours, by reason of his strength of character, his inherent capacity for acquiring Indian confidence and respect and his intimate knowledge, by reason of service on several relative commissions, of the complexities of constitutional problems. The Government's formulation of definite plans for depriving the Congress of the power to wreck the steady, consistent and statesmanlike application of the policy laid down by Parliament has quickened the administration and immeasurably confirmed its prestige. There is every ground therefore for the belief that the situation is well in hand and recent messages have indicated a welcome

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improvement in the financial position.

To the British in China India is, perhaps, in one sense, but a vast shadow of inexplicable and, at times, tiresome import. The old ties which, through the East India Company, linked up the two countries have gone and left but a few faint historical traces behind. Silver and, once upon a time, opium bring India into China's ken. Otherwise there is little inclination here to trouble about a country of 350,000,000 people, the destinies of whom, by the working of fate, lie in the hands of the Mother of Parliaments at Westminster—the biggest charge ever yet entrusted to a single nation in the world's history. Still India is less than a fortnight's journey from Shanghai. The same Government which decides policies of vital moment to the British community in this country is charged with shaping the future of India. Between the position of the British in India and the British in China there is of course a vast political difference. In the former they are on the soil of their own Empire, equals with their Indian fellow subjects in the enjoyment of the rights of Empire citizenship. In the latter they are strangers in a strange land, traders may be, dependent on their own faculty of international communion for a share in the life around them. The same qualities, however, which enabled the pioneer merchants of the East India Company to win the confidence and friendship of an alien people, have to be shown here in China. The same problems have arisen and will continue to arise in such an association. It is important therefore that, when major policies are at issue, the attitude of the British Government toward India should be clearly and perfectly understood.

This journal has been compelled by the march of events and not by any captious whim of its own to regard India as one of the most vital problems before the British Empire at the moment. Indeed, a study of the Press of other countries will reveal the fact that the problem of India is looked upon as of world-significance. The delicate nature of the difficulties facing the British in India may well be taken, in their ultimate solution, to afford a useful guide to the future relations between the East and the West. The present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in speaking at New Delhi shortly after his arrival on his preliminary visit for the survey of the task which he so wonderfully completed, asserted that that aspect of his inquiry struck him at the outset. He did not then foresee that, in four years' time, he would be entrusted with the duty of guiding British policy even further East than India. Judging from some of the comments made in the less well-informed or more prejudiced organs of the British Press in England and by fugitive expressions of opinion elsewhere, there seems to be an idea that British policy in India has undergone a change in the last few weeks. If any conceptions are being formed on that basis, they are definitely mistaken. There has been no change of policy. The Prime Minister—since the General Election—has once more affirmed that fact. His former Secretary of State for India, in an early stage of his career, insisted that the policy of the Labour Government of that day was not in any sense a change from that of its Conservative predecessor. Mr. Wedgwood Benn, it is true, declared that there was a change of "tone"—a circumstance on which no-one was disposed to withhold from him congratulations. There are, of course, men who have served with great distinction in India and elsewhere and hold the view that the policy based on the Declaration of August, 20, 1917, has either been misconceived or been ineptly applied. They would advise a withdrawal of the scheme to which Parliament has pledged itself. They have but little support. In spite of the huge Conservative majority now backing the Government in the House of Commons, only 43 of them, including Mr. Winston Churchill, could be induced to vote against the Government on India. In the House of Lords an even more significant endorsement of the continuity of policy was secured. Those who are well-acquainted with the situation in India, with the policies of the different parties and with the actual facts of the discussions at the Round Table Conferences of 1930 and 1931, will be inclined to assert that, even if a Labour Government had remained in power, the action now being taken in India would have been taken as perfectly consistent with the accepted policy. There would have been more lively attention given to the protests of the Lansburys and the Fenner Brockways, but the policy would have held firm. Lord Irwin himself took drastic action on a scale before unknown when faced with the first onrush of the civil disobedience campaign. His suspension of that action was dictated by the prudent conviction that, if Mr. Gandhi could be induced to go to London, a wider and clearer appreciation of the futility of Congress tenets would be established or perhaps Congress itself might surprisingly choose the path of wisdom It is as well to make this clear for the Rothermere section of the British Press is still persisting in its senseless vendetta against Mr. Baldwin, with Indian policy as the pawn in the game and a few "frozen minds" as its unwary tools. The goal for India is Dominion Status on the basis of a Federal system in the working of which British and Indian administrators will be associated. There is no talk of surrendering India, or of eliminating the British cement. There cannot be. The policy could not stand a moment if there were. Nothing can be more harmful at this juncture than to cherish the notion that a "strong hand" is being applied in India as some new device to sweep away foolish plans of political empiricists. The truth is that the policy marches on and the strong hand in its support is there as it has always been.

AGREE TO DISAGREE

Jan. 25.

Comment on the British Cabinet's novel "agreement to differ" must naturally take, in the British Press, the complexion of individual views on the merits of free trade as against tariffs. This excludes the opposition "Daily Herald" which would make as much capital as possible out of the divergence of opinion. The "Morning Post" and "Daily Express" reflect the view that the device is unworkable because they would substitute Mr. Baldwin or Mr. Neville Chamberlain for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on the strength of the overwhelming Conservative majority in the House of Commons. Other journals seem inclined to give the system a trial. Their attitude is probably based on an appreciation of the paramount necessity for preserving Government solidarity in respect of the grave issues of foreign policy and financial credit. There can be little doubt that the country would greatly resent a political crisis of the first magnitude at the present moment. There is general agreement—except in extreme Conservative and extreme Labour quarters — that the crushing vote given in favour of the National Government at the polls was given in order that the administration in power could have the freest possible hand to deal with the pressing question of restoring national credit. Free Traders have gone to great lengths in recognising this fact. Tariff Reformers have been ready to abate some of their most cherished demands to preserve unity. There are irreconcilables on both sides. There must be some points on which even the most ardent supporters of unity cannot compromise.

The apparent departure from the traditional unity of the Cabinet comes as a shock to constitutional purists. They should have been prepared for it, even if the controversies following the downfall of the late Labour Government had not breached—regrettably it will be admitted—the usual practice of treating Cabinet discussions as inviolably secret. The Cabinet system is conventional in accordance with the flexibility of the British Constitution. Accidents have contributed to the growth of its conventions. Thus the circumstance that King George I could not speak English removed the Sovereign from the Cabinet. Yet that was—as subsequent events proved—a necessary development, so much so that the modern critic is inclined to believe that the language explanation is not sufficient to account for the change. The ideal of Cabinet unity was well shown by the story of Lord Melbourne's attitude on a fiscal controversy which threatened to split the Cabinet of his day. That vivacious but astute Prime Minister had presided over a meeting which, after much discussion, decided to propose a fixed duty on corn. Before the gathering dispersed, Lord Melbourne, according to Bagshot,

> "put his back to the door and said, 'Now, is it to lower the price of corn, or isn't it? It is not much matter which we say, but mind, we must all say the same."

Lord Morley set down the four chief features of Cabinet Government as: collective responsibility, responsibility to the majority of the House of Commons, party unity and the position of the Prime Minister as "keystone of the arch". It will be agreed at once that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald brilliantly fulfils the fourth requirement. The second is easily maintained in the present state of the National Government's majority. The third was fundamentally altered by the electorate's decision to support a National Government. This third feature is closely linked with the first, impairment of which has been definitely recognised in the decision to allow Lord Snowden, Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Donald MacLean, and Sir Archibald Sinclair to differ on the tariff issue from the majority of their colleagues and yet remain in the Cabinet by virtue of their agreement with the Cabinet's policy on all other matters.

The rule of collective responsibility follows as a practical consequence from the rule that Ministers shall be of the same political party. Therefore the new formula merely recognises the logical consequences of the creation of a Cabinet on mixed party lines. In France, where the rule of collective Cabinet responsibility also obtains, M. Caillaux, a few years ago, attempted, without success, to vary it by distinguishing between political and technical ministers. In Great Britain this would have been impossible if only because the gradual development of the Cabinet system has increased the power of the Treasury. Finance is the unifying factor and that is why the Prime Minister usually is First Lord of the Treasury, and so able effectively to perform the duty described by Lord Morley as "keystone of the arch," the actual financial control being of course in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer whose position makes him the right hand man of the Prime Minister. It is probable therefore that the present change is merely another stage in the development of the Cabinet system. It strengthens rather than weakens the Cabinet. It is indicative of the gravity of the situation and of the earnestness of the nation's desire that the Government should proceed, without political distractions, to the completion of its task.

MISSION TO LEPERS

Jan. 22.

According to an interesting booklet issued by the Chinese Mission to Lepers there are about 2,000,000 lepers in the world, of which number about half are believed to be in China. The work of caring for these people was started a comparatively few years ago and at the present moment there is in this country about twelve leprosaria accommodating some 2,000 sufferers, but apart from these there is a number of settlements in Kuangtung and Fukien where lepers are in receipt of a certain amount of support. Some of these latter are given monthly grants by the respective provincial governments, but it is generally stated in the booklet that the Chinese Government has done very little indeed in this matter, and, thereby, compares unfavourably with the governments of the Philippine Islands and Japan. The Japanese Home Office in particular is reported to be considering a plan to spend Yen 37,000,000 to eradicate the disease within thirty years. At the present moment the caring for lepers in China devolves upon the volunteer shoulders of the Mission to Lepers (London) and the American Mission to Lepers, but with the entrance of the Chinese Mission whose object is to work towards the elimination of the disease in China the forces mobilised to combat this evil have been substantially reinforced.

It is perhaps fortunate for the public at large, though probably more unfortunate for the sufferers, that the leper is not more before its eyes than it is at present. There is a fair number of sufferers in Shanghai and occasionally one may be seen in the streets; happily not often. Those who do happen to run across them will be relieved to know, on the authority of the booklet to which reference is being made, that contagion is usually the result of prolonged and close contact with a sufferer, and that given ordinarily favourable circumstances, a patient determined to get better, and a doctor who understands his work and is willing to take trouble, there are few cases in which all active signs of leprosy cannot be stamped out. With that amount of hope for those afflicted the Chinese Mission to Lepers has been active on an educational programme and has been successful in creating a public conscience on the matter; financial aid has been given to various leprosaria, help was given for the establishment of an institution in Nanchang, and for another which is being erected on Hainan, while in Shanghai the Hongkew Clinic for Skin Diseases, in which 135 cases are being dealt with, is proving successful.

The mission in its booklet indicates that help can be given to the movement by passing on the good news that leprosy is curable, by supporting the mission financially or persuading others to do so. There is little doubt that the appeal which it makes is justified and the assistance which it requires more than necessary. But what is most required at the present moment is the enactment of drastic legislation along the lines adopted in other countries, which ultimately led to its disappearance. With the hopes of cure, which did not then exist, such laws need not be so desperate as they were in other times and in other countries, and it would appear that the more work the Mission does towards persuading the Chinese government to put such work in the forefront of any of their programmes of social legislation the quicker will the praiseworthy object of the Mission be attained. At the same time it is to be congratulated at having among its numbers men and women of a rare enthusiasm who have done so well in the short time they have taken the matter in hand.

THE Hongkong European Y.M.C.A. is building an additional wing which will soon be completed. This building is on the Kowloon side of the harbour and will provide additional dormitories and social facilities.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

NORTHERN CAPITAL THRILLED

Alarums and Excursions to Brighten a Very Quiet City

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, Jan. 9.

We have had three distinct and different kinds of thrills here during the last week. In the first place there was the excitement caused by the American note to Japan which was received with acclamation by the Chinese. All the local newspapers featured it in flaming headlines of treble-sized characters, and particularly the apparently entirely unfounded rumour that the U.S. Asiatic fleet had received orders to proceed to Manchuria. But the excitement has died down, as quickly as it arose, and the note appears already to have sunk into complete oblivion.

Then, on Wednesday night, we had a typical Peking scare which shows the state of nerves everybody is in these days: Shortly before ten p.m. martial law was quite suddenly declared, the inner gates of the city which usually remain open all night were closed, squads of armed police appeared in all the main streets, and all passers-by were held up and searched. No official explanation was given for this sudden panic, nor was it referred to at all in the Chinese newspapers. But the reason given by the general public was, that the Japanese garrison here have been holding a lot of military exercises recently on the glacis outside the Legation quarter, even staging night exercises and other realistic stunts.

These exercises can scarcely be called tactful at the present time when everybody's nerves are on edge and would rather seem to partake of the gesture called "trailing one's coat". Anyhow, the Chinese authorities are said to have believed that the Japanese were meditating another *coup à la* Mukden, and took "precautionary measures" accordingly. No Chinese troops were called out, but the large number of armed police, so says the Chinese public, were sufficient to intimidate the Japanese and nip the project in the bud.

Finally, at the end of the week, great excitement has been caused by a definite rumour that the Nanking government had declared a moratorium on all Domestic loans. Chinese banking circles here, however, pooh-poohed the rumour, pointing out that by such a step the state of the government would be worse than ever. They believe that the threat was at most only in the nature of a bargaining counter and that the government will in the end probably succeed in raising $25,000,000 or so in Shanghai, but that this would be nothing like enough to solve its difficulties, and that the financial question would still remain the most pressing one.

Outside the wall all seems confusion. A lot of confused fighting seems to be taking place. The most exaggerated reports of Chinese "victories" are spread about, and the columns of the Chinese newspapers read just as if a Great War was going on in which Chinese armies were putting up a heroic resistance. Japanese are now said to be advancing on Jehol. This is emphatically denied in Japanese military circles which point out quite frankly that they have already enough on their hands putting down banditry in the vicinity of the railway. The report may be due to the fact that the Japanese have occupied the branch railway from Chaoyang which place, however, is over 150 miles from Jehol itself. At the present moment through traffic between here and Mukden is completely interrupted again, though the British engineers of the P.M.R. are attempting to come to some arrangement with the Japanese. The remnants of the Manchurian government which had gathered at Anchow have now been dissolved, so that the *de facto* government of Manchuria has for the time being ceased to exist.

In internal affairs up here everything is still waiting on events at Nanking; but with the melting away of the National Government there the local authorities are more and more forced to rely on themselves, especially in the all-important question of finance.

The present obscure and confused political situation is no doubt an excellent opportunity for fishing in muddy waters. This perhaps accounts for what seems a veritable renaissance of former warlords who were supposed to have gone under in the fortunes of war. After Marshal Feng's spectacular trip to the South, we now have Marshal Wu Pei-fu approaching the edge of the limelight. The Chinese of the North have always retained a quite peculiar affection for this "Napoleon of China," as he used to be styled in his palmy days. And whenever there has been some excitement up here, we have always been treated to a detailed rumour, of how Wu Pei-fu was marching from Szechuen or Kansu with a large army. This time the rumour seems to have some grains of truth in it, although his army only consists of a few hundred of his old body-guard and although he has so far only reached Ninghsia. But the Young Marshal in a recent public interview to the Press stated that he was sending a representative to see Marshal Wu and to invite him to come to Peking. But for what purpose, he omitted to say, and exactly what Wu can do without men or money, it is difficult to see. It is true that he was always considered an inveterate enemy of Japan—indeed his downful was always attributed to the machinations of the Japanese—and the man who was to drive the Japanese out of Manchuria. But things are rather different nowadays, and the troops that he would find in the North now are greatly inferior to the comparatively well-trained armies which he once commanded.

A still more curious revival is that of Chang Chung-chang. This ex-brigand and former Tuchun of Shangtung who was one of Chang Tso-lin's most redoubtable generals has been living in retirement here in Peking for many months and taking no part in politics. Now suddenly, quite recently, he has burst forth into violent political activity. His house is besieged every day by the usual crowd of office-seekers, and he has given two large and lively public dinners, one to his Japanese and one to his French friends. I was even told the number of bottles of champagne with which his guests were regaled—an incredible number which it is perhaps more discreet to withhold. Everybody is speculating as to what in vulgar parlance, he is after, and behind their hand people whisper to you that he is hoping for the succession to the Young Marshal. Perhaps he is, for he was ever an optimist and a gambler. Yet it seems scarcely likely that with such pious wishes he would be allowed to carry on his activities so undisturbed. On the other hand: Do ex-Tuchuns provide their foreign friends with unlimited champagne without expecting some *quid pro quo?* Altogether, this sudden coming-to-life of so many former war-lords bodes ill for the peace of China and for a rapid solution of her internal problems. It must, at the very least, greatly complicate the everlasting problem of Chinese politics: how to find enough jobs to go round, and is likely to add still further to the difficulties of forming a stable government.

CHINESE DELEGATE STILL IN MOSCOW

C.E.R. Negotiations Remain At a Standstill

Moscow, Jan. 20.

Although it was announced several days ago that Mr. Mo Te-hui, the Chief of the Chinese delegation to Moscow, had left the Soviet capital for Harbin en route to Nanking, Mr. Mo remained in Moscow to-day.

Despite the continued presence of Mr. Mo negotiations between him and Soviet officials for a settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway controversy are being held in abeyance because of the uncertainty over the political situation in China and because of the Japanese armed occupation of Manchuria.

Formally the Sino-Soviet conferences over the Chinese Eastern Railway, which is jointly owned and operated by China and Soviet Russia, have not been broken but factually there have been no sessions for several months.

Mr. Mo Te-hui has spent 20 months in Moscow in a fruitless effort to settle the Chinese Eastern Railway issue, which has been hanging fire since 1929 when the line was seized by Chinese officials, who dealt harshly with Soviet representatives.—United Press.

SWATOW SCHOOL BOYS ON STRIKE

Dirty Work Suspected in Japanese Boycott

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Swatow, Jan. 11

The anti-Japanese agitation here has resulted in a general strike in the schools, which has continued now for over a fortnight. It arose out of a demand from the pupils for representation on the committee of the "association for resistance to Japan." It was originally organised to exclude them, and they formed their own association independently of it, and worked on their own; but about a month ago stories began to fly abroad that some of the officers of the general association had been feathering their nests in a most sumptuous way by means of the opportunities that their position afforded—the figure mentioned was between one and two hundred thousand dollars; and the righteous indignation of the boys and girls vented itself in the demand that the delinquents should be severely dealt with, and that they should be given representation in the association to see that such things did not happen in the future.

They expressed their feelings also in a parade, which included a visit to the headquarters of the association, and, when they found nobody at home, they proceeded to smash the place about considerably, and destroy the records. They went on to demonstrate threateningly at the municipal offices, until one of the guards let off a shot in the air, and there was a general dispersion.

The matter was referred to Canton, and the Party headquarters there sent down a gentleman to investigate the matter. He got so far as recommending that middle schools should be allowed to participate in the association, but not primary schools, a decision which the schools would not accept; and the investigator seems to have become a very shadowy figure in the background since, his main concern having been to conceal his whereabouts from the indignant boys and girls.

The general strike was to express dissatisfaction with his decision, and apparently it is to continue until official sanction is given for the children of the primary schools being represented on the anti-Japanese association; and so it drags on.

The heads of the schools had a meeti · and appointed some of their number to go and reason with the "student" leaders, but without effect. The brigadier in command here, who has been instructed from Canton to deal with the matter, has talked to the leaders, and told them to send their followers back to their books, and they promised to report his instructions to them, and so went their way, and no doubt reported them, and their own ideas along with them.

It is a ludicrous and depressing spectacle that we are being treated to, the educational authorities and all officialdom powerless when defied by a crowd of children—for we have nothing higher than middle schools here, and even in them the majority are not much more than children. The day-pupils faithfully turn up at school daily to get the word whether they are to go to their classes or not. Without doubt many of them are sadly bored by the whole business, and in some schools classes are being surreptitiously carried on, with precautions against being found out by the spies of the students' union.

What will bore them still more is the resolution that has been passed that if their demands are not conceded before the holidays are due—in about a week—there are to be no holidays; they are still to be at school and do no work. That should be a crowning test of loyalty, and of the teachers' patience. Their spirited protest against the dirty work that has apparently been going on inside the anti-Japanese association is very praiseworthy, but the manner of it is particularly futile, damaging nobody but themselves. Suspicion is thrown too on the purity of their motives by the fact that the term-end examinations are due, and among their demands is one that these should be cancelled.

NANKING EXPLOSION

Nanking, Jan. 24.

Fifteen hundred cases of aviation gasoline shipped by the Government aviation department to Nanchang for use by government aeroplanes against the communists exploded and went up in flames on the Yangtze river near here yesterday.

One man was killed in the explosion and three others are missing and feared killed also.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL TO MR. VINSON

Striking Tribute to Missionary Who was Murdered near Haichow

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Haichow, Jan. 14.

On Tuesday morning, January 12, a notable service was held at Yang Gia Gi, the scene of the capture by bandits of Rev. J. W. Vinson, on November 1, 1931. This was a memorial service for Mr. Vinson. A number of important personages came from a distance to attend. Among those were the U.S. Consul, Mr. Paul W. Meyer, Mr. S.M. Wu, of Nanking, from the Waichiaopu, representing the National Government of China, Mr. Chen Chien-ming, the newly appointed Magistrate of Kuan Yuin Hsien, representing the Kiangsu Provincial Government, Mr. A de B. Giolma, and Mr. C. C. Miao, the Foreign and Chinese District Inspectors of the Huaipei District Salt Inspectorate, Messrs E. S. Currie and W. C. McLauchlin represented the Southern Presbyterian Mission, of which Mr. Vinson was a member. A number of short addresses were delivered by the visiting representatives and by some of the local officials and guests. A special speakers' stand had been erected and many beautiful scrolls were displayed on this stand and all over the enclosure in which the people had assembled. A tremendous crowd gathered for the occasion, and though the crowd was immense, very good order was preserved throughout the exercises.

Most of the speakers emphasized the regrettable character of the incident which was the occasion of the memorial service, the more regrettable because the one who was the victim of the cruelty of the bandits had spent his life trying to benefit the people among whom he lived, and right at the time of his being taken by those who used him so shamefully, he was engaged in the beneficent work which had brought him to China. Many of the speakers urged the people to use all their energies to bring about a complete change in the state of the country, by co-operating with the officials in their efforts to exterminate the robber menace. Some of the officials directly called upon the people to assist them in discovering the bandit lairs and urged all the people of the district to abstain from harbouring or helping any of the robbers. Some of the speakers used very plain and cutting words in their efforts to lay bare the immensity of the crime that had been committed and to lay upon the people the responsibility for doing all in their power to clear up the bandit situation. If the words spoken by the various officials who took part in the ceremony are really and truly put into practice, there will soon be seen a very great improvement in the situation in this whole district.

Some of the speakers spoke feelingly of the life and work of Mr. Vinson. The spirit of his life and the character of his work were thrown out in bold relief against the dark background of his terrible fate. One of the speakers mentioned the attitude taken by Mr. Vinson's children, whose mother died in China, who are thus left orphans through the tragic death of their father. Their attitude is not one of hate and a desire to take vengeance on those who took their father's life. The little nine year old daughter, when she first heard of what the bandits had done to her father, said that she hoped every one of them would be killed right away. Then later, after she had thought it over, and after she had shut herself up in the room to meditate over it, she said she had changed her mind and now she wanted all the bandits to repent and change from their wicked way and become good men, and she prayed for them. There were many in the audience who know what a terrible thing vengeance is, especially when the vengeance is taken by the robbers on those who have opposed them in any way. Many of those who are now living in Yang Gia Gi have felt the heavy hand of the bandits' vengeance come down upon them. In fact, the grim raid of November seems to have been deliberately planned and carefully executed for the purpose of taking vengeance on the people of Yang Gia Gi for their sending out armed help against the bandits when they were attacking an adjacent village. Little Jean Vinson's attitude toward those who so shamefully treated her father, desiring that they repent and become good useful citizens, in other words, showing the spirit of love even toward her enemies, was a new conception to many of that throng who gathered to do honour to the memory of her father. After all, herein lies the secret of the abolition of banditry and of war. Even the worst criminals cannot long withstand the power of genuine love.

Mr. Chen, the new Kuan-yuin-hsien magistrate, is a graduate of the Whampoa Military Academy, and he seems to be willing to go out and fight the robber. For several days before the day appointed for the memorial service, he was out in the Yang Gia Gi region, looking into the bandit situation and making plans for bandit suppression. If efficient and reliable district magistrates could be put in the various hsiens in the Haichow section, and given a long enough tenure of office to allow them to make and carry out bandit suppression plans, the situation would rapidly change for the better. The long promised unified action of the various military forces in the whole Haichow territory still remains an unfulfilled dream. So far there is no effective co-operation between the National Military units, the soldiers of the Salt Gabelle, the hsien soldiers, and the numerous types of militia scattered all through the country.

TRAVELLING IN SZECHUEN

Bishop Mowll and Party Robbed by Bandits

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chengtu, Dec. 30.

We are glad to greet old friends returning from furlough. Dr. Joseph Taylor and Dr. Reginald Morse of the American Baptist Mission have arrived safely with their families after the long water trip on the Yangtze River. Dr. E. N. Meuser of the Canadians brought a fine party of new folks by the little road from Chungking, via Hochow.

The unfortunate route seemed to be the "Little River Route" from Chungking travelled by Bishop and Mrs. Mowll and their party of young people for the C.M.S. A short distance out from Chungking they were accosted by brigands who used considerable cruelty in forcing their way on to the boat to secure what booty they wished.

The Bishop, who is a splendid specimen of physical manhood, naturally defended their position and particularly the young ladies of the party. Mrs. Mowll used her splendid Chinese also in vain endeavours to protect the party and attempting to bring the leaders of the gang to reason.

Both the Bishop and his wife were severely handled. Both were struck over the head forcibly with guns, and in the mêlée the Bishop was stabbed in the back with some blunt instrument. No more serious physical damage was done as by this time the brigands had cut into boxes and bags and discovered the silver they were after. They carried off $500 in silver besides relieving the party of a great deal of useful belongings fresh from home.

The Bishop's secretary was not injured but lost his new typewriter and practically all personal belongings. However we were glad to welcome them into Chengtu apparently none the worse for the dastardly attack, although such a mean attack upon ladies would naturally leave them dazed for some time. Mrs. Mowll had an uncomfortable few days due to the attack and also unfortunately lost her wedding ring in the robbery.

RETURNED BRITISH BOXER FUNDS

Three Loan Proposals Referred to Sub-Committee

Nanking, Jan. 19.

The Secretariat of the Board of Trustees for the administration of the British Boxer Indemnity refund to-day announced the decisions reached at the recent seventh general meeting of the Board.

Mr. Han Li-wu, who was former head of the Political Science Department of the Central University, has been appointed a Director of the Board. Mr. Han resigned from the University in order to accept this position. Three proposed loans to the Railway Ministry and the National Construction Commission were referred to the technical subcommittee for consideration. It was also decided that the accounts of the Board should be kept in terms of Shanghai currency.—Reuter.

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MARRIAGES IN HANGCHOW

With Brass Bands and Motor Cars: Silence on Manchuria

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, Jan. 16.

Judging from the large number of weddings taking place these days no one will be able to accuse Hangchow of being unmindful of old Mencius's teaching. He taught his disciples that of the three faults responsible for generating an unfilial spirit, the greatest was that of being unmarried. The young people of this city take heed to the sages and keep well within the bounds of the old proverb, that a man should be married, at least when he is thirty and a woman should not be unattached on arriving at her twentieth year. Some of the nuptial ceremonies have been very pretty and the custom of engaging brass bands and decorated motor cars is now a common custom.

The Manchurian crisis has loomed largely in the mind of the populace. Strange to say, since the advent of the Japanese trouble there has been an ominous silence within the city and people walk about as though they are just recovering from a staggering blow. Politically, there is tip-toe curiosity, but for those who live below the poverty line, the shuffling in high places is of very little concern. The present trend of events is an enigma even to those on the inner side of Government circles. A well informed gentleman passed the remark, on reading the names of members of the newly formed Government,—"I do not understand it: It's all mixed up, and these representatives of the Left Wing make me dumb." There are no open air demonstrations these days, with the usual slogans and waving of banners, but a pictorial propaganda is being carried out and the walls are plastered with hard saying against Nanking and especially Chang Hsueh-liang who is the scapegoat for the loss of Manchuria. In the meantime, the Christian Church meet regularly for confession and prayer in this hour of the nation's need.

Business continues to be slack. Shopkeepers are being completely won over to the use of the brass band in luring customers to their stores. A merchants bazaar has recently been opened for the display and sale of purely Chinese wares. The project is backed by the provincial government and the entrance hall is quite lively with the sounds of music, and ornate decorations set off the scrolls with catchy phrases such as,—"All the choice products of the twenty provinces are now before you:" "The inventive wisdom of ten thousand men is exhibited in new and wonderful fashions." Customers are assured that they may rely upon a square deal, and, as "No Japanese goods are sold" "Every shade and pattern may be relied upon for beauty, strength and endurance."

The public are up in arms against what they consider the exorbitant price of water from the new mains which have lately been completed. All new constructions, whether for residence or commercial purposes are expected to instal the new water system. This is an extra item of expense which, together with the increasing output in the scale of living, is causing comment and friction all round. The purpose of the Board of Works is to bring more sweetness and light into the homes of the people, but as this costs money, the response is—gloom and odours are cheaper. The Young Peoples Party is also very anxious to bring about a new social order. One poster announces a short cut to this end,—"Everyone for Me, and Me for Everyone: this is the way to clean up Society and make all become of mind and heart." Another exhortation runs,—"Purchase Chinese products only, and promote the sale of home goods." "Destroy Imperialism and remember that the weapon of boycott is far more powerful than powder and shot."

At the Missionary Association meeting held this week at the C.M.S. Compound, Bishop Curtis gave a very illuminating survey of the independent Church movement, as it obtains in South India. The principles and methods outlined were listened to with deep interest and it was a surprise to realise that the scheme had its inception as far back as the year 1892. At the close of the meeting, farewell was taken of Dr. Mattox, Hangchow Christian College, who will shortly leave for furlough.

The red light of Communist danger still shines on the Kiangsi-Chekiang border. Brigandage and kidnapping are rife. Recently a section of the army sent to defend the people mutinied. Executions took place, and the remainder of the malcontents were transferred. On reaching Changshan, some sorry tales are heard of their depredations. Homes and shops were looted on a wide scale and the missionaries home was forcibly entered and despoiled of all that was worth taking. The local officials were powerless to interfere and for a time pandemonium and terror reigned. No wonder the people are fed up with much of the present day military, for whenever these uniformed men come along Pandora's box is opened and all the ills are poured out to vex mankind.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT WENCHOW

Rumours of a Fire Demon at Work

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wenchow, Jan. 13.

Wenchow is comparable to any other city of the same size in her rather dangerous tendency to catch fire, and, by reason of streets whose width scarcely separate the inflammable wooden houses on either side, in her threat on some future windy day to blaze the entire city to charred ruins. I am not about to report that just that has happened; but we cannot be sure that were everything favourable such an event would be impossible. The one and only reliable extinguisher at present (and I have not forgotten that there is a local fire brigade either) is the old-time dodge of pulling down a line of houses across the march of the flames. However, this ruse failed when adopted here last week to arrest a fire which in the early hours of the morning started burning at the Hemp-Market Gate. Before a powerful wind it spread with great rapidity, so that people had little time to get clear, and no time to save household belongings. The hand-pump fire-engines as usual proved futile, and an attempt to confine the burning area was made by demolishing a long row of buildings.

However, just as the flames had reached the gap, and, apparently, halted, the wind suddenly veered round, and sent destruction in another direction. At the end of a few hours, what had been a densely populated market district had become a ruin of smouldering bricks and charred ash. Only four people, all members of the same family, lost their lives. But well over 400 families have been rendered temporarily homeless. There has been much speculation as to the cause of the outbreak. The fact that several small fires have broken out in recent months gives the superstitiously minded strong grounds for respecting the local fire-demon as one of more than ordinary resourcefulness and determination, for it is even said that he has made previously five separate attempts on one house alone. It is also rumoured that that same house and no less than seven others were blazing concurrently at the start of the conflagration. If this is true, then one may be almost certain that the so-called fire demon may be a gang of mischievous incendiaries, at least eight in number, and who, if they ever existed, have now discreetly disappeared.

STUDENTS SELECT OWN PRESIDENT

Names of Three Candidates Laid Before Government

Nanking, Jan. 19.

The students of the Nanking Central University have decided to elect their own president. A delegation of students representing the entire body called at the National Government Office to-day and placed the names of three candidates for the presidency before the Government for choice.

They declare that if any president is to be appointed at all, the appointment must be made from among the three. The trio are Mr. Chu Ko-chen, Mr. Jen Hung-chu and Mr. Oong Wen-yi.

It is understood that the three candidates were selected yesterday at a meeting of the students.—Reuter.

MORE UNEASINESS IN HONAN

Looting by Soldiers of the Old Fifth Army

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Huaiking, Ho., Jan. 8.

Last week great uneasiness was felt throughout this whole area. Suddenly 1,000 soldiers of the Old Fifth Army under Sun Tien-ying came through the mountains from the west completely looted a village at the foot of the mountains and marched toward Tsiyuan. Then another 2,000 soldiers of the same unit appeared in Wenhsien billeted themselves on the villages but said they were shortly going south across the Yellow River. Other groups of armed soldiers appeared in Tsiyuan and Menghsien and it was said that over 30,000 of Sun Tien-ying's soldiers were coming East again. However, up to the present this has not actually happened. For some time the soldiers of Liu Chen-hua has occupied Hsinhsianghsien , and the Tao-ching Railway west to Huaiking, also Wenhsien, Menghsien and Tsiyuan and when Sun Tien-ying's soldiers came down the mountains from the west they entered this territory. Liu Chen-hua's men have disarmed some of the above mentioned soldiers who appeared last week and they also allowed others to proceed south across the river. It is thought that those crossing the river will join bandits there in the neighbourhood from which many of these men formerly came. The main reason for Sun Tien-ying's soldiers coming east again is that in Shansi they have not been receiving pay and they have pauperized the districts in which they lived and had necessarily to move somewhere else.

Now the news of a Government in Nanking without military domination has come to hand. However, the first impression was soon spoiled when it was learned that only nine out of 36 appointees have taken oath and assumed responsibility. The main fear now among the masses in the interior is that complete disorder may happen among the soldiers of the different armies and looting and banditry break out over wide areas. Signs of this have already been seen in South Honan and along the Peking-Hankow railway. Students have meantime lessened their agitation but the communistic momentum they accelerated is not necessarily abating. The intense feeling over the ever-increasing occupation of Manchurian territory is most manifest. At the same time there is little tendency to endeavour to attach responsibility except that it is generally thought that if China were completely united a great deal more might be accomplished.

Commercially the interior of China is in a state of stagnation. In a small way the village and city markets are doing a minimum of trading but products that require large financing and open communications are not being attempted. The prices of cereals remain constant and more or less related to local districts because shipping is impossible. The winter thus far has had average snow fall and rain makes prospects hopeful for what autumn wheat has been sown.

GOLD EMBARGO AIDS JAPAN SHIPPING

Decrease in Idle Tonnage Shown by Recent Survey

Japanese shipping interests believe that the recent slight increase of activity in their business is due mainly to the imposition of the gold export ban, according to a survey of the present situation just issued, a copy of which was received in Shanghai on Jan. 22 from Yokohama.

While idle coastwise tonnage, formerly engaged in trading between island ports, has increased recently by 104,000 tons, many of the larger vessels have been placed in the overseas trade, the survey declares. In this regard, it is stated that but 17 of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha fleet, aggregating 120,000 tons, are idle now, the latest vessel to go on the berth being the Yamagata Maru, 5,500 tons, which has been assigned to the Bombay-Yokohama run. Another freighter just recommissioned for service is the Denmark Maru, owned by the Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, which will be operated on the European run, it is stated.

During the past month, 44,000 tons of Japanese deep-water shipping has been removed from the idle list, the survey continues, still leaving, however, 264,000 tons unemployed. At the present time, the most marked increase in demands for tonnage is in the Indian-Japan trade, according to the report.

BANDITS ATTACK U.S. SHIP

One of Crew Killed, Another Wounded

While United States gunboats were steaming at full speed up the far reaches of the Yangtze on Jan. 20 in an effort to rescue Capt. Charles Baker, the kidnapped master of the Yangtze Rapids motor-lighter No. 2, who is being held by Chinese bandits for $200,000 ransom, another American motor vessel, the Chi-Ta, owned by the same steamship company, arrived at Hankow with one quartermaster dead and another member of the crew badly wounded, victims of other Chinese marauders who are holding the upper section of the river in a reign of terror. The killing on the Chi-Ta occurred on Jan. 19, when the bandits, without previous warning, suddenly subjected the vessel and her passengers to a hail of rifle-fire, at point-blank range, as the craft was proceeding slowly through a narrow section of the Yangtze, about 83 miles above the Wuhan cities. With the bullets riddling the upper works of the vessel, the captain and several passengers also narrowly escaped death at the hands of the raiders, who fled inland after the shooting.

The news of this latest outrage on the upper river reached Hankow but a few hours after the Chinese Naval Commander at this point had petitioned the Governor of Hupeh and the Nationalist military authorities to despatch troops to the rescue of Capt. Baker and the Chinese members of his crew, all of whom were taken prisoners when the Y.R. No. 2 was captured by bandits at Pailochi, near the dangerous Mopanshih Raipds, on Jan. 15.

Without awaiting the outcome of these negotiations, however, the United States gunboats stationed in this section were ordered by Rear-Admiral Y. S. Williams, in command of the American forces on the Yangtze, to proceed to where the Y.R. No. 2 was attacked and get in touch with the bandits. "Effect a rescue in any manner possible" were the instructions. In the meanwhile, the Yangtze Rapid M. V. I-Chang, which is protected by an armed guard of United States sailors, had found the deserted Y.R. No. 2 undamaged and escorted her to Ichang, the original destination.

According to the story told to the United States Consul-General at Hankow by the master of the Chi-Ta, just previous to the latest attack he had been forced to anchor his ship for a short time, owing to a heavy fog. Hardly had the anchor been lifted and the Chi-Ta started under way, when the bandits, concealed on the shore only a few yards distant, opened fire without warning. The quartermaster at the wheel was killed instantly and, left uncontrolled for the moment, the ship would have crashed into the rocks if the master had not been at hand and able to take the dead man's place. Everybody else on deck fled to cover, but a second man, the compradore's assistant, was not quick enough and also fell, seriously wounded.

$200,000 Demanded as Ransom

Peking, Jan. 21.

The United States' legation has telegraped to Nanking urging the government to take all possible steps to obtain the release of Captain Baker.

The Legation states that Mr. Clubb, vice-consul, left Hankow this morning for Pailochi, near which place it is believed Captain Baker is being held.

In addition, representations have been made by the American consulate in Hankow to the chairman of the Hupeh Provincial government and it is hoped that before long Captain Baker will be released.

At present all that is known of the bandits responsible is that they are demanding $200,000 ransom money for the unfortunate Captain.

Captain Baker, who has not been to America for some years, comes from Pasadena, California.—Reuter.

Nanking, Jan. 22.

Reuter learns to-day that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has given assurances to Mr. W. R. Peck, the United States Consul-General, that every step possible will be taken to secure the release of Captain Baker.

The Foreign Office has telegraphed to the Hupeh provincial government ordering the local authorities to effect Captain Baker's release. It is understood that the Hupeh authorities are taking energetic steps to this end.—Reuter.

HONAN'S WAR ON BANDITS

New Orders to General Chang Feng

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kaifeng, Ho., Jan. 13.

By order of General Liu Chih, Director of the Kaifeng Pacification Headquarters and concurrently Chairman of the Province, the 20th Route Army, under General Chang Fang, will soon move towards South Honan to exterminate the Communist bandits at Kuangshan, Kushih, Huangchuan, Loshan and their neighbouring districts on the Honan, Hupeh and Anhui borders. According to General Chang, the 75th Division, under General Sung Tien-tsai, will be stationed at Huangchuan, and the 76th Division, under General Chang himself, at Sinyang.

With a view to clearing out the bandits, General Liu Chih, Chairman of the Province, has instructed General Chang Li-sheng, Commandant of the 2nd Cavalry Division, who is now stationed with his men at Kueiteh in East Honan, to be prepared to rush with his army into Kiangsu, Anhui and Shantung to pursue the retreating remnants. General Chang has telegraphed the local military authorities saying that he has been successful in suppressing bandits in his region.

On the instructions of the Provincial Kuomintang, the Anti-Japanese Association here have announced to the public that the sale of Japanese goods must end on February 11, and that merchants discovered selling Japanese goods after that date will be fined from $50 to $5,000, or may be executed in what are considered to be serious cases.

On account of the present national crisis, the Provincial Government has instructed all the civilian officials, including the magistrates, in the different hsiens or districts of the province, to be diligent and industrious in carrying out their duties and that any neglect to do so will be severely punished.

As most of their goods are Nippon-made and cannot be sold out, about twenty big shops here in the city have recently been closed. Due to the same reason, several of the other big ship are likely to be compelled to do the same.

From information received from the authorities here, the construction of the Kung-huo Road, from the North Gate of the City to the Railway Station, about 5,449 metres long and 15 metres wide, is to be commenced at the beginning of April, and the houses on each side of the road will be demolished at the end of March.

From the beginning of July to the end of December of last year, the Provincial Farmers' and Labourers' Bank has made $150,000 in interest, which is $50,000 more than was made in the period from the beginning of January to the end of June of the same year.

The Provincial Government has instructed all the magistrates in the different hsiens of the province to issue a strict prohibition of the private sale of opium. On instructions from the same source the local Public Safety Bureau is closing all the opium shops in the city.

THE PEACE OVER TENGHSIEN

Little Disturbed by Affairs Outside

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tenghsien, Sung, Jan. 13.

Our town is like a Gibraltar in China's turbulent waters—it stands firm and placid as though there were no waves on the outside. Even the student disturbance did not reach us.

The train the Netherlands Minister was aboard on his way to Peking was delayed here for 36 hours due to activities of students on the train. The bland, quiet manner of the Minister under the circumstances was good to see—evidently it was what he expected.

Every one is agog in preparation for an old fashioned China New Year. The government is so busy over more important matters that it is not troubling over the New Year. You may recall in the spring I wrote about the Governor cleaning out the prisons and hot after bandits. It truly was a suitable remedy. Things have been fairly quiet since. All got a scare the other morning because of the city gates being closed—but it proved to be some prisoners had escaped and by that means they were captured.

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MR. YOSHIZAWA IN HARBIN

Precautions to Safeguard New Japanese Foreign Minister

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, Jan. 9.

The Siberian express which brought the new Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Yoshizawa, from Europe to the Far East, was eleven hours late on arrival at Manchuli, this being the usual thing with all Siberian expresses at the present time, the train de luxe included. Owing to his late arrival he wired to the general manager, Mr. Rudyi, for a special train, which the C. E. R. Board agreed to, provided that all the passengers and mails also came along, but the Japanese wanted a train for themselves and therefore paid the sum of yen 7,000 to get it. The train consisted of two passenger cars, one of them a Soviet through car from Moscow, a dining car and a baggage car, the passengers numbering 17, as Mr. Yoshizawa had a suite of eight, and eight Japanese consuls from different towns in Manchuria all went to Manchuli to meet him and give him a full report on the situation in Manchuria.

The special train travelled very quickly arriving at Harbin in the afternoon, thus giving Mr. Yoshizawa six hours in Harbin before the mail train left at night. Besides the ordinary railway police there was a guard of Japanese soldiers, all fully armed, the strictest watch being kept on every person on the platform. The Japanese acted as a bodyguard, only certain persons being permitted to go into the private waiting room which had been opened for the Minister's reception. Amongst those at the station were the Civil Administrator General Chang Ching-hui, only just returned from taking up his appointment as governor of Heilungkiang and the Soviet Consul General, Mr. Slavudsky.

Half an hour before the train arrived news had been received of the attempt on the life of the Emperor of Japan and this made the authorities doubly careful, as the Chinese did not want to have any similar attempt made on the life of the Foreign Minister while travelling through Chinese territory.

Mr. Yoshizawa, surrounded by Japanese and a strong cordon of police and military, walked briskly from the car to the waiting room, where many introductions were made and members of the press were permitted to ask a few questions.

The whole of the town has been thrown into the greatest excitement in consequence of the news received here of an advance by Kirin troops on Harbin. Though the whole of the three Eastern Provinces are now governed by men who are all pro-Japanese, the Special Area of which Harbin is the centre, still remains loyal to the old Mukden government and there are several officials who obstinately refuse to listen to any overtures from the Japanese advisers of General Chang Ching-hui, the Civil Administrator.

Every attempt to cause riots and disturbances in the town has been nipped in the bud by the Chief of Police, General Wang Jui-hua, and the commander of the Railway Guards, General Din Chao, these two men being extremely loyal to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, and thus the Japanese plans as far as Harbin is concerned have come to naught. It has been decided, therefore, to take more drastic measures and last night the news came to hand that General Yui Sen-chou was leading an army of Kirin troops with many Japanese officers, to Harbin. Yesterday they reached the small towns of Wuchang and Yuisha, situated about half way between Kirin and Harbin, and at both places bombs were dropped from aeroplanes to frighten the inhabitants of the country and drive back any possible hidden enemy.

General Din Chao has announced his intention of going out, with his railway guards to attack them, and yesterday he commandeered about 60 buses for this purpose. In the evening his soldiers drove off to meet the enemy. There is little likelihood of this small number stopping the advance of well trained soldiers under the command of Japanese officers, the inhabitants of Harbin now waiting with great anxiety the result of an encounter between the Kirin and Mukden troops. If the local troops are severely beaten and start fleeing to Harbin, there is a possibility of a riot taking place, and the police will have the greatest difficulty in preventing the pillaging of large houses and stores, much depending on the speed with which the Kirin troops get here. At the same time it has been noticeable that during the past three days, Japanese officers have been arriving by train, and there are, no doubt, sufficient Japanese in the town to make up a strong force, in case of any rioting occurring which the police will not be able to quell.

Last night the town was in a ferment of excitement over the first news of an advance of Kirin troops, this being added to by the rushing about of police in motor vans and motor bicycles and the constant clanging of the fire engines, three fires breaking out between 7 and 9 p.m. One was in the house occupied by Mr. B. Hayton Fleet at his private residence and the offices of his newspaper, "Harbin Observer". Situated in the very centre of the busiest part of the town and next to the new American Theatre, this fire drew an enormous crowd, blocking the whole street, but fortunately the damage was not great and no harm came to the theatre.

YACHT SEIZED NEAR MACAO

Marbella Suspected of Illegal Trade with U.S.

Hongkong, Jan. 20.

Great interest was aroused here to-day when the Chinese customs authorities seized the yacht Marbella outside Macao as the vessel was returning from a voyage to Mexico. It is believed that the Marbella was used for smuggling Chinese emigrants and opium into the United States.

The yacht was built in Hongkong last year and registered under the Panama flag. Her skipper is Captain Ypma, a Netherlands subject who at one time was the master of the steamship Hedwig which was wrecked on Pratas Island while under suspicion of engaging in the opium traffic and in smuggling Chinese into the United States.

It is stated that on her trips overseas the Marbella, upon reaching the Mexican coast, would send wireless messages to confederates ashore. They would send out speedy boats which would take off Chinese immigrants and opium. After her last trip to Mexico the Marbella is believed to have been under observation from American aeroplanes and warships but she managed to escape capture and return safely to Far Eastern waters.

Full details of the reason for her seizure by the Chinese customs authorities outside of Macao to-day have yet to be divulged.—United Press.

SOVIET PLOTTERS EXECUTED

23 Shot For Implication In Anti-Government Move

Harbin, Jan. 22.

According to information just received here from sources said to be reliable, 23 persons were recently shot by the O.G.P.U. at Harbarovsk for alleged implication in a plot against the Soviet Government.

It is also reported that the "Partisans" operating near Suchan, a big coal-mining centre about 80 miles from Vladivostok, have again become active.

In the past, the miners have on several occasions caused the O.G.P.U. considerable worry and it is said that the "Partisan" movement in the Suchan district has never been completely suppressed.—Reuter.

REVENUE AT DAIREN

Customs Receipts Show Advance During December, 1931

During December, 1931, the Chinese Customs at Dairen collected Hk. Taels 85,257 more than was reported for the corresponding month in 1930, according to information received in Shanghai shipping circles on Jan. 22.

The total amount of the receipts for last month at this port were HK. Taels 1,249,812, the report states, of which HK. Taels 245,744 were Import Duties, HK. Taels 405,761, Export Duties, HK. Taels 142,339, Interport Duties, and HK. Taels 318,180, Additional Import Duties. Tonnage Dues brought in HK. Taels 354 and the Interport Surtax HK. Taels 69,447, it is reported, while the Import Flood Relief Surtax and the Export Flood Relief Surtax returned HK. Taels 36,466 and HK. Taels 31,491 respectively.

FAMINE RELIEF IN ANHUI

Food Held Up by Hochow Authorities

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wuhu, Jan. 16.

The famine relief wheat has been coming into Wuhu in good shape. The different district hsien magistrates, however, are very slow in getting this wheat out to their starving people. In Hochow sixty tons of wheat and 3,000 bags of flour have been stored in a godown there for over three weeks and no move as been made as yet to distribute it to the needy ones. Foreigners cannot understand this method of charity. Here in Hochow are thousands of starving women and children crying for food while all this food is stored up in a building within the city.

The famine committee there did the same thing with the sixty cases of clothing that they received from Shanghai. When we received the 2,000 garments in our name we proceeded to give them out right away. The Hochow Committee then made up their mind to unite with us and give out their clothing along with ours. We have found out that the local native committee has been a hindrance instead of a help.

Famine relief work in Wuhu is going on in great shape. The dykes and roads are being repaired, beside the four big soup kitchens that are feeding thousands of women and children. Wuhu is blessed with having a good mayor. He is personally supervising and seeing to it that good work is being done on the dykes in his district. We wish we had many more like him in the other hsien districts.

The country north of the Yangtze river is swarming with small robber bands. These bandits have been very busy the past few months visiting every home where they have heard that the people have either rice or money. When the people have resisted or refused to tell where their money was they have been shot or cruelly burned and tortured. Almost every night one can hear shots fired by these bands to frighten the people, or force them to give up their money or goods. Many victims have been badly wounded and taken to the Wuhu General Hospital.

CITROEN PARTY DELAYED

Expedition Arriving In Peking Next Month

Peking, Jan. 20.

The Haardt-Citroen expedition which started from Beirut, Syria, last year and headed for Peking has been delayed again by extreme winter weather in Sinkiang province, and will not arrive in Peking before the end of February or the first part of March, according to telegrams from the expedition received here to-day.

The expedition had hoped to arrive in Peking last September. They made good progress until they reached the borders of China. Then Chinese political agitators held them up. One dispute after another between Chinese and French members of the supplementary expedition sent from Peking to meet the Beirut section caused endless delays.

The Governor of Sinkiang, encouraged by agitators, threw every variety of obstacle in the way of the expedition. They perservered in spite of all obstructions, however, and finally appear to have won the good will of the Chinese Governor as well as their Chinese fellow-scientists.

The expedition had not expected to travel through desert regions in mid-winter, however, and had no anti-freezing mixtures for their tractor-cars. Time and again the cars stalled in the bitter cold.

The French, American, and other scientists have kept cheerful in spite of their lengthy delays, and have made the most of their opportunities. Even when they were held up at various towns in Sinkiang, they managed to gather valuable scientific data. Two sections expected to return together to Peking. But is is now understood that the Peking section will proceed to Europe across the Asiatic continent, following a somewhat different route from that covered by the Beirut section.—United Press.

FUNDS FOR PEKING PROFESSORS

Nanking Remits $50,000 For Immediate Expenses

Nanking, Jan. 18.

Following the student disorders in the capital last month, Nanking is to be invaded by an army of professors from Peking.

In its front page to-day the "Central Daily News," the official organ of the National Government, publishes an unusual advertisement inserted by educational institutions in Anhui.

The advertisement, which is probably without precedent, reads as follows:—

"To the Ministry of Finance. The educational funds of Anhui Province were formerly appropriated from the special cigarette tax. In 1928, when your Ministry unified the country's taxation, your Ministry levied instead a consolidated tax. Such revenues went to the Government Treasury, but it was agreed to appropriate monthly $100,000.

"Up to December 31 last year your Ministry owed us $445,000. Educational activities in Anhui have been brought to a standstill. We have been in Nanking for ten days already, waiting for the above funds. We have visited your Ministry many times, but have never had the privilege of seeing your Minister.

"Various department heads at first shirked the responsibility and have now refused us an interview. We are compelled publicly to demand a reply from your Ministry. If there is still no answer we will return to Anhui and set up special cigarette tax offices of our own and collect revenue for Anhui educational funds.

"The responsibility for the disruption of the country's financial system will then rest with your Ministry.

(Signed) Anhui Educational Institutions."

Belligerent Professors

Jan. 19.

After repeated demands from educational institutions in North Ohina the Ministry of Education has now remitted $50,000 to Peking to meet immediate expenses of the various government universities and colleges there. In addition the Ministry has promised to send a quarter of a million dollars shortly. It was reported that a deputation of Professors of the Peking universities was coming to Nanking to interview the education minister in an endeavour to get funds but it is believed as a result of arrangements now made by the Ministry the deputation will not now come.

Jan. 23.

The professors of the various Nanking universities are becoming belligerent over their unpaid salaries and threaten to make history by going on strike. Previously it has generally been the students that have struck.

University appropriations have been paid only up to last October and yesterday a group of professors attended at the offices of the Executive Yuan and demanded immediate payment of their arrears of salary. Cheng Hung-nien, secretary-general of the Yuan, received them and he promised payment of $50,000 within a fortnight.

The professors are not satisfied with this arrangement and threaten a strike if funds are not forthcoming immediately. It is stated that if they do strike the students will join in the movement for payment of the professorial salaries.

It is stated that the amount owing to the Central University amounts to $610,000.—Reuter.

Funds for Universities

Nanking, Jan. 24.

Mr. Cheng Hung-nien, secretary-general of the Executive Yuan and concurrently President of the Chinan University, Chenju, is trying to organise a movement for the freeing of educational funds from government control.

Educational institutions throughout China have been brought almost to a standstill because of political developments and the shortage of government funds. Mr. Cheng is conferring with other educational leaders in this country and with them is trying to draw up plans to ensure that in future educational funds are not affected by political developments.

Jan. 25.

There has not, so far, been any very encouraging result to the visit of the representatives of the Peking and Tientsin Government universities to the capital. They came to demand from the Government the arrears of pay due to the educational institutions in North China, but up to the present they have not received much satisfaction.

However, they have announced their determination to make the Government accept their demands and according to report they will shortly be reinforced by more of their colleagues.—Reuter.

Threatened Strike

Nanking, Jan. 25.

Unless funds are forthcoming from the Government to-day to enable the institution to defray its expenses and pay its faculty, professors of the Central University will declare a strike and for the second time within the month classes will be suspended.

The professors submitted a petition to the Executive Yuan yesterday asking for immediate appropriations and making known their decision to call a general walk-out unless they receive all their back pay to-day.

The University in the past few months has not been receiving full appropriations from the Ministry of Education and now needs $780,000 to tide over its present difficulties.

Other Government colleges and schools are also facing a serious financial stringency and are on the verge of coming to a complete standstill.

Professors in Government universities have not been paid for several months and a number of them are at present invading the capital to make demands upon the Government for funds.

Unless the financial position of the Government improves during the next few weeks it is feared that many institutions will not be able to reopen after the winter vacation for the spring term.—United Press.

PROTECTION FOR FOREIGNERS

Order Issued to Jukao Authorities

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Jukao, Ku., Jan. 6.

As orders have just been issued to the Jukao authorities to protect the foreigners in the neighbourhood, six families of Americans have been found here and although none of them have been molested in Jukao, repeatedly Chinese families have been robbed by constantly increasing robber bands coming down apparently from the north. Some of the robbers have been captured, but the many stray soldiers floating about are greatly feared by the Jukao people.

After several months of daily care given to as many as 2,000 famine refugees, the Jukao Famine Relief Committee to-day ended its work of benevolence by sending the remaining 700 odd refugees back to their own homes in the formerly flooded sections of Kiangsu. The strong men had been gradually sent on ahead and many of the people who left to-day were women and children. The death rate among them has been very high. With two meals of soft rice a day and a bit of vegetable many of the children suffered from malnutrition and a little set back brought fresh deaths.

Several boats were hired, each person was given a dollar and each child fifty cents and all were shipped back to their respective homes. The sight was indeed pitiful as practically all of them were homeless and saw death and starvation staring them in the face. Only a dollar a head really means but a couple of days of food and with no shelter to welcome them on arrival many were loathe to leave and wept.

NEW MUKDEN CLUB EXTENSION

British Consul Performs The Opening Ceremony

Mukden, Jan. 24.

The new building, containing a swimming pool, badminton court and a bowling alley, which has been formally opened at noon to-day.

The opening ceremony was a very simple affair, Mr. A. E. Eastes, the British Consul-General, after apologising for taking the place of Mr. M. S. Myers, the American Consul-General, who is the senior in Mukden, made a short speech in which he expressed the hope that the opening of the building would inaugurate an era of the "open-door" and equal opportunity for all in Manchuria.

The new premises were then thrown open to the use of the members.—Reuter.

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JAPANESE DIET DISSOLVED

General Election on February 20: Policy in Manchuria Outlined

Tokyo, Jan. 21.

The Cabinet has dissolved the Diet and a general election will be held shortly at which the Government will strive to obtain a majority in the lower house.

The announcement came shortly after a speech by the Premier, Mr. Inukai, in which he declared that "only when all existing treaties are observed can Sino-Japanese relations be regarded as on a solid basis." Speaking of Manchuria the Premier reiterated Japan's intention to uphold the policy of the open door and equal opportunity for all in the country. Afterwards he touched on a variety of domestic problems and the government's policy in respect of them.

Then at 3.25 this afternoon the Diet was dissolved.

"Manchuria is the key to the peace in the Far East," declared Mr. Yoshizawa, Japan's newly appointed Foreign Minister, in an impressive speech on Japanese foreign policy delivered at the opening of the 60th session of the Imperial Japanese Diet to-day.

Declaring that Manchuria represented the most important question confronting the Japanese Government and one which was engaging the profound attention of the entire world, he reviewed in detail the causes that had led Japan to take the action she had done. His statements obviously met with the approval of his great audience.

He attributed the present situation to the fact that China, taking advantage of Japanese complaisance, had set at naught Treaty and contractual rights and interests. "Our protests and warnings," he said, "were unavailing and the patience of the Japanese people had been severely tried before the blasting of the railway line which precipitated the collision between Chinese and Japanese troops."

Re-asserting that Manchuria was the key to peace in the Far East, Mr. Yoshizawa continued: "This was true before the war between Russia and Japan it is even truer to-day. We were in the past responsible for peace and order in Manchuria and our responsibilities there are now enhanced."

He stressed the point, however, that Japan did not harbour territorial ambitions in Manchuria and stated that she would uphold the principle of the "open door" and equal opportunities for all.

Mr. Yoshizawa then dealt at length with the agitation against Japan in China and charged the Chinese Government with directly and indirectly fostering and encouraging enmity against Japan.

Referring to the League of Nations and America, he said that both the League and the United States, following the clarifying explanations of the Japanese Government, were now better able to appreciate the Japanese position in relation to Manchuria. He also expressed satisfaction regarding the Soviet's impartiality and non-interference."

In conclusion, Mr. Yoshizawa referred in hopeful terms to the approaching Disarmament Conference from which he trusted something tangible would be forthcoming in the shape of an agreement "alike national and equitable and contributing to the establishment of permanent peace in the world."

Mr. Takahashi, the Finance Minister, attacked the financial and economic policy of his predecessor, Mr. Inouye. He asserted that the present depression in Japan was largely the outcome of the removal of the gold ban by the Minseito government, which had resulted in an enormous outflow of gold.

He accused the previous government of causing the country a heavy loss by selling gold dollars through the Yokohama Specie Bank and declared that the policy of the present government in again imposing the gold ban was based on the conviction that it would help to relieve the depression from which the country is suffering and at the same time assist development of national industries and an improvement in foreign trade.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Jan. 21.

Immediately after the dissolution of the Diet the Seiyukai Party Government, the Premier, announced that general elections will be held on February 20. With the Shungiin or lower chamber dissolved the Kizokuin or House of Peers adjourned indefinitely.

The Imperial Ordinance dissolving the Diet was read by Mr. Keijiro Nakamura, the Speaker of the lower chamber, as the members stood silently. When the ordinance had been read the members filed out amidst cries of "banzai" to prepare for the general election next month.

The dissolution of the Diet had been inevitable ever since the fall of the late Minseito Party Government of Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki since Mr. Inukai's Seiyukai Party failed by a wide margin to control the lower chamber.

When the general elections are held next month, the Department of Home Affairs announces, 13,237,541 subjects of the Emperor will be qualified to vote as against 12,813,241 who voted in the last general election.—United Press.

PLANES LINKED WITH SHIP SCHEDULES

Japan Plans More Conveniences For Passengers

Tokyo, Jan. 20.

The Japan Aviation Transport Company has decided to initiate the aero-sea route transport service by concluding a special contract for the purpose with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Japan Tourists Bureau, and Thomas Cook's.

The Aerial Transport Company first connected its aerial service with the railway service for the convenience of passengers in Japan, and is now going to expand the passengers' facilities to the sea route of vessels so that passengers to and from Japan may avail themselves of the aerial passenger service in Japan upon their arrival here or when going out for Europe and America, via Europe.

The service will be available after the beginning of next month.—Rengo.

BRITISH EMBASSY INVADED

Tokyo Reactionaries Force Way Into Building

Tokyo, Jan. 19.

The British Embassy here was forcibly entered this morning by a number of Japanese seeking an interview with the British amabassador, Sir Francis Lindley.

The people concerned were 14 members of a Japanese reactionary society. Their request for an interview with the Minister was refused and they thereupon forced their way into the embassy building and scattered leaflets inside. These were inscribed, "Let off Gandhi."

Police were called in and the 14 invaders took to their heels. Four were arrested but the other ten managed to reach waiting motor cars that had their engines running and made their escape.

The attack on the British Embassy is characterised as unimportant by the British Ambassador.

It is stated that after the handbills protesting against the imprisonment of Mr. Gandhi had been scattered around one of the intruders threw a stone which broke a window. That was the only damage done.

Upon learning of the occurrence Mr. Yoshizawa, the newly appointed Foreign Minister, formally expressed his regret, but the British Ambassador assured him that he did not attach any importance to the incident. The police also tendered an apology to the Ambassador and promised to to their best to round up the offenders.—Reuter.

POWER PROJECT AT ICHANG

Fifty Million Dollar Plant to be Put Up

Nanking, Jan. 21.

The Ministry of Industry announces that a fifty million dollar water power project near Ichang is to be constructed within three years. Mr. Chen Kung-po, the Minister has already authorised the construction of a 40,000 kilowatt hydro-electric power plant at Ichang as part of the five-year industrial plan for the development of the Yangtze valley.

According to experts the flow of water in the Ichang gorge was recorded as 800,000 cubic feet a second last October and he estimates that horse power to the total of 22,000,000 can be developed there.

The 40,000 kilowatt station at Ichang will first be constructed, utilising 56,000 horse power of what is available there.—Reuter.

THE REFUGEES AT HANKOW

Good Work by Gallant Doctors and Nurses

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Jan. 13.

A large conflagration occurred on Sunday last, when the Fushin flour mill was gutted. It was at first reported that a large quantity of wheat and flour recently brought from America, and belonging to the Flood Relief Committee, was destroyed, but it appears that although the wheat was delivered by this committee, it was to replace flour already supplied by the mill, pending the arrival of the first consignments. The loss to the mill is estimated at about a lakh of dollars.

Communist forces are still to be seen, and they occasionally fire on the river steamers. The gunboats however are keeping a sharp lookout, and doing valuable work in escorting. A Standard Oil Co. launch on its way to Kinlingchi, was boarded by a gang of pirates about 50 miles from here. One of the crew was wounded, and after setting the launch on fire the boarders made a hasty retreat taking four others of the crew prisoners, on receiving a signal from the shore that help for the unfortunate launch was at hand. The remaining crew managed to extinguish the flames, and to proceed to Kinlingchi, where the cargo, which was not damaged, was discharged. The launch is now on its way back to Hankow.

A recent visit to the Dyke showed that very little had been done to repair the damage caused by the flood. I understand however that a committee has now been formed consisting of representatives of all nationalities, to study the whole matter, and to give recommendations not only for the repair of the dyke, but for the prevention of future floods.

An outline of the suggested plan will probably be of interest to readers. It is divided into five sections:—1. To construct a new bund along the Han River. 2. To construct a series of retaining walls along the existing bund. 3. To improve the embankment below the Japanese District. 4. To build a new dyke below the Japanese District. 5. To strengthen the tributary dyke from Chung Kwan to Shang Kung Dyke. The whole scheme will cost over $3,500,000. As the dyke tax is still being collected, it will serve a good purpose if the committee can get control of the money, so that it will be used for the work for which it is collected.

A word will not be out of place for the splendid work of self sacrifice which is being shown by the doctors, both men and women, who are tending the refugees at Black Hill camp. These people are living under the same conditions as the refugees themselves, only having matting for their houses. One of the ladies I understand is now lying very ill with dysentery contracted at the camp. Although everything is done to keep down sickness, dysentery has taken a large toll, and now small pox has broken out among the children, and deaths are occurring daily. There are still about 5,000 refugees in the camp.

Business is still practically at a standstill, and dealers and merchants are getting very worried about their New Year settlements. I am afraid that we will see a great number of bankruptcies, as it is almost impossible to raise loans to tide them over.

On account of the holidays, the actual work of drawing up the constitution of the Hankow British Residents' Association has been left over. The committee is now almost complete, and they will shortly be called together for their first meeting. The committee so far elected is as follows: Mr. Charles Sherwin, Chairman; Mr. Owen Warren, Mr. Lock, Father Maurice Connaughton, Mr. C. D. Dixon, representing the British Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Skinner, St. Andrews Society; Mr. C. Peacock, St. George's Society; Mr. L. B. Howell, St. David's Society; Mr. W. J. Crooks, United Services Association. There is still a member to be nominated by the St. Patrick's Society, and also lady to be coopted.

Owing to the high railway freights on the Chinese Eastern Railway, between Harbin and Changchun, a serious attempt is being made to organise an efficient road transport service. The difficulty arises from the activities of the bandits, who are a menace in the district, but it is now stated that the Kwantung Military authorities have decided to employ armoured cars to guard the routes. It is also thought to be quite probable that these armoured cars will be used against any troops belonging to the old Kirin Government which happen to be encountered.

THE FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Commission Issues Report of Audit and Finance Departments

The National Flood Relief Commission has issued the reports of its audit and finance departments for the period ending December 31, 1931. As it faced its great task the Commission invited public financial support for its efforts, and now desires to account to the public for the funds given. The following is a summary of the report:—

For public contributions a total sum of $6,875,456.05 was received. This includes the gift of G.$100,000, equivalent to M.$457,144.35, the gift of the American Red Cross and remitted at once to Hankow, and in addition other sums as stated in the report of the Finance Department bringing the total administered by the Commission to $7,798,092.88 have been received. Among these sums is included special money to be used for clothing, given by the Flood Relief Association for All Provinces amounting to $162,000, and refund from sales of wheat to the Foo Shing Mill amounting to $131,383.36. The statement of the Finance Department as appended gives information of this income. Published lists of donations have appeared in the press from time to time, accounting for the total sum given to December 31, 1931.

The Finance Department in its statement refers only to the total of cash-pay warrants, and sets this amount at M. $7,007,401.24, with an additional $20,000 advance to Hupeh Branch. The Audit Department in its statement gives full details of the disposal of these sums on pay warrants. Statements from both departments have been audited by Mr. Pan Shui-lun, Chartered Accountant, acting under the direction of the Audit Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Chang Chin-ngau of the Bank of China.

In the Audit Department Accounts from September 10 to December 31, 1931, sums varying from $800 to Chekiang province to $857,690 to Hupeh province were disbursed by the Field Operations Department, according to the seriousness of the flood. These monies were used by local committees, with supervision from direct representatives from the National Flood Relief Commission, for immediate relief. In fact they represent expenditure on the refugee camps and all that they entailed in life saving in early days of inundation and evacuation for thousands of homeless.

Necessary also in early days was expenditure of some money for aeroplane surveys, so that the extent of the floods might be known and effort expended in the right direction. Again so that final activities might be pointed up in scientific work, the Commission invited the University of Nanking to undertake an intensive study and allocated $10,000 for the purpose. The results of this study have been published recently in the press. The study is of excellent calibre, and while its results indicate paralysing figures, such groups as the China International Famine Relief Commission, which is proposing Rehabilitation work in Anhwei, are finding it invaluable.

A second large expenditure section concerns itself with purchases of various materials needed for relief work—flour, for example, and nearly a million dollars for cloth and clothing.

Yet another heavy expenditure item has been incurred in connection with American wheat. Though the wheat itself is on credit, for which future imposition of surtaxes on the Customs will pay, all the immediate expenses including freight, to the amount of G.$300,613.84 up to December 31 have had to be met by the Commission. Some of this the funds from voluntary gifts, now being accounted for, have paid, including M. $553,195 for freight. Other monies from other sources have had to be used to meet the additional freight and additional expenses.

An imprest fund in the amount of $250,000 is in the hands of the Director-General, Sir John Hope Simpson. All expenditures are made upon requisition giving details of amount and objects, after initialling by the Director-General. The imprest fund may not be renewed from the Finance Committee until receipts covering former payments are in routine fashion returned to the Audit Department and have been audited by that Department.

During December the Commission found itself in difficulties in respect of meeting payments on shipping documents which, with almost daily arriving ships, came thick and fast. A loan was accordingly contracted with the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank secured against the 10 per cent. Customs surtax which was imposed by the government to cover flood relief operations. It will be remembered that this surtax had to be imposed in view of the inability experienced in floating the Flood Relief bonds to the extent of $30,000,000 as originally planned. The loan with the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank was for £140,000 which was converted into gold dollars amounting to G.$471,200. The report as to the account in the Central Bank indicates that the bulk of this loan has been expended in releasing shipping documents.

At the end of December, the Customs surtax was found to have yielded only approximately $900,000, short by over $2,000,000 of the amounts required by the Commission. January, also, found the Commission still needing to find methods to meet its obligations. The 10 per cent. surtax is now being paid into the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank to repay the loan, which it is hoped will be wiped off gradually, month by month.

But for financing of January operations a new source of income has had to be found. The Finance Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Percy Chu, therefore approached the Sinking Fund Committee, asking for advance from the Sinking fund set aside for $30,000,000 bonds not taken up. In this month, $1,500,000 is being made available, and during February, $1,700,000 will be similarly at the disposal of the Commission. After March it is expected that the freights will decrease, it is hoped that and when the operations can be financed from the receipts of the 10 per cent. surtax. The Commission's responsibility involves not only shipping and transporting wheat, for which cash payments must be made, but also the overhead expenditures in connection with main river dyke reconstruction. Sufficient cash must be in hand to meet calls for these purposes.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN NORTHWEST

Report Reveals Nearly 20,000 Deaths

Nanking, Jan. 18.

A report issued by the Health Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs dealing with the Government's plague-fighting work in Shansi and Shensi, reveals that the bubonic plague which broke out in November of last year in the area north-west of the Yellow River, affected more than 500 villages and caused nearly 20,000 deaths.

Hsinhsien, Linhsien and Paoteh in Shansi and the Mihsia, Suiteh, Yulin, Huangshan, and Anting districts in Shensi were the worst sufferers.

The report reveals that some of the rodents found in Shansi and which spread the fatal disease, were as large as cats.

The plague did not affect the cities and towns, but was prevalent on the farms and in villages on the outskirts of the cities.—United Press.

DEVELOPMENT OF HAINAN ISLAND

Dr. C. C. Wu Outlines His Ambitions

Canton, Jan. 22.

In an interview with Reuter today Dr. C. C. Wu declared that he had not yet decided whether or not to accept the post of Chairman of the Kuangtung provincial government. The provincial administration, he stated, was solvent, but there was little money for constructive purposes, such as education, road-building and general rehabilitation.

Dr. Wu stated that he would be willing to accept the post of chief administrator of Hainan Island, which was geographically and politically detached from the mainland and provided a congenial field for constructive work. The island, he continued, was garrisoned by marines belonging to Admiral Chen Cheh, commander-in-chief of the Canton navy, but communists were active and everything possible should be done for their suppression.

The people of Hainan, he added, were poor, the revenue of the island totalling only $200,000 a month.

Dr. Wu asserted that he had resigned from his post as chairman of the Judicial Yuan in order to develop Hainan socially and economically. If this were done everywhere in the country, he said, most of China's problems would be solved.—Reuter.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

SERIOUS SINO-JAPANESE DISTURBANCES

Two Killed, Several Injured Following Japanese Attack on Factory

ASSAULTED unexpectedly by a mob of Japanese who had just set fire to a factory as an act of revenge for the anti-Japanese excesses during the past four months, an assault on two defenceless monks and three of their followers, and an insult published in the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" to their Emperor, a Chinese constable of the Shanghai Municipal Police was killed in the Yangtszepoo District early on Wednesday morning, while two of his companions lie in hospital, one in a serious condition. Before he was killed the Chinese constable opened fire in self-defence against the riotous mob, and killed a Japanese civilian and wounded another. A third Japanese civilian is suffering with knife wounds.

This extraordinary development of the Sino-Japanese situation, which had hitherto failed to disturb the peace and security of the International Settlement to any major extent, found repercussions the same afternoon, when a crowd of Japanese rioted in North Szechuen Road. Before the incident was over a foreign probationary police sergeant was injured as well as three Japanese civilians, while a foreign youngster in a tram car had his face cut by broken glass, as did a tram driver.

A protest was lodged by the Mayor of Greater Shanghai with the Japanese Consular authorities and a statement by the latter, while justifying the frame of mind of local Japanese, says that any Japanese citizen found guilty of lawless conduct in the affair would be punished. The latter has demanded the immediate and complete dissolution, without any further equivocation, of the Shanghai boycott associations and all other bodies, the activities of which are directed against Japan.

The troubles started at 2.40 a.m. on Wednesday when the San Yue Towel factory, a Chinese concern in a village just beyond the Ward Road boundary, was set on fire by persons throwing lighted newspaper soaked in kerosene into the building. After the fire, a crowd of Japanese rushed towards the Municipal police box, situated just outside the village, where C.P.Cs. 3029 and 3199 were on duty. Another officer, C. P. C. 3152, who was on duty in the box itself, saw that something was wrong so he tried to telephone to Yangtszepoo Station. Part of the crowd dashed inside and, cutting 'phone cord, caught 3152, giving him no chance to use his pistol, and threatened him with knives whilst others stoned the box, smashing 23 panes of glass.

At the same time others attacked 3029, stabbing him with knives and hitting him with clubs while 3199 was also seized. The miscreants then took away the former's holster, belt and cap and threw them into a creek, leaving the constable for dead. One of the officers succeeded in blowing his whistle and two constables, 765 and 1116, responded with pistols drawn. The latter had not gone far when they observed the glare of the fire in Chinese territory. Thinking this the reason for the blowing of police whistles, they replaced their pistols in their holsters but hardly had they done so when they were attacked by the Japanese mob with knives, sticks and iron weapons. Without warning, 1116 was struck over the head with a club and stabbed, falling unconscious. His companion managed to draw his pistol again and to empty a magazine into the crowd. As he drew his second magazine of cartridges, he was rushed by the Japanese and stabbed. He fell to the ground and apparently a sword or dirk was thrust through him into the ground and he was left for dead. The Japanese then made off in the darkness.

C.P.C. 765 was found by a car load of police officers stabbed through the left side of his back, on the right axilla and on the upper lip and he was bleeding from the nose and ear. C.P.C. 1116, found in a serious condition, had been stabbed in the left shoulder, having a contused wound in left forehead and the left middle finger severed from the first knuckle. C.P.C. 3029 was alive but found to have four stab wounds in the chest. Subsequent inquiries at the Foo Ming Hospital (Japanese) in North Szechuen Road, showed that three Japanese had been taken there as a result of the fight. One of these was dead on arrival at 4 a.m., he having been shot through the left breast. Another was suffering from a bullet wound in the right thigh and a third had a stab wound in the left knee, probably administered by a comrade by accident.

Afternoon Demonstrations

In the afternoon about 1,000 Japanese met in their club in Boone Road where fiery and excited speeches were made, expressing indignation over the attacks on the Japanese priests (one of whom died on Sunday) and the insult to their Emperor. A resolution was passed calling upon their Government to despatch additional warships and military units to Shanghai for the complete suppression of all anti-Japanese movements by "acting within self-protective limits" as the anti-Japanese agitations had reached their zenith.

About half those present they marched to their Consulate-General to present Mr. K. Murai, Consul-General, with a copy of the resolution and to urge him to assume responsibility for his alleged ineffective negotiations with the Chinese authorities. The Consul-General appeared before the crowd and attempted to appease them but they were dissatisfied and decided to march to the headquarters of the Japanese landing forces.

On the way, Hongkew police officers turned out to act as an escort and in Woosung Road the crowd was swelled considerably. In Range Road, a Japanese made a sudden dive at a C.P.C. but a Japanese constable managed tactfully to restrain him. The crowd turned from Range Road into North Szechuen Road when a riot commenced. One report stated that it was started by a brick being thrown through a window but the Japanese report was to the effect that a missile was hurled from an upper storey at the crowd. At any rate, several bricks were thrown and shop windows smashed. The police did their best to check the crowd and the Reserve Unit was called out. At Jukong Road crossing, more bricks were thrown and shop windows damaged. Likewise, the window of a tram was broken and the tram-driver was cut around the face while Philip Knight, eight-year-old son of Det.-Inspr. J. Knight, S.M.P., who was on his way home from school, received a cut in the face.

Probationary Sgt. J. Seaby was knocked down by a blow on the back of his head with a hammer head wielded by one of the Japanese when the police tried to stop the riot. The police party numbered only about 15 under Det.-Supt. A. H. Aiers and they had great odds against them, so great that it was only with difficulty that Seaby was picked up from the ground and rushed to the General Hospital. While he was on the ground, the officer managed to retain hold of his pistol which one of the crowd tried to steal. Several Japanese received minor injuries.

Landing Party Criticised

The mob then went to the Japanese Naval Headquarters where the commanding officer, Captain Baron Samejimo, advised them to cause no more trouble and to return by way of Dixwell Road, many going back to the Japanese Club to hold another meeting when the Japanese landing party was sharply criticised for its weak policy and doings.

Mr. Murai, Japanese Consul-General, subsequently issued a statement expressing regret over the incident and promising to punish Japanese citizens found guilty of lawless conduct but justifying their frame of mind. The Chinese authorities likewise deplored the incidents and, while promising to exert all efforts to restore peace, lodged a strong verbal protest and a demand for indemnity and the punishment of the ringleaders of the outrages. Counter-demands were made by Mr. Murai for the dissolution of the boycott associations.

Brig.-Gen. E.B. Macnaghten received Mr. Murai on Thursday when the latter expressed his regrets and gave an assurance that everything possible would be done to restrain local Japanese from further violence.

Six young Japanese are now in custody in connection with the riots and they are said to have confessed having taken part in the disturbance which culminated in the killing of the constable and the serious wounding of another. If the charges are substantiated, the accused will face serious punishment and they may be sent to the Nagasaki District Court for trial. Japanese Consular officials stated that, while the Japanese population had reached the breaking point due to continual insults and provocation, law and order must be upheld at all costs.

Chinese are indignant over the affair and have appealed to the authorities for adequate protection, the Government being asked to send troops to Shanghai to help the Municipal Council to maintain order. The usual meetings have been held and steps are being considered as to what action should be taken by the Chinese to protect themselves from attack.

Japanese Ultimatum

In view of the serious situation, a Japanese cruiser, one naval aeroplane carrier and four destroyers have arrived here from Kure to join the local Japanese naval force, and 500 fully armed Marines were landed, while another naval detachment is being held in readiness at Sasebo. An ultimatum has been handed to the Chinese authorities by Rear-Admiral K. Shoisawa, commander of the First Japanese Fleet in Chinese waters, demanding and immediate and satisfactory reply to the demands of the Japanese Consul-General and threatening that, unless these are complied with, drastic measures will be taken by the Japanese naval authorities to protect Japanese rights and interests The Consul-General is demanding, apart from the dissolution of the anti-Japanese organisations, an official apology from the Mayor, General Wu Te-chen, as chief executive of the City Government in which the attack on the Japanese religious devotees took place, the arrest and punishment of the assailants, compensation and the payment of hospital bills.

General Wu, by the way, has accepted the Japanese demand for an apology concerning insulting remarks to the Japanese Emperor made by the "Minkuopao" and the writer of the article has been suspended but a further allegation has been made that the same newspaper has accused the Japanese marines of being responsible for Wednesday's occurrence. Accordingly, another apology has been demanded.

In demanding the suppression of anti-Japanese activities here and the dissolution of the boycott organisations, the Consulate-General has no intention of interfering with the individual rights of Chinese to refuse to purchase goods of Japanese manufacture, it was averred. The objection centres in the alleged support tendered such organisations by the Chinese authorities, it was declared, and the failure of the local courts and Chinese police to protect Japanese property from illegal confiscation. In this regard, Mr. S. Iguchi, one of the Japanese Consuls attached to the local Consulate-General, cited a long list of cases in which both Chinese legal and police bodies have accorded official recognition to agents of anti-Japanese associations and refused to hold them responsible for allegedly illegal acts.

Lacking the tacit acquiescence of the Chinese authorities, and its active assistance in many instances, the campaign would have ceased long ago, the Japanese say. It is these illegal actions, contrary both to International Law and to Sino-Japanese Treaty Rights, that the Japanese demand must cease. As long as illegal organisations are permitted to function under the aegis of the Chinese Government such cessation is impossible to achieve.

No Interference in Settlement

Brigadier-General E. B. Macnaghten, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and Mr. S. Fessenden, Director-General, called upon Rear-Admiral K. Shiosawa on Friday morning and discussed the situation in view of the presentation of the Japanese ultimatum. Rear-Admiral Shiosawa assured the Council representatives that nothing would be done in the Settlement without previous reference to the Municipal authorities. It was pointed out that all the Japanese desire is to put an end to anti-Japanese activities in Shanghai and obtain from the Chinese authorities satisfaction for the demands made by the Consul-General. The Council representatives were given to understand that there is no intention of trespassing on the neutrality of International Settlement or interfering with the functions of the Municipal Council in its endeavours to maintain law and order in the Settlement.

Boycott Body Closed

A certain amount of alarm and apprehension exists among the local Chinese community owing to the report of the arrival of additional Japanese warships in Shanghai waters and the ultimatum from the Japanese naval authorities to Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Mayor of City Government of Greater Shanghai, demanding a satisfactory reply to the protest lodged by the Japanese Consul-General with the Chinese authorities.

The Shanghai Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Association, the activities of which are alleged by the Japanese authorities to be the principal cause which led up to Wednesday morning's fatal clash between a party of Japanese and Chinese police constables in the Yangtszepoo District, closed down its offices in the Temple of the Goddess of Heaven, North Honan Road, on Saturday. This action is not by any order of the Chinese authorities as, according to officials of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, no order for the dissolution of the Anti-Japanese Association had been issued.

Japanese Firm

Jan. 26.

No reply to the Japanese demands has yet been made by General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, and yesterday afternoon the Japanese Consul-General refused a Chinese request to be allowed a certain definite time in which to reply. What this certain definite time limit is has not been disclosed.

A Rengo message from Tokyo states that armed force will be used if the Chinese fail to dissolve the anti-Japanese associations but before taking this step the Government has decided to instruct Mr. Murai to present a final demand with a fixed time-limit. In the meantime, Mr. M. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister, is returning to returning to Shanghai and will arrive to-morrow. A Nanking report states that if the Japanese attempt to seize Shanghai Chinese troops will resist to the utmost.

Chinese and Japanese reporters thronged the building of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai yesterday afternoon when authorities of the both sides were negotiating over the question of the Chinese reply to the Japanese demands.

The conference started shortly before 4 p.m. General Wu Te-chen, the Mayor, Mr. O. K. Yui, Chief Secretary, Mr. Murai, the Japanese Consul-General, and Mr. Shirai, the Vice-Consul, participated. The meeting was over at 4.50 p.m.

Mr. O. K. Yui, representing the Mayor, received the reporters. Questioned by a representative of the "North-China Daily News" as to the aspect of the meeting and its outlook, Mr. Yui replied: "Successful." After a short pause, Mr. Yui added: "I could not define the meeting a success or failure." He admitted, however, that the situation is tense.

The visit of the Japanese officials was on the Chinese reply to the Japanese four demands. As these demands need careful study, he said, no reply has yet been sent to the Japanese Consulate.

He further revealed that the Japanese officials wanted a quick reply so as to settle the matter in view of the tense situation prevailing in the city. "The responsibility for any untoward happening will be on your side if the case is not promptly settled," the Japanese officials were said to have remarked during the conference.

Troop Movements

The seriousness of the situation is accentuated by troops movements on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and the adoption of defence measures in Chapei by the Chinese authorities.

In a telegram to Nanking, Gen. Tsai Ting-kai reported that he has personally inspected the situation in Chenju and additional troops have been sent to guard the wireless station there. It is also reliably learned that additional armed guards have been posted along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Under the direction of the joint office of the military and police forces in Chapei, barbed wire and sand-bag carricades have been placed on the important crossings along the boundary roads between the Settlement and Chapei. More than 1,000 men have arrived from Liuho and are now staying in the Wuchow Guild in Chapei.

A number of meetings were held by various public bodies in different places in the city. The People's Federation, while strongly voicing indignation at the landing of the Japanese troops in the Settlement, passed resolutions to request the Government to send additional troops to Shanghai and to demand passage of armed members of the National Salvation Volunteer Corps from the Chinese district to the Settlement. The student volunteer corps have also intensified their drills.

A "self-defence corps" has been organised among the shop employees along the North Szechuen Road. Each shop supplies five to nine employees as members of the corps.

C. P. C.'s Funeral

The funeral procession of the late Chinese Constable Tien Jen-shen, who was killed by Japanese in the disturbances early on Wednesday morning, was held yesterday. The funeral procession moved from the Public Mortuary, Fearon Road, through Wayside and Yangtszepoo, along Linching and Ward Roads into Chapei, where the remains were placed in the Tatung Guild.

Hundreds of thousands of persons saw the cortege, the line of march being between six and eight miles in length. The heads of the police force, Maj. F. W. Gerard and Capt. R.M.J. Martin, followed the hearse from the Mortuary as chief mourners, while at Wayside police station, senior officers paid their formal and last respects. Among those saluting the remains were Major K. M. Bourne and Mr. M. C. Springfield, Deputy Commissioners of Police, Mr. R. G. MacDonald, in charge of the Special Major Hood and other officials from the Ward Road Gaol, and senior officers of "C" and "D" divisions. Arrangements were in the hands of Messrs. T. M. Yao, E. C. Baker and Capt. Kennedy, Assistant Commissioners of Police.

Powers Watching Situation

London, Jan. 25.

Reuter understands to-day that while the British Government is closely watching the situation which has developed at Shanghai owing to the intervention of the Japanese, no action will be taken unless the International Settlement should be affected.

It is expected in London that the foreign Consuls in Shanghai will co-operate in order to minimise the area of trouble.—Reuter.

Washington, Jan. 25.

The Navy Department and the State Department are following the strained Sino-Japanese situation at Shanghai with the closest interest.

The U.S.S. Borie, a destroyer, is to leave Manila for Shanghai to-night. The U.S.S. McCormick, another destroyer, already has left Manila for Hongkong. From Hongkong the McCormick will proceed to Foochow, ready to steam with all possible haste to wherever the emergency warrants.

Colonel Henry L. Stimson, the American Secretary of State, was absent from Washington over the week-end. At the Department of State it was declared that officials must await Secretary Stimson's return from his week-end rest before making further comment on the American position with regard to the Shanghai situation.—United Press.

Nanking, Jan. 25.

In view of the seriousness and urgency of the situation which has developed between China and Japan, special telephones have been installed to-day connecting the Asiatic Department of the Foreign Office direct with the offices of the Executive Yuan, the headquarters of the National Government, the Central Kuomintang headquarters and the garrison headquarters. Men are being stationed at these special telephones all hours of the day and night.

The Foreign Office announced this morning that the Government were still considering the question of the demands made by the Japanese regarding Shanghai and that no decision had so far been reached.

Interviewed by pressmen, Mr. Wang Ching-wei stated that the Government leaders were discussing the Sino-Japanese situation daily and special attention was being given to the Shanghai incidents. He said a definite policy had been reached but it could not be made public at this moment.

If the Japanese troops attempt to capture Shanghai, Mr. Wang Ching-wei added, the Chinese troops will be compelled to take measures of self-defence and resist.—Reuter.

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EXPLOSION ON WHANGPOO

Two Explosives Lighters Blown Up: 35 Chinese Killed

Thirty-five Chinese were killed on Jan. 24 in a terrific explosion which wrecked a tug and two lighters conveying explosives across the Whangpoo river from the Pootung dump to Kiangnan arsenal at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon. The explosion was so terrific that a column of smoke shot hundreds of feet into the air and windows of shops, garages and houses over a wide area in Shanghai were shattered.

Of the crews of the tug and lighters, who comprised sailors, workers attached to Kiangnan Arsenal and Chinese troops guarding the explosives, only two were rescued. They were taken to the Nantao hospital but they are in a critical condition and are not expected to live.

As a result of the tension which has followed the delivery of the Japanese ultimatum to the Chinese authorities, the explosion caused great consternation throughout the Chinese and foreign areas. In many quarters, it was at first believed that hostilities had broken out and the Arsenal had been blown up. The coincidental arrival of the Shanghai-Hankow air mail plane, which lands in the vicinity, and which circled around for some time as the column of smoke shot into the air, added to general confusion and misapprehension. All sorts of rumours circulated, and in many streets Chinese rushed into the streets excitedly. It was not until some considerable time later that the exact cause was ascertained.

Damage in the French Concession and the Foreign Settlement over as wide an area as from the top of Avenue Joffre to the Bund, and down to Hongkew added to the consternation. So terrific was the blast that plate glass windows in the I.S.S. Apartment building at the top of the Avenue Joffre, garages in the French Concession, and several shops in the Settlement were wrecked. Many houses in the Settlement suffered from broken window panes and dust was blown into through the windows of offices and shops in the central district. In the Chinese districts considerable damage to windows was sustained.

Inquiries into the disaster revealed that two barges, each carrying 100 cases of gunpowder and other explosives in old and broken boxes, were being towed by the steam launch, Ta Chung, from the Pootung side to the Kiangnan Arsenal at Kaochangmiao. In all, it is believed, there were between 35 and 40 hands on board the three vessels, these being members of the crew of the Ta Chung and the lighters, workers of the Arsenal and soldiers attached to the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner's force.

As the three craft crossed midriver and was nearing the Lunghua Creek a spark from the steam launch caused an ignition and the explosion, all three vessels were blown high up into the air with those on board.

According to an eye-witness, the launch was towing the barges across the river when he suddenly heard an explosion and a mass of white smoke, followed by a cloud of black smoke, go up into the air, remaining for fully five minutes. The three vessels, he noticed, had disappeared with a splash in the rippling water. Incidentally, boards and other articles were thrown down river several thousand feet away.

Later, two bodies were picked up in an unconscious condition, one of the victims being Sung Ah-loh, a member of the crew of the launch, and the other being a soldier, Yang Sze, of the local militia.

A strange phase of the affair took place on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, according to a report handed in to the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety. This stated a driver on one of the locomotives which was pulling a train, noticing an aeroplane flying overhead, took this to be a Japanese machine. As it flew towards the Arsenal, he noticed that it made a dive and fly upwards again. Then, suddenly, he heard the explosion.

Fearing a Japanese attack, he immediately detached his locomotive from the train, which at the time was at Zih-kwei-kong (according to the report), and made back for the Shanghai South Station at full speed.

Four Chinese passengers and an American tobacco salesman together with Capt. C. Z. Sellers, pilot of the China Airways amphibian, were eye-witness of the explosion. The plane was within one minutes' flight of the catastrophe and the passengers could see the extreme havoc done.

According to Capt. Sellers, the force of the explosion was lateral in nature rather than verticle. At the height of 800 feet the seaplane was not affected at all, although they could see bits of debris which had been blown for a distance of 300 yards over the Whangpoo.

"The explosive action," said Capt. Sellers, "consummated that of a tidal wave. A huge wall of water was thrown in a circle from the lighters, and small craft were buffeted here and there. The intensity of the explosion disturbed the bottom of the river, roiling the silt and mud, which came to the surface and spread in a huge black circle with a radius of 200 yards or more. It is highly probable that thousands of fish were killed by the concussion.

"I did not see the actual explosion as I was about ready to settle the ship, but I heard the report, which sounded like an H. E. shell. As the force spread laterally, my ship was unaffected and there was no vertical bounce, such as pilots have experienced during the war."

Capt. Sellers was an American aviator during the war, has the D.S.C. ribbon, and at various times was instrumental in bombing enemy ammunition dumps. He has experienced the bounce from high explosives, but felt none of this.

Capt. Sellers went on to say. "We passed the Customs House at 3.29 p.m., having only three or four minutes' flying before we were to reach our hangars. With the sound of the explosion I thought that my motor had stalled, but she was revving beautifully at 1,600 per minute.

"In less time than it takes to relate a column of smoke filled the air to a height of 1,000 ft. I had seen a boat filled with coal dust and thought that spontaneous combustion had caused the catastrophe. However, I circled once right and once left through the column of smoke and knew at once from the smell that gunpower had been exploded.

"After reaching the Settlement, I learned that people thought that a Japanese aeroplane had dropped a bomb. Persons told me that they had seen the bomb fall. This is entirely incorrect. Our plane was the only one in the air at the time, an' of course you know that we do not carry bombs."

Capt. Sellers brought the Chungking to the hangers five minutes after the explosion. While settling the machine, pilot and passengers thought that they saw a junk sinking. At least there was so much debris, localised at one spot, that they came to this conclusion. Another junk was completely stripped of its sails, the mainmast and rear mast standing bare in the breeze. Small rivercraft and their occupants were extremely distressed running for cover, which was unnecessary. Several windows in the hangar also were broken.

The machine which Capt. Sellers was flying is a Keystone Loening, which made the Hankow trip with a new motor. He is a veteran pilot with 15 years' flying experience. After leaving the U. S. Army, Capt. Sellers flew with the Pittsburg Aviation Co. for one year before coming to China in February, 1931.

The authorities of the Kiangnan Arsenal announced they would pay $20 for the recovery of each body either from the waters or on the land, but up to yesterday afternoon, nobody had reported on the discovery of any of the bodies.

It was also announced by the Arsenal authorities that the Government would compensate the deceased's relatives in accordance with the arsenal rules under which the relatives of the workers killed whilst in the execution of duty would be entitled to compensation in the minimum amount of $200. This sum was considered as considerably less than what the deceased's relatives had demanded, the latter gathering outside the offices of the Arsenal yesterday, wailing and crying. The officials of the arsenal managed to prevail upon them to return home, promising to transmit their views to the director of the arsenal.

WHAT IS SUNDAY?

No Day of the Rest for the Newspapers

Sunday afternoon is a working afternoon in a newspaper office. It usually is peaceful. On Jan. 24 the arrival of the airmail from Hankow, as it gently whirred overhead, seemed to suggest that the ordinary routine was being observed. Then came a dull boon some of the dust on the files was jerked with some plaster on to the floor. The noise of the airmail was heard again. The aeroplane was seen to circle round and then, after hesitation, disappear. The next thing to happen was a ring of the telephone. This brought an inquiry of the cause of the explosion. Then peace was at an end. Soon another telephone call came with the news that a Japanese aeroplane had bombed Kiangnan arsenal or the foreign office. That seemed a little hard on the Hankow airmail. But there was not much time to trouble about that.

Telephone bells in the office rang and rang and rang. No less than ninety calls were received by the lovers of Sunday afternoon peace. Kind colleagues, resting from their Saturday labours, came voluntarily along and wrestled with the dual task of answering the telephone and obtaining authentic news of the cause of the explosion which had blown out plate glass windows, upset the equilibrium of households near and far. At last the story was pieced together. The Japanese aeroplane disappeared early into the limbo of discredited fiction and the Hankow airmail's punctuality was justified. But the telephone was quite tired at the end of it all. And it was not a peaceful Sunday afternoon . . . nearly a hundred people energetic enough to ring up the "North-China Daily News" and ask whether it had heard the noise . . . this is to let them know that their efforts were appreciated all the same. . . .

SHANGHAI FOREIGNER KILLED

Chinese Soldier Shoots Local Austrian

Shot in the back by a Chinese soldier, Dr. Albert Porges, Austrian, and manager of the local office of the American Express Co., died within a few minutes shortly after noon on Jan. 24.

The shooting occurred on the road to Lunghua, the soldier firing at point-blank range at the back of Dr. Porges' motor-car, the bullet hitting Dr. Porges in the back and passing out of his chest. Although he was soon in hospital in the French Concession, he bled to death.

This attack was preceded, a few minutes before and at the same place, by the stopping of a car in which two other foreigners, curiously enough also Austrian, were riding. A rifle was pointed at them by a young soldier, but he did not fire.

Detectives from the French Police commenced their inquires as soon as the arrival of Dr. Porges at the Shanghai Nursing Home, Route Dufour, was notified to them. Investigations continued for some time, Dr. Porges' car being taken to the Avenue Joffre detective headquarters, where the chauffeur's story was heard.

A later report stated that the military authorities allege that the shot was fired by accident. It was also learned that the killer was a soldier of the 1st Regiment.

Dr. Porges, who was 34 years of age, was an Austrian. He was manager of the American Express Co. branch in Athens, whence he came to Shanghai to take charge of the local office two and a half years ago. He took the place of Mr. O. Giese, who left the American Express and is now a member of the Exchange Brokers' Association.

A well-known man about town, he was a member of the Shanghai Club, the Cercle Sportif Français and the American Club. He lived at the Cathay Mansions.

In the morning Dr. Porges and a lady friend went out for a motor-car ride. Driven by a Chinese chauffeur the car, bearing French Concession plates numbered 7895 and Chinese plates numbered 2314 went out on the Lunghua road.

On the way back, not far from the yamen, two soldiers shouted out for the car to stop, stepping out into the middle of the road with arms raised in the air.

The chauffeur immediately put on the brakes, and brought the car to a halt at the side of the road.

The two soldiers came to the side of the car and looked into the windows. Apparently satisfied that the occupants of the car were Europeans and did not constitute any source of danger to whatever it was they were guarding, the soldiers waved the car on.

The chauffeur let in the clutch, and the car moved forward. Dr. Porges turned in his seat to gaze through the rear window at the soldiers.

Suddenly one of the soldiers brought his rifle to his shoulder and, at point-blank range, fired at the back of the car.

The bullet hit Dr. Porges under the right shoulder blade and came out at his right breast. It then penerated the front seat of the car and hit the dash-board, falling spent on the floor of the car, whence it was susequently retrieved by detectives of the French Police.

As soon as he was hit Dr. Porges let out a gasp and said that he was wounded. The chauffeur stopped the car once more and was on the point of getting out to remonstrate with the soldiers when Dr. Porges said "No, no, go on," whereupon the chauffeur drove off as fast as he could towards the French Concession.

The chauffeur drove the car to Poste Foch and reported to the French Police. A man from the station got into the car and directed the chauffeur to the Shanghai Nursing Home (formerly the Blue Hospital) in Route Dufour, where he was taken in and given medical attention immediately. The lady was also put to bed, being in a state of collapse.

The shooting took pace at 12.15 p.m., and Dr. Porges was admitted to hospital at 12.30 p.m. Despite everything that could be done, he died 20 minutes later, at 12.50 p.m. Dr. Porges' own medical adviser, Dr. Bume, was called in, but it was too late, and he arrived a few minutes after the death of Dr. Porges. Death was due to loss of blood.

It appears that another hold-up occurred on the same road, probably at the same place, a few minutes earlier.

Mr. E. Kelen, of the Vienna firm of Molnar & Greiner, manufacturers of paper, was also taking a drive on the Lunghwa Road. He was accompanied by Mrs. Kelen, in a car driven by a chauffeur.

On the Lunghwa Road the car was ordered to stop by two young Chinese soldiers, one of whom had his rifle at his shoulder and pointing into the car. The car was stopped and then allowed to proceed. No shot was fired in this instance, but sitting in front of an armed rifle proved no pleasant experience. After moving down the road for 200 or 300 yards Dr. Porges' car was seen approaching, and it was not long after that Dr. Porges received the bullet wound that caused his death.

Mr. S. H. Tong, assistant secretary of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, called upon Mr. Franz Winkler, the Austrian Consul-General, to express the sympathy of the City Government regarding the tragedy. The call was returned in the afternoon by the Austrian Consul-General.

Mr. Woo Sze-shing, of the Shanghai District Court, accompanied by two secretaries and a soldier, examined the body and issued a permit for the consular authorities to take charge of the funeral. Mr. Wang Chih-wen, secretary to the Garrison Commander of the Shanghai-Woosung Area, and Mr. Yuan Sun-lee also examined the body.

The late Dr. Porges is survived by a mother, who lives in Vienna. Consular authorities are attempting to get in touch with her. He was engaged to Miss Haeufler, of Agram, Jugo-Slavia, who was in the motor-car with him at the time of the shooting.

Mr. Winkler paid high tribute to his countryman, commenting particularly upon his vivid interest in the East and his keen brain. In less than three years, Dr. Porges had learned both to speak and to write Chinese, Mr. Winkler declared.

Chinese Version

Col. Chen Yu-hsiang, an important official of the Lunghua Headquarters of the Shanghai and Woosung Garrison Forces, informed a representative of the "North-China Daily News" that Private Tang Cho-fu, who fired the fatal shot, has been handed over by General Ou Shu-nien, Commander of the 78th Division of the 19th Route Army for inquiries to be conducted by the officers of the Headquarters. Gen. Tai Chi, Garrison Commander, may participate in the examination.

According to Col. Chen, Private Tang, of the Machine Gun Corps of the 155th Brigade of the 78th Division, confessed to the shooting at the preliminary investigation by the Division officers. Though the investigation has not been concluded, he said, the circumstances surrounding the incident are entirely accidental. Private Tang together with Private Wu Tai-yang, who were posted on that point, halted the vehicle to make inquiries owing to the tense situation. While Private Wu opened the door, Private Tang was on guard, and levelled his rifle a few paces apart against the vehicle. Accidentally, Col. Chen said, the latter touched the trigger and the rifle went off, killing the foreigner. Private Wu is being detained as a material witness.

FIRE AT HOUSE OF MR. SHIGEMITSU

Incendiarism Probable at Home of Japanese Minister

Blazing up as the result of the alleged work by incendiaries, the garage at the house of Mr. M. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister to China was partially destroyed on Jan 24, but firemen prevented the flames from spreading any further.

The French Fire Bridge responded to a telephone call at 7.15 p.m., to 79 Route Pichon, the Shanghai residence of the Minister, who is now in Japan. They found the garage well alight, but prevented the fire from doing any damage to the house itself.

The fire has been thoroughly investigated by the French Police, as well by officers of the Japanese Consular police. A pistol, fully charged, was found behind the house, as well as a poster and a piece of cloth with Chinese characters, which indicated that the fire was started by a member of the "Death-Defying Corps of the National Salvation Association for Resisting Japan." A theory, however, is that the fire was either caused by Japanese radicals or by Communists.

The poster is stated to have read as follows: "As the Japanese crimes have now reached their limit, we have to lead the masses to annihilate the enemy and drive away the Japanese soldiers so as to defend the National Government and General Chiang Kai-shek."

As Mr. Shigemitsu has been away from Shanghai there was only one Annamite constable of the French Police on duty in front of the house when the fire started. He was warned by loud barking of a dog, and shortly after saw flames lick upwards from some bedding soaked in kerosene, whereupon he gave the alarm to the Fire Brigade.

Since the fire a strong guard has been posted to the residence, consisting of a foreign member of the force and 12 others.

THE Shengking, a new turbine and passenger steamer built by Scotts' Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Greenock, for the China Navigation Co., is about to be tried out. She is 300 ft. long and 46 ft. wide, with a gross tonnage of 3,000. The vessel accommodates 171 passengers and is arranged for saloon, cabin, second class and steerage. The propelling machinery consists of single reduction geared turbines driving the propeller at 140 r.p.m. at full power. The four cylindrical boilers work under forced draught at a pressure of 226 lb. per square inch. They are arranged for coal burning.

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THE QUARANTINE SERVICE

Ambitious Task of the Institution: Close Co-Operation Sought

Free from politics and one of the most efficiently administered government institutions in China, the National Quarantine Service boasts to-day its wide scope of activities and rapid strides towards the category of similar but more advanced organisations in other parts of the world.

At the second annual dinner at the Oriental Hotel on Jan. 21, Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Director of the Service, asked for deep confidence and close co-operation of the representatives of the various shipping companies that they have "so willingly and so unstintingly shown and given during the year just ended" so as to help perfect the Service of the institution in its ambitious trend.

The dinner was attended by more than 30 guests. A hearty response was accorded Dr. Wu's speech by the gathering. Mr. D. Carriere, of the Java-China-Japan Line and Mr. P. J. Fisher, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, highly praised the progressive work carried on by the Service and pledged their support. Among other guests were Messrs. A. J. Parkhill and G. Costello of the Canadian Pacific Railways, W. G. McDonald of the Dollar Line, W. S. Skuse, Chief Tide-surveyor, Customs, E. Moller of the Moller & Co., F. Hasenohrl of Rickmers Line and many others.

Having welcomed the guests, Dr. Wu said:

"When we last met in the winter of 1930, the National Quarantine Service was less than six months old: we can now claim to have kept the machine running, if not brilliantly, at least I hope efficiently, for more than eighteen months. Then we had three officers; now there are twelve. A year ago, we had, as it were, to feel our way. We were a young Service then; we are still that now, but with this difference, that with a wider appreciation of the needs of the country in general, and of this great port in particular, the Service which I have the honour to direct is coming more and more into line with similar organisations in other parts of the world."

Dr. Wu then described the port health work as international in its scope, and in its ramifications it intrudes into the most intimate activities of all maritime countries—an outbreak of disease at one port is liable to cause repercussions at others in direct or even indirect communication with it. For this reason, he said, a slight slackening of vigilance at one place may occasion serious consequences to the health of communities thousands of miles distant.

"A chain is as strong as its weakest link," he emphasised. "I trust, therefore, that even when in your most critical mood you are inclined to look askance at certain measures we may be compelled to enforce for the safety of the port, you will remember how difficult is our task, and what measure of responsibility we owe not to our country alone but to the wide confraternity of nations that go to make up this world. Having described the difficult nature of the task he is directing: to safeguard the health of the port, to prevent by recognised modern methods the introduction of communicable disease into the country, and yet at the same time to occasion as little dislocation of trade as possible, Dr. Wu expressed his gratitude for and further sought the close collaboration of the shipping companies, Customs and consular authorities.

"I have here a few figures which I should like to read to you to illustrate not only the majestic status of our port and its ranking among the great entrepots of the world but also the scope and variety of our work. For the period October, 1930, to December, 1931, 2,234 vessels with a gross tonnage of 15,142,733 were inspected by my officers at Shanghai, and 697 with a tonnage of 2,924,844 at Woosung. The number of passengers for Shanghai was Chinese, 50,414, Foreign, 88,620; for Woosung, Chinese, 52,748, Foreign, 3,514. The crew figures for the same period are: Shanghai: 52,690 (Chinese); 85,309 (European); 72,346 (Japanese); 9,705 (Indian); Woosung: 39,669 (Chinese); 22,150 (Foreign).

"These figures do not include river craft and coastwise vessels, these two categories being exempt from inspection by the Quarantine Service in normal times. When you think of the enormous trade that is carried on between Shanghai and the coast and Yangtze river ports, you realise that the grand total of shipping entering this port for the year amounts to several million tons more than the total inspected by my officers (namely, 18,000,000 tons). For purposes of comparison, I have here the figures for the Port of London for the year 1930: Foreign vessels (including sailing and fishing) 16,085, with a tonnage of 22,582,014; Coastwise vessels (including sailing and fishing) 11,952, with a tonnage of 6,509,000.

"975 vessels were fumigated during 1931, with an underdeck tonnage of 2,030,675: 1077 junks were inspected at Woosung, 1828 at Nantao, 401 in the Yangtszepoo area, 276 in the upper section of Soochow Creek, and 1554 in the lower section, giving a total of 5136 junks inspected and disinfected during the year.

"These, if I may say so, are impressive figures. The work involves the whole time labours of a large staff of experienced officers and inspectors, many of whom have had intensive experience of quarantine methods in Europe, America, Japanese and other Asiatic countries. I may say that some of these officers are present with us this evening.

"I may mention here that since the Service took over the port of Amoy in January 1931, great improvements have been effected. We have already built a hospital for infectious diseases that is serving both the port and the city in good stead during the present smallpox epidemic.

"When we started, we had two launches, and one fumigating barge in Shanghai. Now we possess four launches (three motor) and two barges equipped with the latest apparatus for fumigating ships with gas. And they are all working overtime!

"Shanghai is also the Headquarters for the whole Quarantine Service of China, and within a very short period, I hope, the one hundred odd sea and river ports of this great country will be unified under one vast system, with their activities co-ordinated and brought thoroughly up-to-date."

TWO KIDNAPPERS KILLED

Police Round-Up Gang During Ransom Negotiations

Two were shot dead and another was arrested at 8.30 p.m. on Jan. 19 when detectives of the West Hongkew Police Station surrounded a gang of five kidnappers in Kiangse Road, between Canton Road and Avenue Edward VII. The gang were conducting negotiations over the ransom of a widow victim with a representatives of her family when the police party intervened.

The victim was abducted from her residence at 71 North Shansi Road on January 10. The incident was, however, not reported to the police. Wang Chi-liang, the victim's brother, got in touch with the gangsters and negotiations were started. Advised by secret information, the police finally traced down the lodging houses in which the secret talks over the ransom were being conducted.

At 7 p.m., the victim's brother and several kidnappers met again in the Mong Yun Hotel, at the corner of Chekiang and Hankow Roads. Shortly after 8 p.m., the scene of the rendezvous was shifted to Kiangse Road at the request of the gang, the detectives following to the place in rickshas.

With one man posted at the corner of Avenue Edward VII, the four others, three of whom were dressed in foreign clothes, started conference with the representative in the street, about 20 yards away.

The detectives alighted from the rickshas near the place, and when one of them attempted to question the man who was keeping watch at the corner of the street, the gangster opened fire, as a signal to his colleagues. The shooting was at once replied to by the detectives. The gangsters ran in all directions, and when the affray was over, one was lying dead in Kiangse Road and the other fatally wounded at the corner of Canton and Kiangse Roads. One was arrested, while the two others, including the one who fired the first shot, managed to escape.

The woman, who later appeared at the police station, said that she was in an upstairs room of her house on the night of January 10 when three gunmen, led by a woman, who was also armed, invaded her house and ransacked the place. She was forced to enter a waiting motor car, which took her to a house in the Yangtszepoo District. On January 19 she was released and told to return home.

FOREIGN WOMAN ASSAULTED

Robbed and Beaten by Woosung Soldiers

A dastardly attack was made on Mrs. Charles Fletcher on Thursday evening near Woosung by five Chinese soldiers, as a result of which she lies in the General Hospital, with her face wrapped in bandages and one eye entirely closed. Mrs. Fletcher is an American, the wife of the Officer-in-charge of the Woosung Harbour Office.

According to Dr. Cameron, who was called in, Mrs. Fletcher will be confined to her bed for three or four days, with cuts and bruises which may be classified as superficial. Although her injuries are not of a critical nature, she experienced such pain on Thursday night, that the hospital authorities had to administer opiates, so she might sleep.

Mrs. Fletcher was beaten with fists and scratched by the finger nails of her assailants, who did not spare her, even after they had ascertained from an examination of her purse that she was not carrying valuables.

After she lost consciousness, she lay on a path for some minutes, struggled to her feet, staggered to her home, and then collapsed completely. She was brought to Shanghai in an ambulance in a semi-conscious condition.

Interviewed at the General Hospital on Jan. 22 by a representative of this journal, Mrs. Fletcher said, "Had the Woosung train not been late I would have missed it, but it did not leave until 5.35 p.m. I had been shopping and was carrying a few parcels, gifts for my husband's birthday.

"While purchasing my ticket, which I did with a silver dollar, I noticed a civilian Chinese, dressed in a long coat with a fur collar and fur gloves. He continued to watch me, even after I bought the ticket. As the train was crowded, I had to sit in the small compartment. He was engaged in conversation with several soldiers. One of them spat on the floor, the spittle bouncing on my shoe. I looked sharply at him but then decided it would be wiser not to speak.

"At Changwahpang, I got off, as did the soldiers and their civilian friend. I paid no further attention to them, as I began a walk of five minutes which would take me to my home."

Then according to the account of the assault, as related by Mrs. Fletcher, she had gone about half way to her house, when she heard an exclamation. She was surprised by the onslaught of the five men and stumbled as one of them grasped her by the arm.

"The next I knew," she continued, "the man with the gloves encircled my throat. With one hand he forced the fur glove into my mouth. I could not scream. His other arm was round my waist. I struggled, but it was of no avail. The others joined in. A soldier stepped in front of me and struck me on the chin. A comrade struck me on the other side of the face. I struggled, but the civilian held me."

Mrs. Fletcher said that she was barely able to free herself from the grasp of the one. And she began screaming. One of them shouted, "Close her eyes." As they assaulted her—it seemed as though all were striking her—she lowered her head, so as to avoid injuries to her eyes. They rained blows on body and head, which she could not avoid.

Mrs. Fletcher eluded the grasp of her assailants and slipped to the cindered pavement, holding her hands in fear over her eyes. She was in mortal fear, as she said to her interviewer, of her eyes, inasmuch as they had threatened to blind her.

As she was falling, one of the soldiers grasped for her oval watch, which she had round her neck on a chain. The chain broke, but the rascal lost hold of the time piece. While on the ground, and struggling with her assailants, her hands managed to touch the watch, which she seized.

One of the ruffians kicked her in the thigh, whereupon they all piled on her prostrate form. It is said that the lot sat on her as she writhed, face downwards on the cinders.

Mrs. Fletcher's screams alarmed them. One of them had got hold of her handbag. He announced this to his fellows, whereupon they all made off in the direction of the Changwahpang railway station. Although their victim screamed and shouted for help not one of the Chinese householders came to her assistance. It was learned yesterday that they were afraid of the soldiers.

"I managed to struggle to my feet," Mrs. Fletcher added, "and hobbled to my house which was several hundred yards distant. As my husband came out of the back door, I collapsed. I realised that I was hurt, when I came to my full senses here in hospital."

After trying to revive his wife, being successful partly, Mr. Fletcher got into touch with the Settlement and brought his wife to hospital in an ambulance.

POSTAGE RATES IN CHINA

Doubts Cleared Up by Regulations

As some misapprehension seems to exist regarding the charges being made for the postage of letters from China to countries oversea it may be well to know what are the pertinent regulations on the subject. The following information has been obtained by the "North-China Daily News" from an authoritative source and has special reference to the postage between China and Great Britain:

The international rate of postage in the countries who are members of the Postal Union is fixed for all by the Universal Postal Convention in various articles, extracts of which read as follows:

The franc regarded as the monetary unit in the provisions of the Convention is the gold franc of 100 centimes of a weight of 10/31 of a gramme and of a fineness of 0.900.

In each Country of the Union postage rates are fixed at the closest possible equivalent of the value of the franc in the actual currency of the country.

The rates of postage for the conveyance of correspondence throughout the entire extent of the Union are fixed as indicated in the special table: Letters, first unit of weight: Rate 25 centimes.

Administrations fix the equivalents of the Postage rates in agreement with the Swiss Postal Administration who will notify them (the members of the Union) through the International Bureau.

The pound sterling being no longer on a gold standard it cannot be taken as a base for any calculation or comparison with the gold franc as formerly, and needs adjustment at the equivalent value of the gold franc. 1d represented the equivalent of 25 centimes gold when the pound sterling corresponded to 25 gold francs. To-day the value of the pound being much lower, 1d no longer corresponds to 25 centimes gold, and there is no doubt that the British Postal Administration, if it wishes to accord no reduction to the international rates formerly adopted, will have to increase its present rate to the correct equivalent of 25 centimes gold per unit of letter.

The rate at present in force—25 centimes per unit of letter—in the Chinese service is slightly in excess of the actual exchange rate, but this is unavoidable for rounding up purposes. It should be recollected that the Service maintained its equivalent, before the last alteration, at a considerably lower rate that that of the exchange, also for the same rounding up purposes.

There are a very considerable number of countries in the Postal Union who have availed themselves of the right conferred by the Universal Postal Convention to increase up to 50 per cent. their postal rates on international correspondence. The Chinese Postal Administration has not done so yet and has no intention of doing so in the future.

Manchurian Mail Normal

Arrangements having been concluded between the Chinese and Japanese postal authorities, all mail matter directed to the Manchurian Provinces now in Japanese occupation is being sent forward at the regular postal rates, according to an announcement by the Chinese General Post-Office in Shanghai on Jan. 21. The special surcharges in effect for a few days recently and the limitation of mail matter to certain classes are being enforced no longer, it was stated. Incidentally, all matter which was in transit when the difficulty first arose and on which only the ordinary rates of postage had been paid have been forwarded to the proper destinations.

NANKING telegrams report that cases of cerebo spinal meningitis have been reported among students at Tangshan. Already, it is said, there have been six deaths.

THREE delegates of the Chinese colony in Cuba arrived here from America recently and left for Nanking on Jan. 20 to petition the Government for permission to organise a volunteer corps. As soon as the necessary arrangements are completed, hundreds of overseas Chinese in Cuba will return to their mother country to enlist in the army to fight the Japanese forces.

DESERTER JOINS FIRE BRIGADE

Remarkable Escapade of a Fusilier

Identified by a group photograph published recently in the "North-China Sunday News" a deserter from the British Army in Shanghai who was arrested two weeks ago and escaped within a few hours, was again arrested at 6 p.m. Jan. 23.

For five months the man, Fusilier E. Norton of the 2nd Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, had been away from his battalion. Joining the Shanghai Fire Brigade under false pretences, he hid his identity for over two months before he was discovered, and then by agility and ingenuity once more escaped when arrested. His battalion is due to return to England, its foreign tour of duty completed, on February 5.

Fus. Norton deserted from his battalion in August. His disappearance was notified to the Shanghai Municipal Police and the usual notice was circulated to all police districts in Shanghai. Until January 10 there was no clue as to his whereabouts.

At the beginning of November there joined the Shanghai Fire Brigade, with the rank of Probationary Sub-Officer, Mr. T. Martin. He joined, it is stated, on local recommendations.

On January 1 the Shanghai Fire Brigade held their customary and well-known "at home" at Hongkew Fire Station. Old members of the Brigade, both of professional and volunteer days, attended, as well as members and ex-members of sister Brigades. It was also attended by the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, by the Commissioner of Police, the Treasurer of the S.M.C., and other officials.

Shortly after mid-day an innovation was introduced in the form of a group photograph taken outside the station. Some of the guests had already left, due to go to other receptions, but there was quite a number left. These, with members of the Brigade, sat for the photograph outside the station.

On January 10 the photograph was published in the magazine section of the "North-China Sunday News." Soon after breakfast, some members of the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers noticed an extraordinary resemblance between the face of one of the S.F.B. and that of the missing Fusilier Norton. Inquiries were set on foot immediately.

In the afternoon members of the Military Police, accompanied by a senior officer of the Brigade, went to Hongkew Station and asked for Probationary Sub-Officer T. Martin. He appeared, was arrested as the missing Fusilier, and was placed in the R.S.F. guardroom.

Early next morning, at about 3.45 a.m. on the Monday, Fus. Norton knocked on the door of the guardroom and made a request of a member of the guard. The latter opened the door cautiously, but not cautiously enough, for Norton laid him out and then ran for it, displaying remarkable agility in escaping the sentry.

A report was made to the Police regarding his second disappearance. Detectives got busy on the case.

At 6 p.m. on Jan. 23 Fus. Norton was arrested in Chapei by detectives from Hongkew Station, and was handed over to the Military Police.

TRAINING RUSSIANS AS SAILORS

Navigation School Meets With Eager Response

The idea of opening in Shanghai of a navigation school for the Russian young men was met with eager response by all sections of the Russian emigrés.

It is to be remembered that the opening of the Russian Navigation School took place several weeks ago, Rear-Admiral Fedorovitch being appointed the director of the School.

Among many greetings received by the school from different parts of the world, a letter from the Order of the Cross Bearers, a Russian national-religious society in Harbin, expresses the desire to assist the school by sending all necessary books that can be found in Harbin, opening the preliminary classes and collecting funds for needy students.

In spite of the fact that the fee was cut down to a minimum, many prospective students lack means to pay for themselves and outside assistance, individual or from the institutions, appears now of extreme necessity.

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INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

United Spanish War Veterans

At the regular meeting of United Spanish War Veterans, Shanghai Camp, No. 1, on Jan. 19 in the American Club, the installation of officers for the current year took place. Mr. William Van Buskirk, National Aide-de-camp, presided and administered the oath of allegiance.

The ceremony was conducted in the private dining room of the club. It was very impressive as Mr. Van Buskirk, after administering the oath, admonished the new officers on the importance of their duties and the services required of them.

The following were duly installed:—Hubert S. Honigsberg, Commander; Simon J. Betines, Sen. Vice-Commander; Edward J. Cuddy, Jun. Vice-Commander; Harry C. Varnum, Adjutant; Shung Shing, Quartermaster; Otto Kabelitz, Tarry C. Varnum, and Walter S. Hibbard, Varnum, and Walter S. Hibbard, Trustees; Fred S. Cherry, Patriotic Instructor; Charles R. S. Bryant, Historian; Ah Sing, Officer of the Day; Fook Sye, Officer of the Guard; David E. Sauvie, Sergeant Major; Ah Sin, Quartermaster Sergeant; and John Falk, Ah Gin, and You Sen, Colour Sergeants.

Among the Past Commanders, who were present were Messrs:—Van Buskirk, Chauueey P. Holcomb, Whithey I, Eisler, Robert De-Bellefeuille. Harry O. Varnum and Walter S. Hibbard.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the Post numbers among its membership a number of Chinese, who fought during the Battle of Manila Bay under the late Admiral Dewey.

Following the ceremony, the Post celebrated its annual dinner in the Assembly Room of the Club.

ALLEGED FOREIGN OPIUM SMUGGLER

Drug Sent from Peking as Curios

M. Engel, a Czecho-Slovakian, was taken into custody on Jan. 19 at 11 p.m. in a room in the Hotel de France by M. Bongiardini, Assistant Chief of Divisions of the French Concession Detective Force, on a charge of smuggling opium into Shanghai from Peking. Engel, who claimed to be a French protegé, was refused recognition by the French Consular authorities and he was accordingly taken before the Shanghai Second Special District Court on Jan. 20 when the case was prosecuted by representatives of the Chinese Government Railway Police. He was remanded to enable the authorities to make inquiries and ascertain whether or not he had any accomplices.

It would appear that, several days ago, the accused went to the Peking office of the American Express Co. and asked that four boxes which, he claimed contained Chinese brassware curios should be shipped for him to Shanghai and kept in the company's office here until he called for them. Accordingly, these were brought here by rail and when the company sent their Chinese shipping employee to the Shanghai North Station at four o'clock on the afternoon to take delivery, the boxes were opened and, it is alleged, were found to contain opium. As a resut of this disclosure, the employee of the American Express Co. was arrested and taken to the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety in Nantao, his employers being notified in the meanwhile. The manager of the company paid a visit to the Public Safety Bureau with the intention of getting his man out, and explained that the company had nothing to do with the matter as they acted simply as common carriers and shipping agents but he was told that the Chinese authorities would release the man provided the real owner of the goods was arrested.

Accordingly, the International Settlement and the French Concession Police were notified and M. Bongiardini, of the French Detective Force, took charge on his side and he succeeded in discovering the whereabouts of Engel in room 20 of the Hotel de France.

A telephone message was sent to the Chinese police who stated that the American Express Co.'s employee would be released.

IN view of the many wild rumours current in Shanghai, barbed wire entanglements have been put up on certain sections of the boundary between the Chinese territory and the Foreign Settlement as a precaution against possible disturbances.

By Sapajou.

TAKES AFTER FATHER

Mr. Peter Honigsberg, of Honigsberg and Son, knows a good car when he sees one.

FLAMES DAMAGE GODOWN

Second Outbreak at the Jardine Wharf

Considerable damage was caused on January 24 by a spectacular fire which partially destroyed the No. 7 godown of the Jardine Matheson Eastern Godowns in Pootung.

Efficient work by the Fire Brigade under the personal direction of Capt. G. Dyson, Chief Officer of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, Mr. W. C. Woodfield, Superintendent of the River Police and the Assistant Harbour Master, brought the fire under control after two hours. At one time the flames raged so fiercely that it was feared they would spread to the adjacent No. 6 Godown, in which large quantities of kerosene are stored. The flames burned through the roof of the No. 7 godown, but they were confined in the same building.

The fire started at 7.30 p.m. when a number of wharf coolies were transporting wax and tobacco leaf from the str. Japanese Prince to the No. 7 Godown. No sooner had large quantities of black smoke been noticed in the building, than the flames burst out openly.

The alarm immediately brought the Customs float and other fire equipment to the scene. Hoses were laid on but owing to the serious nature of the fire, which had simmered for some time before it burst openly, the work of the firemen was considerably hampered.

BOMB IN NANKING THEATRE

Left Behind After Afternoon Show

Keeping the auditorium clear of patrons crowding in to see the 5.30 p.m. performance at the Nanking Theatre on Jan. 24 members of the French Police services investigated the case of a bomb which had been left in the theatre when the audience of the first show left.

None of the men and women of many nationalities, crowded in the foyer, knew what had happened. To them it was just something probably gone wrong and just a little discomfort which would be increased as more movie enthusiasts arrived.

But inside the auditorium detectives stood, a few feet from the bomb which lay on the floor. A simple enough object it looked, made of a piece of steel piping 12 inches in length and 1½ inches in diameter, but fraught with danger in that incautious handling might mean explosion. With the bomb there was a letter, in Chinese characters which said, it is reported, that the bomb was not intended for the theatre but for a neighbouring gambling den.

The problem of disposal was solved when a theatre coolie volunteered to carry the bomb out of the auditorium, which he did, after it had been wrapped in a sack. It was then put into a tin boiler, which was borrowed from a tinsmith's across the road and filled with water.

The the patrons were allowed to enter the auditorium, ten minutes before the show was due to start.

A NEW JEWISH SCHOOL

Sir V. Sassoon Opens Commodious House

An impressive opening ceremony marked the formal inauguration of the new Shanghai Jewish School, on Jan. 20, at 202 Seymour Road. Several hundred parents and friends attended the ceremony, and the school was formally opened by Sir Victor Sassoon, who was presented with a silver tray by one of the younger pupils.

The pleasant auditorium of the new school, with its intelligently planned stage and ample seating capacity for 300 persons, was the scene of an interesting programme following the opening ceremony. All forms were represented, as well as various lines of activity, from dramatics to physical education. Each number was handled with skill and the programme moved forward with pleasant precision. Outstanding, perhaps, was the favourite "Red Riding Hood." The nursery classic was presented in three scenes, the famous stroll through the woods to grandmother's house allowing for the introduction of a group of dances. The aplomb of the youthful leading lady of the piece, Sarah Karlinsky, was commendable, while the efficient black-faced wolf came in for a large share of the applause. Attention to details was noticeable throughout the playlet, with the gay knitted counterpane on grandmother's bed an effectively homely note.

Two drills, one by members of the upper school and a second by those in the lower, gave visitors an excellent idea of the physical side of education. The drills were well handled, despite the obvious drawbacks of working on a comparatively small stage.

The school building, designed to accommodate 250 students, is up-to-date in every respect, from the immaculate dining-room and kitchen on the first floor to the convenient little office beside the entrance for the use of the physician who is in daily attendance. The class-rooms are arranged around a court, thus ensuring plenty of light and air for all types of work. The drawing-room, on the first floor, is particularly happy, with its numerous windows and adjustable boards. A display of work, all done by children under 15, was enlightening.

With the approach of fine weather, the roof garden, ideal for drills, promises to become a point of special interest at the school. There are twelve teachers at the school, several of whom are Shanghai born and bred. Miss M. Solomon is the head-mistress.

Firing a loose shot as they left the premises they had robbed, an occasional practice of armed robbers carried out as an intimidatory measure, one of a gang on Jan. 23 wounded a woman in the left leg. The robbery took place about 7 p.m. at a house in an alleyway off Rue Pershing and was carried out by eight men, at least three of whom were armed, the booty amounting to $3,000 in notes and a title-deed to land valued at $6,000. The woman was taken to the Lester Hospital.

OBITUARY

Mr. R. K. Just

A cable received by Miss Nan L. Horan, of the American Consulate, announced the death, on January 18, of Mr. Rudolph K. Just, her brother-in-law, at Vallejo, California. Mr. Just had not been in robust health for some two years, but his death will come as a shock to many in China.

The late Mr. Just was born in Denmark and came to China about thirty years ago. Following some years in Shanghai, he joined the British-American Tobacco Co., with which firm most of his time was spent in Manchuria and North China, where he did pioneer work in extending markets. After the war he spent two years in the United States, but returned to China for the Tobacco Products Company, and was stationed at Kalgan, Shihchiachwang, and Tsinanfu. In 1922 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Horan at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Sokobin, at the American Consulate at Kalgan. In 1928 Mr. and Mrs. Just and their small daughter, Mary, went to California to reside.

Mr. Just was a man with a charming personality and kindly disposition which endeared him to his many friends. He was an old member of several clubs, including the Shanghai Club.

Capt. J. B. Harris

A cable has been received by Mr. H. P. Harris, of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, Canton, to the effect that his father, Captain J. B. Harris, died on January 7, at Bournemouth.

The late Captain Harris was formerly with Messrs. Butterfield & Swire for many years, his first command with that company being in 1886. He continued to serve the company until his retirement in 1914 when he was commodore of the B. & S. Fleet.

After his retirement he resided in Bournemouth until the time of his death, at the age of 81. Captain Harris leaves, besides his son in Canton, a widow and a married daughter in England, to whom much sympathy will be extended, especially from his many old Chinese sea friends.

Mr. Henry Symons

The death has occurred of another old Shanghai resident, Mr. Henry Symons, who was for many years manager of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar, and who retired in England many years ago.

The late Mr. Symons, who was 90 years of age, passed away at St. Hilary, Paignton, on December 26. He was a resident of China for 40 years, and was well-known among the older generation of Shanghai.

Rev. Father F. Pascal Le Biboul

The death is announced of the Rev. Father F. Pascal Le Biboul, S.J., arch-priest of the Tungkadoo Cathedral, following a long illness.

Deceased was born in 1868 and landed in Shanghai in 1889. After finishing his studies at Siccawei, he became a missionary in North Kiangsu and, in 1909, became a prefect of the Siccawei College, but he did not stay there long before he returned once more to the north. In 1912, he finished his evangelistic work in the interior and took up parish work in the Parish of the Sacred Heart, Hongkew. Six years later, Father Le Biboul changed places with the Rev. Father Piet, whom he succeeded as arch-priest at Tungkadoo Cathedral.

Last year, deceased was the victim of an attack by a former servant to whom he had refused to write a letter of recommendation. This, together with several attacks of pneumonia, greatly impaired his health and he never fully recovered. Nevertheless, he returned to his parish but had since been in very bad health.

He was admitted to hospital recently and, on January 12, received extreme unction. A week later, at 5 p.m., he passed away. With his burial, he will probably be the last Jesuit to be buried in the mission cemetery where the remains of 300 fathers lie, the first being Father Brancati, who passed away in 1671.

Mr. W. Gater

The funeral of the late Mr. W. Gater, Secretary of the Shanghai Gas Co., will be held at Hungjao Cemetery at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Gater passed away in the General Hospital late on Sunday afternoon after a short illness. He was 59 years of age, and is survived by his wife and daughter in Shanghai.

Born on June 30, 1872, at London, Mr. Gater arrived at Canton on September 28, 1896. He was in business in that city until January 1, 1907, when he joined the Shanghai Gas Company. In 1920, he became secretary of the concern.

When a young man, Mr. Gater was a keen Association footballer. He married Miss Margery Roope on Jan. 12, 1909 in Shanghai.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Gater was taken ill with appendicitis. He was taken to the General Hospital on Thursday morning and operated on in the night. Though he showed signs of recovery on the following day, complications set in and he died on Sunday afternoon.

He was a Mason and a member of the Shanghai Club, Shanghai Race Club, Shanghai Golf Club and Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club.

WEDDING

Bridger—Robinson

The marriage took place on Jan. 23 of Miss Jean Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Robinson of Sutton, Surrey, England, and Mr. Harold Leslie Bridger, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bridger, of East Yorkshire. The ceremony was performed by Dean Trivett at the Holy Trinity Cathedral.

The bride was attended by four bridesmaids, the Misses Doris Head, Gertie Fletcher, Mabel Wilson, and Betty Peach.

Mr. L. Lettington acted as best man, and the ushers were Mr. P. Pool Mr. J. T. Hegarty, Mr. A. V. Pettett, and Mr. F. C. MacAllister.

THE Wing On Cotton Mills at Woosung, which were closed on December 20 following rioting by some of the workers, was re-opened on Thursday. Damage done is said to have exceeded $30,000 but the losses caused through the stoppage is said to be several times that amount.

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SOLDIERS IN SETTLEMENT

Council and Chinese Courts' Refusal to Assume Jurisdiction

During the past year the Legal Department of the Municipal Council has devoted considerable attention to cases of Chinese military men charged with committing offences within the Settlement, inasmuch as the Chinese courts functioning in the Settlement early in 1931 refused to assume jurisdiction over the accused, holding that they should be handed over to military tribunals. The Council's determined stand in this matter has done much to alleviate a situation fraught with danger to the peace and order of the Settlement. Chinese soldiers who are charged with the commission of crime in the Settlement now have the burden of proof to show that they are soldiers on active duty; otherwise the courts will take jurisdiction. The decision of the Supreme Court on the point of law involved is awaited with interest. If it should be against the Council, the matter will then become one for diplomatic negotiations.

The question involves the construction of the jurisdictional clause of the Rendition Agreement which provides as follows:

"It is understood that the courts established under the present Agreement *shall exercise jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases as well as police offences and inquests in the International Settlement at Shanghai provided that the jurisdiction of the said courts over persons shall be the same as that of other Chinese courts* and provided that their territorial jurisdiction shall be the same as that of the Chinese court now functioning in the International Settlement at Shanghai, except (a) mixed criminal cases arising on private foreign property outside the limits of the Settlement and (b) mixed civil cases arising in areas surrounding the Settlement."

The courts, in refusing to take jurisdiction in cases involving military men, relied on the words, "provided that the jurisdiction of the said courts over persons shall be the same as that of other Chinese courts." Other Chinese courts do not have jurisdiction to determine cases involving military men, such cases being adjudicated by military tribunals established in accordance with the provisions of the military law.

The Municipal Council has emphatically disagreed with the courts' construction of the agreement and has appealed all cases in which jurisdiction has been refused to the court of final resort. Mr. R. T. Bryan Jr., Municipal Advocate, epitomizes the Council's construction of the agreement as follows:

The clause above quoted properly construed gives the court (1) exclusive jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases, as well as police offences and inquests arising or taking place in the International Settlement of Shanghai; (2) the same jurisdiction over persons as other Chinese courts; and (3) the same territorial jurisdiction as the former Provisional Court and the International Mixed Court.

To the foregoing, there are two exceptions, viz., (1) mixed criminal cases arising on foreign property outside the Settlement; and (2), mixed civil cases arising in areas surrounding the Settlement. We are not concerned with the two exceptions, but will discuss only the three points of jurisdiction above mentioned.

It was the undoubted intention of the makers of the agreement that the court should have jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases arising in the Settlement. It was not intended that this jurisdiction should be in any way limited by the clause, "that the jurisdiction of the said court over persons should be the same as that of other Chinese courts." On the other hand, this clause was intended to emphasize and reiterate the previous clause, viz., that the courts should exercise jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases arising in the Settlement. This is clear when we consider the meaning of the words, "other Chinese courts." A court is any place where justice is administered. A military court is also a Chinese court, and comes within the meaning of the words, "other Chinese courts."

The only persons excepted from the jurisdiction of the courts in the Settlement are foreigners having extraterritorial rights. Other Chinese courts do not have jurisdiction over foreigners having extraterritorial rights, and therefore the courts in the Settlement have no such jurisdiction. It was not intended that the jurisdiction of the courts in the Settlement over Chinese should be in any way limited. This is clear when we consider the third and last section, "provided that their territorial jurisdiction shall be the same as that of the Chinese court now functioning in the International Settlement."

The Chinese court in the Settlement which was functioning at the time the agreement was signed had jurisdiction, according to Article 1, sub-section 1 of the old agreement, over all cases, civil and criminal, which arose in the Settlement, with the exception of cases which, in accordance with the treaties, involve the right of consular jurisdiction. The new jurisdictional clause is the same as the old one, but worded differently. The present clause was intended to mean that the Chinese courts in the Settlement had jurisdiction over all criminal and civil cases arising in the Settlement, foreigners having extraterritorial rights excepted.

Since the beginning of the year 1931, there been 30 cases involving military men. In 17 cases the court of first trial took jurisdiction and proceeded to judgment. In 11 cases, the court of first trial refused to take jurisdiction and the Municipal Council appealed. In seven of the appeals, the judgments of the courts of first instance were reversed, and new trials ordered. On retrial, the court of first trial took jurisdiction and proceeded to judgment. In two cases the Council's appeal was dismissed by the High Court, whereupon the Council appealed to the Supreme Court at Nanking. In one case the High Court refused jurisdiction, although the District Court had accepted it, and that Council consequently appealed to the Supreme Court at Nanking. In one case, the appeal was unsuccessful in the court of last resort, and the accused was handed over to the Chinese authorities for trial. As a matter of record, the Council filed a respectful, yet forceful protest, pointing out that the decision of the court was erroneous. In one case, the charge was withdrawn on the ground that there was insufficient evidence to convict.

In the last of the 30 cases the court of first instance refused jurisdiction and the Council appealed to the District Court of Appeals. This court dismissed the Council's appeal, whereupon the Council appealed to the High Court. The High Court reversed the decisions of the District Court of Appeals and the court of first instance, and ordered the District Court of Appeals to re-try the case. On re-trial, the District Court of Appeals re-affirmed its first judgment, whereupon the Shanghai Municipal Council again appealed to the High Court, and the High Court again reversed the judgment of the District Court of Appeals and sent the case back for re-trial. On re-trial, the District Court of Appeals dismissed the case for the third time, whereupon the Municipal Council appealed to the High Court.

On December 31, 1931, there were pending three appeals in the Supreme Court and one in the High Court in cases against military men.

TORPEDO-BOAT SUNK IN YANGTZE

Yu Chang Entirely Submerged near Tungchow Buoy

Masters of all river steamers have been warned by the Shanghai Harbour Master's office that the Chinese torpedo-boat Yu Chang lies almost entirely submerged in the Yangtze River, about two cable's lengths east of the Tungchow Buoy, above Woosung. The only indication of the wreck at the present time is about 15 feet of her masts showing above the water.

The Yu Chang grounded and sank at this spot late on Thursday night in a heavy fog, a report to the Chinese Naval Command her on Jan. 22 stated. The entire crew managed to escape without even wetting their feet and were picked up by the Tah Dah str. Ta Ching.

The Chinese gunboat Yung Sui has been dispatched to the wreck and proper lights will be placed on the masts by the Customs service. The Yu Chang was a former German river gunboat and was interned here during the war, later being seized by the Chinese Government. The vessel, which cost $400,000 to build in 1909, is believed to be a total loss.

THE new building for the First Shanghai Special District Court, which is now in course of construction, will be completed about the end of July or early in August. The new building is situated to the east of the Court's main building which is a four-storeyed structure.

PENANG ROAD BUN BATTLE

Armed Man Killed, Sgt. Smith Wounded

Detectives from Gordon Road Police Station on Jan. 23, answering an alarm, managed to locate and kill an armed man who had fired on Probationary Sergeant Smith a few minutes earlier, wounding the latter slightly on the chin.

At 9.15 p.m. Sgt. Smith was patrolling Penang Road in company with a Chinese Police Sergeant. Seeing a lone pedestrian approach, they decided to search him, and called on him to halt. The pedestrian, however, swiftly drew a revolver (which later proved to be a new .22 target model Colt) and fired, slightly wounding Sgt. Smith on the chin. Then the man ducked and ran away, escaping the shots fired at him by the two members of the force.

Hearing the shooting a Chinese Police Constable telephoned to Gordon Road station. Det.-Sgt. Kennedy and Sgt. Walker accompanied S. I. Stokes to the scene rapidly. In company with the two members of the patrol a search was made of some straw huts by the side of the road.

Cautiously using his torch, D. S. Kennedy suddenly saw the revolver being pushed through the matting of one of the huts. Whispering quickly to Sgt. Walker, who was with him, the pair immediately opened fire and got their man. He died within a few minutes of being admitted to the Police Hospital.

On Sunday morning Gordon Road police, having received word of another robbery, turned out in the emergency van, engaged the gang and shot one and arrested another. In all they fired five shots.

Four or five robbers had entered a house on Gordon Road, stole $415, but before they left the premises, word of their operation had been sent to the station by an accupant who had slipped out. Available men on duty donned steal waistcoats and shields and drew up at the victim's house as the armed men were leaving. A foreign sergeant engaged them at once, shooting one man who carried pistol in hand.

The group of robbers broke up and spread over the district. Following one into the Pootoo Road district, the foreigner overtook and arrested him.

THE MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA

Enjoyable Programme at Sunday's Concert

The audience on Sunday at the Carlton was appreciative if not quite as large as usual. Mr. Foa conducted, and the programme was both interesting and enjoyable. Beginning with Mascagni's Sinfonia, the orchestral introduction to the opera "Le Maschere," a work worthy of a more careful performance than was accorded to it, one came to the most interesting and beautiful item of the evening, Ravel's Introduction et Allegro de Concert for harp solo with strings, flute and clarinet accompaniment.

The music of Ravel has a charm all its own: his melodies are built into a musical structure which is sufficiently intriguing to compel the attention of the listener, and withal not too dry or recondite for the plain man. To the serious musician his compositions have a never-ending interest Mr. Biriulin never fails to hold his audience, and his performance was given the usual enthusiastic reception.

The orchestra rose to their work in this and the following number, Manuel de Falla's suite "Love the Wizard." This was played without a break between the latter parts, and it would be a help to the audience if this were noted in the programme. "The Ghost" in this work is portrayed in a plaintive fashion which is very realistic, and was well brought out in the performance. The finale was also given a very effective rendering.

Dvorak's "New World" symphony, which formed the second part of the programme, is well known to Shanghai audiences. The beautiful second movement was perhaps the most appreciated part of this work, the peculiarly beautiful colours preserving a freshness which the more strenous passages of the symphony seem to lack. The Scherzo seemed to suit the mood of the orchestra, whose endings were a noteworthy feature throughout the concert.

One is grateful to the powers-that-be for the stoppage of the pile driving in the neighbourhood, which has been such a nuisance at former concerts.—J.W.

FRENCH FUNDS FOR CHARITY

Substantial Grants to Local Works

The Commission d'Administration de la Caisse des Œuvres d'Interet Public held a meeting on December 1, 1931, at the French Consulate to examine the returns of the year, make the list of grants to be made and draw a programme for 1932.

The Caisse Des Œuvres d'Interet Public, which derives its income from the percentages on the betting pool and cash sweep at the Canidrome and at the Auditorium, has received during 1931 a total of $1,279,433.60.

The Commission d'Administration de la Caisse has devoted the greater part of the above sum to the foundations undertaken by them, which are:—

Chinese Primary School, General Hospital for the Poor, the Russian School.

On the Chinese Primary School, now under construction on a piece of land in Rue Chapsal and purchased by the Caisse in 1930, work has been actively carried on. During the past year, expenditure on that building has amounted to: $87,167.50. Credits have been granted for the completion of the building and its equipment. It is expected that the school will be inaugurated by the end of February next.

The General Hospital for the Poor, planned to accommodate about 250 Chinese patients, is to be built on the land in Route Lorioz, bought by the Caisse in 1930. The Caisse has granted $550,000 for the construction of this building. The plans are under close consideration and the construction work will be started during the present year.

As for the Russian School, $150,000 have been set aside to build it. It will be a day-school and will accommodate a minimum of 300 pupils.

The Caisse des Oeuvres, besides these foundations, has granted subsidies to institutions for Public Relief.

First of all, the Caisse wished to help the victims of the disaster which befell on the inhabitants of the lower Yangtse Valley and decided to devote for that purpose: $75,000. Of this sum, $50,000 have been remitted to The National Flood Relief Commission and $25,000 to "The Comite de Secours Aux Victimes des Inondations of the French Settlement in Hankow.

The Caisse des Œuvres, having agreed to co-operate to the extent of half of the cost, in the building of an Isolation Pavilion at the Hopital Sainte Marie, has contributed its share to the amount of $90,700 exclusive of the first instalment of $65,000 made in 1930.

The Caisse des Œuvres has also continued its grants to the Shanghai Institution for Public Relief. They have helped 122 institutions located on the Settlements as well as in the Chinese territory, and assisting the Chinese or Foreign populations.

The total of these subsidies is: $184,241.55.

The programme for the 1932 includes the building of the Russian School and the beginning of the General Hospital for The Poor. Besides The Caisse des Œuvres will devote part of its receipts to create a maintenance fund, the proceeds of which will be used to carry on the upkeep of the many foundations of the Caisse.

GERMAN PROFESSOR ROBBED

Uniformed Chinese Strip Him Of Valuables at Woosung

In connection with the molestation of foreigners by uniformed Chinese at Woosung, it is learnt that on January 21 a German professor at the Tung Chi University was held up by Chinese in uniform.

About 8 p.m., the professor was travelling by ricsha from Woosung Tseng railway station, about ten minutes to the University and was held up by four men in uniform who declared that as there was a state of siege they had to search him for arms and ammunition.

The professor raised no objection but the uniformed Chinese took from him all his valuables including a gold watch and chain, a gold pencil and about $15 in his notebook. They robbed him of his eyeglasses and tried to tear the ring off his finger. When the ring would not come off easily they threatened to cut off his finger but he succeeded in removing the ring and handing it over to his assailants, who silenced his protests by threatening him with bayonets and knives.

SPORT AND XMAS GOOD-WILL

"Truth's" Tribute to the Shanghai Race Club

In a recent issue of "Truth" it is stated:—

"The 'Truth' Toy Fund and Tress Barry Fund have won on the post, an appropriate metaphor, because the happy position of solvency is due largely to the generous donations of the Shanghai Race Club, whose Stewards have sent £50 each to the two Christmas Funds and Lady St. Helier's Holiday Fund. Every year this generous contribution comes from the Shanghai Race Club with unfailing regularity, and I need hardly tell the Stewards, on behalf of the beneficiaries, how grateful I am that they never forget the children, even though they are so far away.

"All the dolls and toys and the 7,000 sixpences have now been sent off, and those loyal supporters of the funds who have made this possible will draw an added pleasure from their own festivities by the knowledge that they have helped to brighten Christmas for the poor and friendless kiddies."

TWO WOMEN FLYERS BOUND HERE

Shanghai Mecca For Daring Germans

Miss Margo Wolff von Etzdorf, German aviatrix who has been in Japan for the past six months, is due in Shanghai on January 30, according to information received here on Jan. 21 by the German Consulate-General.

Miss von Etzdorf, whose non-stop flight from Berlin to Tokyo last June was a subject of international interest, is making the trip to Shanghai by steamer but she may carry out her original intention to return to Germany by air, travelling via India.

Another German flyer, Miss Elly Beindorf, who is bound for Shanghai, is due in the near future if all goes well. Though she was in an accident in Persia, her plane has been repaired and she has arrived safely in Rangoon.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY

Large Attendance at Annual Meeting

With a large attendance marking the occasion, the members of St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai held their annual general meeting at the Astor House Hotel on Jan. 19, electing a new president, vice president and general committee for the forthcoming year. The new officials unanimously named by the gathering were:

Mr. S. W. Wolfe, a member of the organization for the past 23 years, President;

Captain J. E. Inch, also a member of many years standing, Vice-President;

Messrs. T. P. Givens, S. M. Edwards, F. H. Forde, S. C. Young, J. J.McCarthy, H. N. Steptoe, F. C. Gilmore, C. C. O'Connel, A. J. Kane, Thomas Kerrigan and Colonel L. M. Cosgrave, Members of the General Committee.

Previous to the election of officers, the members present united in welcoming the return to Shanghai of Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, one of the best known Past Presidents of the Society and former Crown Advocate who has been absent for the past six years. Another tribute was paid by the retiring President to Mr. H. J. Brett, C.M.G., a member of the Committee who is leaving Shanghai, the departure of whom was announced with much regret to the meeting.

The forthcoming departure from Shanghai of Hon. Assistant Police Commissioner Mr. John O'Toole, who is leaving this city after 31 years service also was received with marked regret by the gathering, Mr. S. M. Edwards voicing the sentiments of the meeting and relating the many services rendered by their fellow member.

Of all the eulogies, however, possibly the most enthusiastic was accorded the retiring chief executive officer of the society, Mr. A. E. Fenton, whose continual labours on behalf of the organization were related in detail. Mrs. Fenton, too, although absent, came in for unanimous commendation, her efforts to further the welfare of St. Patrick's sons having been noted by the membership with unstinted appreciation.

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HAND-PUMPS SAVE SHIP

Old-Time Device Resorted to When Steam Fails on Dairen Bound Vessel

Memories of other days at sea, when sail ruled supreme and hard-driven shell-backs toiled for days on end at the pumps, under the direction of buckomates, were revived for the moment at Dairen several days ago when the Japanese steamer Kyodo Maru No. 18 was towed into that port with her crew weary and exhausted from their labour to keep the ship afloat.

For over 36 hours the steamship sailors had clanked away at the hand pumps in real old-time windjammer fashion, and had even formed bucket brigades, when the bilge pumps of their steamer jammed and the rising waters extinguished her boiler fires, according to the information which reached Shanghai on Jan. 23. Finally, with the engine room gratings covered by the steadily gaining flood, and all passengers rescued from the helpless wallowing craft by a passing liner, the weary crew about to give up the fight when a sister ship put in an appearance. Fresh recruits took over the pump handles, a tow line was passed aboard and a few hours later the episode was close when the safe haven of Dairen was reached.

According to the story related by the Captain H. Okeda, the vessel's master, the pipes leading from the pumps to the bilge were found clogged with ashes a short time after the Kyodo Maru No. 18 had sailed from Chefoo for Dairen with 67 Chinese passengers aboard. The men on watch were set to work at the hand pumps and little difficulty was anticipated in keeping the water down, he said. But almost immediately, heavy weather was encountered. With the plunging of the deeply laden craft, the incoming water increased in volume and all hands were called on deck to keep the pumps going continually. Even the engineroom staff was impressed to form a bucket brigade when all their efforts to clear the clogged pipe lines met with failure, the captain related.

In the meanwhile, with the sea rising gradually, inch by inch, over the fireroom gratings and seriously threatening the boiler fires, the Chinese passengers became aware that something was wrong with the vessel. A panic immediately resulted, the Chinese demanding that they be allowed to take to the lifeboats. At this juncture, the Danish East Asiatic liner Afrika, in command of Captain Himmelstrup, was sighted ahead and Captain Okeda signalled with flags from his bridge for assistance. Boats were lowered from the Danish vessel, despite the heavy seas running, and, with the assistance of the Japanese steamer's crew, all the passengers were safely transferred, including four women and five small children.

By this time, the rising flood had extinguished the boiler fires on the Kyodo Maru No. 18, which, also, had acquired a heavy list to starboard. Helpless, she wallowed deeply in the rough water but Captain Okeda refused to abandon his vessel, having learned by wireless that a sister ship was steaming to his assistance. Consequently, the Afrika continued on her way to Dairen where the waterlogged Japanese liner was towed later by the Kyodo Maru No. 21.

A marine inquiry has been instituted by the Japanese maritime authorities in Darien to inquire into the circumstances of the flooding, it is reported. The Kyodo Maru No. 18 is one of the regular freight and passenger steamers operated between Chefoo and Darien by the Awa Kyodo Kisen Kaisha. First reports telegraphed from Dairen regarding the accident uncorrectly stated that she had struck a rock off the lower Kwantung Peninsula.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

Increase in Crime in December

According to the report on conditions in the International Settlement during December made to the Council by Maj. F. W. Gerrard, Commissioner of Police, a record number of crimes occurred. The police received 1,805 reports, as compared with 1,582 in November and 1,467 in December, 1930.

The members of the Force (numbering 6,237) arrested 1,642. The Fingerprint Department identified 518 persons as having been in trouble on previous occasions. The total incarcerated on December 31;1931, was 7,113. Of these 6,780 were serving sentences in Ward Road Gaol.

An analysis of the statement shows that 963 thefts were reported; being more than half of the total. The police arrested 450 persons in connection with this class of crime. They also arrested 65 alleged armed robbers, 33 alleged burglars and 51 snatchers, as well as 871 persons charged with gambling.

The police also received reports of 54 armed robberies, 10 other robberies, 48 house and shop breakings, 77 burglaries, 81 snatching cases, 147 opium offences and 91 gambling offences. With the exception of armed robberies, snatching and house-breaking, these figures and other classifications are larger than those of December 1930.

Three Chinese were murdered in Wayside early in the month and their slayer was arrested in Wusih within a week. A coolie was found strangled in Yangtszepoo. In Wayside also, it will be recalled, a Russian murdered his mistress, being convicted two days later. During the first week of the month an Indian watchman, revenge a possible motive, was murdered off Hongkong Road. A single kidnapping came to official attention.

According to the report, Chinese bodies held 98 anti-Japanese meetings, while 32 varieties of handbills were distributed as were two types of cartoons and four posters. Plays were presented and there were several exhibitions of confiscated Japanese goods. Pickets arrested 17 "traitorous" merchants, releasing 15 of them under various conditions before the end of the month. They also released seven persons arrested during October. Various bands of pickets seized $3,100 worth of goods of Japanese origin.

Communists celebrated anniversaries on December 11,13, and 17. During the latter two they rioted considerably in Nantao and to a lesser degree in the French Concession, smashing windows, etc. More than 120 varieties of handbills advocating support of Russia, the overthrow of the Kuomintang, the execution of Chiang Kai-shek and boycott of banks, were distributed. The police arrested 10 alleged Communists.

Although the majority of the silk filatures employing 42,000 hands were closed, there was little labour trouble, 2,095 persons losing a total of 6,650 working days. In Chinese territory, however, 14,290 labourers lost 133,925 working days.

The traffic police recorded 3,654 offences, 807 being of such a nature that Chinese chauffeurs were charged. More than 135 foreigners also were charged in their respective courts. There were 1,182 accidents as compared with 920 in December, 1930, and 405 injuries as compared with 286 during the similar previous period.

NEW GUNBOATS FOR CHINA

Kiangnan Dock to Complete Two by Next June

Nanking, Jan. 21.

It is learnt at the Naval Ministry that two new gunboats, Kiangning and Haining, are due to be completed at the Kiangnan Dock next June, while work on a third began a few weeks ago.

The three gunboats are identical in construction and armaments, being each 128 feet long, 28 feet wide, with a tonnage of 300 tons and a draft of 6 feet. They will have a speed of 11 knots. Besides being armed with two 3-inch guns and four machine-guns, they will also be equipped with short-wave and long-wave wireless apparatus. The cost is Tls. 150,000 for each boat.—Kuo Min.

The suggestion put forward by certain Russian organizations that the Shanghai Municipal Council should appoint a successor to the late Mr. V. Grosse, who was chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, was discussed by the Shanghai Municipal Council at Wednesday's meeting. The Council definitely decided that it would appoint no individual Russian resident as Mr. Grosse's successor, but that any recommendation which may be made to the Council by an organisation which is recognised as the official head of the Russian community will receive consideration at a later date.

BY SAPAJOU.

FINANCE AND MUSIC

Mr. John Waddell, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, says there are always two viewpoints.

PERSONAL NOTES

MR. Edward R. Skipwith, of the "Financial Times," London, left for Manila by the C.P.O.S. Empress of Canada.

MR. A. V. T. Dean, of the China Navigation Co., has been transferred to take charge of the company's Tientsin office.

M. A. Monge, director of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, arrived in Shanghai on Saturday by the M.M.S. Athos II.

Vice-Admiral Gengo Hyakutake, Vice-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Naval Staff, accompanied by Captain Sato and Minamikumo, arrived here on January 19 by the N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru.

IN the New Year's Honours List, the name of Mr. Arthur Ernest Eastes, one of H.M. Consuls-General in China, appeared as a recipient of the Commandership of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

MR. S. M. Surber, clerk at the United States Consulate-General since June, 1929, has resigned and he left for the United States on Jan. 22 on the Dollar Liner President Jackson. Mr. Surber's destination is San Francisco.

MR. Wang Hsiao-lan, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and president of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the International Settlement, has been appointed Supervisor of Shanghai Stock Exchanges, succeeding Mr. Jabin Hsu.

Mr. T. J. Y. Roxburgh, who recently retired from the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bengal, and who is a brother of Mr. R. R. Roxburgh of Shanghai, received the C.I.E. for his distinguished services in India in the New Year's Honours List.

SHANGHAI on Jan. 19 welcomed back Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, K.C., formerly H.M. Crown Advocate in China and Judge of the Weihaiwei Court. Mr. Wilkinson was accompanied, on board the P. & O. S. Kashmir, by Mrs. Wilkinson and Miss Wilkinson.

MR. Shen Ping-chien, president of the Shanghai District Court in Nantao, has received orders from the Ministry of Judicial Administration for his transfer to a similar post at Wusih. Pending the appointment of a successor, Mr. Shen Shih-ching will act as head of the court.

SERGEANT Simon Vittori of the French Police, who has resigned on the grounds of poor health, has been awarded the gold medal of the French Concession Municipality because of his excellent services during the period of 29 years in which he has been connected with the force.

MR. Jun-kee Choy, former managing director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, who is now Commissioner of Finance for the City Government of Greater Shanghai, has been appointed secretary-general of the National Reconstruction Commission. Mr. Chow was at one time Mayor of Hangchow.

MR. Albert Londres, the well-known Parisian journalist, was among the passengers arriving here on Saturday on board the M.M.S. Athos II.

MR. and MRS. L. R. Schinazi are sailing for the United States on leave early next month. Mr. Schinazi represents the States Steamship Company.

MRS. Renner, wife of Dr. Alexander Renner, is returning to Shanghai next week, a passenger on the Lloyd Triestino str. Gange. Mrs. Renner, has been absent for some two years.

DR. and MRS. G. Sherwood Eddy, who returned to Shanghai from the Hangchow student conference during the week-end, will be sailing for the United States to-day by the Dollar liner President Jefferson.

MRS. Joy Quevedo, of the United States Consulate-General, is sailing for the United States next Saturday. Mrs. Quevedo is going on leave and will make the trip on the N. Y. K. m.v. Tatsuta Maru. She proposes to return to Shanghai on June 1, viâ Europe.

DR. and MRS. D. Willard Lyon arrived in Shanghai on Jan. 20 from the United States by the C.P.O.S. Empress of Canada en route to to Singapore where they will meet the commission which is being sent to the Far East to investigate foreign missions and to evaluate their work. Dr. and Mrs. Lyon will accompany the commissioners to China. It is proposed to hold a conference for several days in Canton about the middle of next month, when mission representatives from all over China will attend. It is expected that north and central China will each send about 25 delegates. Dr. Lyon, it will be recalled, retired from the China mission field last year, after spending more than 30 years in this country, during which he started the local Chinese "Y" and the first student association in China.

CAPTAIN R. Robertson, Commodore of the China Navigation Company, who has retired from the company's service, is leaving for home to-day and intends to return to Shanghai some time next year.

REAR-ADMIRAL Toyonaka Yamanouchi, aide-de-camp to the Emperor of Japan, who recently came to Shanghai with a message from the Emperor to the officers and sailors of the Japanese China Squadron on patrol duty on the Yangtze and in north China waters, returned to Shanghai from a tour up the Yangtze on Sunday and is leaving to-day for Tsingtao by the D.K.K.S. Choshun Maru.

MAJOR L. Fabre, Chief of the French Police in Tientsin, is coming to Shanghai about the middle of next month to take over the duties of director of the French Concession Police Force in succession to Captain E. Fiori, who is retiring from the service. M. Daudrumez, who has been on leave, is expected back in Tientsin on February 20, to assume charge of the French police force there.

MR. and MRS. R. R. Service will leave Shanghai to-day by the President Jefferson on regular leave. Mr. Service has been secretary of the National Committee of Y.M.C.As. in relation to work in west China, where he was for a number of years general secretary at Chengtu. Mrs. Service is well-known locally for her activities in women's club circles, she being associated with the American Women's Club, the Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organisations and the National Committee of Y.W.C.As.

SATURLAY was a minor festival in the Jewish calendar, known as the New Year, for Trees, or the official Arbor Day. In modern Palestine, it is celebrated by the Jewish colonists with elaborate ceremonies and the ancient custom of planting trees on land owned by the Jewish National Fund has been restored. Young people arrange processions in the city streets and in the colonies, bearing twigs and flowers and singing songs of revival and restoration. The New Year for Trees is becoming a real festival in Palestine and its significance becomes more and more pregnant with the extension of the Jewish settlement and with the spread of the national ideal. Locally, the celebration took the form of a gathering under the auspices of the Shanghai Zionist Association "Kadiman" at No. 62 Ward Road.

A VERY interesting presentation was made to the Zero Club on Jan. 20 by Lt.-Col. Horn and officers of the Royal Scots Fusiliers. This consisted of a shoulder belt buckle bearing the coat of arms of the regiment and a framed photograph of the officers of the battalion, who are shortly leaving Shanghai. In making this presentation, Col. Horn thanked the Zero Club for their hospitality during the time the Royal Scots Fusiliers had been in Shanghai, at the same time expressing the view that it was a wonderful and welcome thing that such a club should exist, carrying on as it did the wonderful friendships which had been formed during the war. He also contrasted in interesting fashion the life of the battalion, stationed as it had been in the Khyber Pass, before coming to Shanghai. Mr. Hugh Martin, President of the Club, thanked the O.C. Royal Scots Fusiliers and the officers for the presentation which had been made, and expressed the appreciation of members that they had been able to meet so often at their gatherings.

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report w

REPORT NO. 3-1932 FOR WEEK ENDING JA

	Opening Cash Prices January 22			Last Week Business Done on Friday Morning			THIS WEEK—Closing Friday Noon Business Done on Friday Morning			Closing Auction Quotations January		Total No. of Shares Done for		Business Recorded During Week Closing To-day, Friday Noon Highest			Lowest			Business Done Year 1931		Busin Don Year
	Buyers	Sellers	Nom.	Cash	Jan.	Feb.	Cash	Jan.	Feb.	Buyers	Sellers	Last Week	This Week	Cash	Jan.	Feb.	Cash	Jan.	Feb.	Highest	Lowest	Highest
M$	....	....	1,520	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,300 Feb	1,525 Dec	....
M$	....	....	160	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	182.50 Ag	126 Feb	....
M$	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37.50 Sep	26 Mo	29 Ja
T	10.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,500	2,300	9.75	9.80	10.10	9.75	9.65	10.10	16.42½ Ap	9.70 Nov	10.30 Ja
T	6.97½	7	....	....	6.50	....	....	6.92½	....	6.92½	....	9,100	32,500	7	7	7.07½	6.67½	6.77½	6.72½	7.85 Oct	5 Apl	7.07½ Ja
T	....	....	4.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	4.60	....	....	4.60	....	....	5.02½ Oct	4.60 Nov	4.60 Ja
T	....	....	3.90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,000	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	7.55 Feb	3.75 Ag	3.90 Ja
T	7.30	....	....	6.50	....	....	....	7.10	....	7.05	7.30	10,100	9,500	....	7.40	7.40	....	6.90	7	11.80 Oct	6.30 Dec	7.40 Ja
M$	....	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23.50 Nov	23.50 Nov	....
H$	410	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	815 Mo	580 Sept.	....
F	....	....	85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	75 July	75 July	80 Ja
T	....	....	79	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
T	....	....	29	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,700 50	150	100	....	....	100	....	....	46.50 Oct	23.50 Mo	30 Ja
T	....	....	100	99	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	105 Oct	102 Jan	99 Ja
T	....	....	92	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100 Feb	95 Nov	92 Ja
T	4.55	4.65	....	4.35	4.37½	....	....	4.60	....	4.57½	4.62½	29,000	71,300	4.72½	4.75	4.77½	4.60	4.55	4.65	7.35 Oct	4.60 Dec	4.92½ Ja
T	30.20	30.50	....	....	29.20	....	....	....	....	30	30.20	11,600	7,800	....	30.50	31	....	29.65	29.80	43.65 Oct	28.90 Dec	31.50 Ja
T	....	....	276	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	295 Mo	228 Jan	....
T	....	....	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	250	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	165	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	700	900	....	31	....	....	30	....	215 July	145 Dec	150 Ja
M$	30	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	30	....	....	20	100	....	....	100	....	....	47 Jn	27.50 Nov	31 Ja
M$	....	102	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	105 Ap	105 Apr	100 Ja
M$	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	89 July	89 Jl	100 Ja
T	13.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13.30	13.50	9,000	34,650	13.45	13.40	13.55	13.45	12.85	12.85	18.35 Feb	11.60 Nov	13.55 Ja
T	....	12.90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12.80	200	5,200	12.85	12.90	13.10	12.30	12.60	12.90	17.85 Oct	12 Nov	13.10 Ja
T	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	112	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	111 Sep	109.50 F	....
M$	....	....	11.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11.35 Jn	10.95 Feb	....
M$	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,000	200	11.80	....	....	11.80	....	....	21.75 Sep	12.50 Dec	13.70 Ja
T	....	....	11.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T.T	....	....	139	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
T	90	91	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	90	....	100	300	....	91	....	....	89.50	....	116 Jn	90 Dec	91 Ja
T	13.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14.25 Ap	11.75 Feb	....
T	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	500	....	....	5.20	....	....	5.20	6.35 Sep	4.75 Feb	5.20 Ja
T	6.52½	....	....	....	....	6.30	....	....	....	....	....	500	5,000	....	6.50	6.60	....	6.45	6.45	6.80 Jn	5.75 Nov	6.60 Ja
T	....	....	5.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	210	....	....	35	215	....	....	215	....	....	6.10 Feb	5.40 Dec	5.50 Ja
T	210	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	305 Ap	215 Nov	215 Ja
T	....	....	64	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	85.50 Jn	63.50 Dec	....
T	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	52.50 Jn	50 Nov	....
T	14.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	92	100	14.80	....	....	14.80	....	....	19 Feb	16.25 Dec	14.80 Ja
T	84	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	181	130	95	....	....	94.50	....	....	84 Nov	79 Ag	....
T	94	95	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70	90	57.50	....	....	56	....	....	100 Sep	95.25 Nov	95 Ja
T	58	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18,900	8,000	34.19	34.30	34.50	34.10	33.50	34.20	66 Mo	51 Feb	57.50 Ja
T	34	....	....	....	33.10	....	....	33.90	34.20	33.90	34	600	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36.70 Dec	27.75 Jn	34.50 Ja
T	....	....	33.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	235	....	....	235	....	....	35 Dec	27.30 F	33.60 Ja
T	237.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	327.50 Sep	295 Oct	235 Ja
T	9.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15 Sep	10.50 Oct	....
T	9.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15 Jn	10 Nov	9 Ja
T	16.45	....	....	....	16.25	....	....	....	16.65	16.35	16.50	41,430	53,832	16.70	16.65	16.80	16.35	16.35	16.50	17.90 Oct	12.85 My	16.80 Ja
T	....	....	120	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	....	....	81	....	....	80	122 Mo	105 Ap	120 Ja
T	78.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	78.50	....	8,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	111 Ap	82 Dec	81 Ja
T	....	....	11.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	11.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13.80 Oct	9.80 Jn	11.30 Ja
T	15.35	....	....	15.50	15.80	....	....	....	....	15.90	....	8,350	7,300	16.80	16.10	16.30	15.50	15.85	16.20	30 Mo	13 Dec	16.80 Ja
T	....	....	2.12½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.70 Dec	1.50 Mo	....
T	....	....	7.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8.10 Nov	4.75 Jn	....
T	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21 Sep	16.25 Ja	....
T	4.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.35 Mo	4.60 Ag	....
T	9.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	350	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10.20 Sep	10.20 Sep	....
T	....	....	10	10	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11 Sep	9.40 Ap	10.15 Ja
T	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13 Mo	10 Ap	....
T	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10.25 Ap	10 Mo	10 Ja
T	....	....	15.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15.75 Oct	13 Feb	....
T	....	....	11.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11.60 Oct	10.75 Ap	....
H$	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18 My	13.90 Mo	....
T	....	....	1.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 Ag	1.50 Nov	....
T	....	....	57	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	55 Dec	28 Ja	57 Ja
M$	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	246	41	30	....	....	30	....	....	36 Sep	26 My	30 Ja
M$	....	....	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	73 Ap	55 Jn	....
M$	....	....	18.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
M$	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	7	....	....	7	....	13.35 Jn	5 Dec	7 Ja
M$	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37 Ag	10.25 Ap	....
M$	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41 Ag	15 Jn	....
M$	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42 Ag	15 Jn	37 Ja
M$	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100 Sep	18 Mo	....
T	2.85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.50 My	5.25 Ap	....
T	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 Jn	3 Jn	....
T	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.50 Mo	2.90 Sep	3.50 Ja
T	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.10 Mo	1.01 Dec	....
T	....	....	0.15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.50 Mo	0.50 Mo	....
T	....	....	.05	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.77½ Mo	0.12½ Sep	....
T	0.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.65 Ap	0.40 Feb	....
T	....	....	0.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.90 Feb	0.40 Oct	....
T	....	....	2.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
T	....	....	0.15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.15 Oct	0.15 Oct	....
T	....	....	0.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.70 Mo	1.10 Jr	....
T	0.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.25 Mo	1 My	....
T	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			....
T	0.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.25 Mo	0.40 Oct	....
T	0.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 Ap	Ap	....
T	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			....
T	....	....	0.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.45 Feb	5 Nov	....
T	....	....	0.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.50 Mo	1.40 Dec	....
T	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7 Mo	5 Oct	8.25 Ja
T	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.45 Feb	5 J	....
T	....	....	0.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.60 Sep	30 Jr	....
T	0.95	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			....
T	....	....	0.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.55 F	0.55 F	....
T	0.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.85 Ag	0.85 Ag	....
T	....	....	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			....
T	0.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.30 Feb	1.05 Ap	....
T	....	....	0.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			....
T	....	....	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.15 Feb	0.80 Dec	....
T	0.17½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.25 My	0.10 Dec	....
T	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.60 Mo	0.50 Mo	....
T	0.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.60 Ap	0.35 Dec	....
T	....	....	3.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.25 Mo	3.50 F	....
T	0.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.45 Ap	0.35 Nov	....
T	....	....	0.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.70 Ap	0.57½ Jl	....
T	3.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7 Feb	3.10 Nov	....
T	0.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.05 Mo	0.40 Sep	....
T	....	....	0.85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.60 Mo	0.70 Ag	0.85 Ja
T	3.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5 Ap	2.75 Sep	....

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lb.)	Output from end of last fin. year to 30-4-31	1931 May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
				lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
Alma	Tls. 630,000	30-9-31	564,022	..	..	..	..	..	..	54,200	50,900	48,000	(a) No restriction estimated output present financial year
Anglo-Dutch	" 1,575,000	31-12-30	1,219,524	505,500	125,000	120,000	110,000	89,000	80,000	104,000	115,000	116,000	
Anglo-Java	" 2,093,011	31-12-30	2,719,168	992,400	284,700	280,000	234,700	205,200	195,500	269,100	268,000	289,500	
Ayer Tawah	" 335,499	30-9-31	785,162	..	..	..	..	..	..	71,876	71,520	72,947	
Batu Anam	" 400,000	31-12-30	441,500	160,000	42,000	42,500	51,000	41,500	43,500	45,300	45,300	35,400	
Bukit	" 600,000	31-3-31	781,652	62,100	71,800	77,000	44,800	43,500	43,500	46,500	50,000	50,400	
Bute	" 300,000	31-12-30	367,151	130,500	32,000	31,500	34,500	33,700	30,000	33,500	31,000	34,500	(b) All in Cost.
Chemor United	" 360,000	31-12-30	536,936	191,900	49,000	49,400	53,900	55,800	49,500	52,400	55,400	53,800	
Chempedak	" 232,177	31-10-30	244,000	158,000	24,200	24,600	30,000	30,000	28,000	30,000	28,500	38,000	
Cheng	" 274,875	30-6-31	263,000	..	..	..	22,500	27,000	21,000	28,000	24,000	38,000	(c) F.O.B. including duty and Shanghai Expenses.
Consolidated (1924)	" 281,250	31-12-30	1,131,700	424,900	111,000	113,000	119,500	119,000	117,000	117,500	111,000	108,100	
Dominion	" 166,745	31-12-30	657,118	242,272	64,927	67,306	74,429	79,091	76,372	82,702	77,682	81,334	
Gula-Kalumpong	£ 665,000	31-12-30	2,349,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Java Consolidated	Tls. 650,113	31-12-30	890,824	341,500	94,500	91,500	91,000	78,600	72,300	85,000	81,000	88,000	
Kapayang	" 148,000	31-12-30	229,000	68,500	20,000	19,000	22,200	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	
Kota Bahroe (1921)	" 292,500	30-6-31	604,139	..	..	..	59,200	63,300	57,700	63,000	61,200	54,200	(d) F.O.B. only.
Kroewoek	" 473,000	31-12-30	890,697	335,600	88,800	89,300	87,200	72,100	64,600	81,500	84,700	87,700	
Langkat	" 1,825,000	31-10-30	786,682	1,175,325	70,749	74,219	73,608	83,904	90,062	85,722	83,021	85,262	
Padang	" 500,000	30-4-31	356,772	..	23,640	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(e) Estate Cost.
Pengkalan (1921)	" 150,000	31-3-31	230,000	15,000	16,100	16,000	19,300	20,000	18,700	12,000	(h)	(h)	
Permata	" 226,585	31-10-30	133,472	63,838	9,848	11,893	12,027	14,169	14,282	15,510	17,823	..	
Repah	" 450,000	31-12-30	859,500	283,300	69,200	74,000	83,000	78,000	68,500	54,000	78,000	75,500	(f) Excluding Debenture Interest.
Samagaga	" 411,000	30-9-31	365,676	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,500	31,000	29,500	
Semambu	" 300,000	31-12-30	342,200	135,700	40,500	39,000	44,500	44,000	45,000	41,000	35,000	22,500	
Senawang (1921) Ord.	" 235,000	31-1-31	628,000	158,500	49,000	51,500	61,500	59,000	58,000	63,200	56,000	64,600	(g) Estimated.
Senawang (1921) Pref.	" 33,943												
Shanghai Kedah	" 300,000	30-9-31	683,583	..	..	..	..	..	..	62,544	71,740	74,550	
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	" 350,000	31-12-30	263,100	89,100	27,000	23,400	23,000	23,000	22,700	(h)	(h)	(h)	
S'hai-Klebang	" 313,613	31-12-30	288,590	62,900	17,500	20,300	21,000	23,100	18,700	21,600	21,200	20,400	
S'hai Malay Ord.	" 300,000	31-12-30	697,677	239,800	66,600	65,300	75,700	69,200	67,900	71,600	69,400	70,500	(h) No tapping.
S'hai Malay Pref.	" 273,800												
S'hai Pahang	" 200,000	30-6-31	470,100	..	..	..	41,200	43,500	41,700	38,900	39,700	36,400	
S'hai Seremban	" 325,000	31-12-30	367,940	124,300	31,500	32,200	36,100	38,300	36,000	39,100	34,300	40,300	(i) Reduced output due to wintering.
S'hai Sumatra	" 384,780	31-10-30	531,479	322,165	59,000	56,872	66,684	78,133	64,330	55,000	57,000	56,000	
Sua-Manggis	" 270,000	31-12-30	231,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sungala	" 150,000	31-3-31	174,294	12,002	13,388	12,727	15,080	15,725	14,050	13,890	16,350	19,300	
Sungei Duri	" 340,000	30-6-31	523,929	..	..	..	41,200	39,600	40,000	44,000	47,000	44,000	
Tanah Merah (1916)	" 1,300,000	31-3-31	1,387,671	97,757	103,700	108,852	125,301	111,463	109,884	130,694	122,074	135,447	
Tebong	" 710,000	31-1-31	1,309,000	327,000	123,000	123,000	140,000	137,000	130,000	148,000	144,000	150,000	
Ziangbe	" 1,030,043	31-12-30	1,316,450	471,300	126,000	126,000	124,000	81,500	61,771	75,000	75,000	85,000	

Rubber Review, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.

Rubber Review :—The following information is courteously supplied by Reuters :—

London, January 15 :—

"The increase in the stocks of Eastern dealers at the end of December further discouraged the market early in the past week but, in spite of the poorness of business, a steady undertone has since prevailed. To-day, however, prices eased, mainly owing to the rally of sterling exchanges."

New York, January 21 :—

"The rubber market early in the past week reflected the weakness of the London mart and values further receded to the near neighbourhood of record low levels on speculative, trade and outside selling, which was brought about by a wave of pessimism regarding the action of other markets and in increase in shipments of the raw product from Malaya. The market rallied slightly, however, on covering, chiefly by dealers, and at the present time rules steady but very quiet."

London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on January 16th totalled 126,934 tons, showing an increase during the week of 315 tons. Deliveries during the week totalled 1,642 tons, compared with 1,475 tons for the previous week. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices :—.

	London Spot	London Apr./June	New York Spot	New York Apr./June	Singapore Spot	Singapore Feb./March
Jan. 14	3¼	3-5/16	4¾	5	10½	10¾
Jan. 21	2-15/16	3-1/16	4⅜	4-9/16	9⅛	9⅞
	Generally steady		Quiet, steady		Steady	

Share Market Report :—In the expectation (since realized) that with the assistance of the Chinese Bankers the rumoured moratorium in regard to the payment of interest and amortisation on Chinese Government Domestic Bonds would be avoided, the market at the beginning of the week opened firm, and with an improved political outlook and lower exchange, continued steady to firm until to-day. The market to-day is easier resulting from renewed doubts regarding the political situations and higher exchange, and closes quiet with an easier tone.

Chinese Govt. Bonds :—The local market has continued idle throughout the week. London quotations for Chinese Government Loans remain mainly nominal, with prices of Reorganization Loan 1913 5% considerably easier, British Issue being quoted £57½ on the 19th and 20th inst., the lowest price recorded for some considerable time. The following are the latest quotations cabled from London :—

5% Reorgn. Loan 1913, British Issue	£58	10	0	Nominal
5% Gold Loan, 1912	£37	0	0	"
5% Gold $ Loan, 1925, stamped (Per G$500)	£84	0	0	"
5% Imperial Railway Bonds	£68	10	0	"
5% Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£39	0	0	"
5% S'hai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Bonds	£63	10	0	"
5% Hukuang Railway Bonds	£13-17			Unofficial
5% Lung-Tsing-U-Hai Railway Bonds	£8	10	0	Nominal
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. Bearer "	£1	10	0	"
Shanghai Electric Construction Co. " Bearer "	£3	5	0	"

Hongkong & S
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Gula-Kalumpo
Shell Transport

January	
London Spot	
Feb./Mar.	
Apr./June	
Market	
New York Spot	
Feb./Mar.	
Apr./June	
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Singapore Spot	
Feb./Mar	
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In order to ensure the accuracy of the above Details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested please to advise any alteration and omissio

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ith Closing Quotations January 22, 1932

NUARY 22 Compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

ess e 1932 Lowest	STOCK	Authorized Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ends	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
	BANKS, FINANCE COMPANIES.						
....	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	400,000	160,000	fl $125	Dec.	Interim £3, less I/T, 1931	10-8-31
....	A. O. Finance Corp. Fed., Inc. U.S.A. "A"	40,000	25,485	M $100	Dec.	Final 7 % (Mkg. 12 %, 1931)	Pending
29 Ja	do. "B"	50,000	50,000	M $20	Dec.	Final 7 % (Mkg. 12 %, 1931)	Pending
9.20 Ja	Inter. Invest Trust Co., of China Ltd.	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Div. T0.80 for yr. to 31/3/1931	29-4-31
3.50 Ja	Ch. Finance Corp., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	4th Quarterly Dividend Tls. 0.15	31-12-31
4.60 Ja	do. (Pref) 8 %	600,000	291,715	T5	Dec.	4th Quarterly Dividend T0.10	31-12-31
3.90 Ja	Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Final T0.35 (mkg. T0.60, 1930)	6-2-31
3.20 Ja	Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	516,500	T10	Dec.	....	....
....	Union Mobiliere	50,000	25,000	M $20	Dec.	10 % For 1930	15-6-31
	INSURANCE.						
....	Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	F. 16s. = 40s. for 1929, Int. 24s. a/c, 1930	29-5-31
....	Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	....
80 Ja	Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	100,000	30,000	G $5	Dec.	Interim G $0.50, 1931	25-9-31
24 Ja	American-Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (ord)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Interim T1 A/c. 1931	1-9-31
99 Ja	do. (Pref) 8 %	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4 %, for half year	31-12-31
92 Ja	do. (Pref) 7 %	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½ %, for half year	30-9-31
4.37½ Ja	International Assurance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	600,000	T5	..	....	....
	LANDS.						
28.70 Ja	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Interim Divid. T0.30, 1931	30-7-31
....	Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Interim Divid. T4, year 28/2/32	18-9-31
....	Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	10,000	10,000	T100	Dec.	Final 5 % (Mkg. 12 %, 1930)	10-2-21
....	West End Estates, Ltd.	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7 %, 1926	23/4/27
140 Ja	Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord.)	20,000	15,822	M $100	Dec.	Final 7 % & Bonus $3 (Mkg. $15, 1931)	Pending
28.50 Ja	do. "B"	150,000	52,420	M $20	Dec.	Final 7 % & Bonus $0.60 (Mkg. $3, 1931)	Pending
100 Ja	do. (Pref "A") 8 %	10,000	10,000	M $100	Dec.	4 %, for half year 1931	31-12-31
100 Ja	do. (Pref "B" 6 %	50,000	7,506	M $100	..	6 %, for year, 1931	31-12-31
12.50 Ja	China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	500,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	3rd Interim T 0.25, (mkg. T1, 1931)	19-12-31
12.30 Ja	Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Interim 4 %, 1931	25-9-31
....	City Realty Co., Ltd.	100,000	50,000	T10	..	....	....
....	Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	5,000	2,650	M $100	Dec.	Final 5 % (Mkg. 10 %, 1931)	Pending
....	do. "B"	50,000	49,014	M $10	Dec.	Final 5 % (Mkg. 10 %, 1931)	Pending
....	do. 7½ % cum. Pref. "A"	200,000	198,620	M $5	Dec.	....	....
1.80 Ja	Metropolitan Land & Bldg. Co., Ltd. "A"	500,000	200,000	T10	Sept	Divid. T1, year to 30-9-31 (on 100,000 shares)	23-10-31
....	Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	40,000	21,427	T100	Dec.	Final 3 % and Bonus 1 % (mkg. 13 %, 1929)	21-2-30
	DOCKS, WHARVES, TRANSPORT.						
89.50 Ja	S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Divid. T6, for year to 30/4/31	28-7-31
....	O. E. Marden & Co., Ltd.	150,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.40, 1930	5-3-31
5.20 Ja	Ch. Transport & Storage Co. Inc., Shanghai	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	....	....
6.15 Ja	New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. ordinary	600,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1930	3-3-31
5.50 Ja	New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. 8 % cum. pref.	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1930	3-3-31
215 Ja	Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T100	Dec.	Interim T3, A/c 1931	2-10-31
....	Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. ordinary	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T4, 1930	2-3-31
....	do. 7 % pref	10,000	10,000	T50	..	Pref. T3.50, 1930	2-3-31
	UTILITIES						
14 Ja	China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.90, 1930	25-2-31
....	Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	50,000	40,000	T50	Dec.	Interim T2, A/c 1931 (on 36,000 shares)	22-8-31
94.50 Ja	S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 Cum. Pref. stock	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	4th Quarterly Dividend T1.50	31-12-31
55 Ja	Shanghai Telephone Company	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.	....	....
32.90 Ja	S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Bear"	700,000	600,000	£1	Dec.	Interim Div. 5 %, 1931. Free I/T, coupon No. 41	2-11-31
33.60 Ja	do. "Reg."						
235 Ja	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Interim 12/7.2d. @ 1/6-3/8, A/c 1931, Coupon No. 35	21-10-31
....	do. "B"	359,280	108,505	£1	Dec.	Interim 7.1/2d. @ 1/6-3/8, A/c 1931, Coupon No. 8	21-10-31
9 Ja	do. "C"		250,000	£1	Dec.	Interim 7.1/2d. @ 1/6-3/8, A/c 1931 Coupon No. 4	21/10/31
	COTTONS, ETC.						
15.90 Ja	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. ordinary	1,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Divid. T0.75 for 1930	12-3-31
120 Ja	do. 8 % cum. pref.	10,000	9,000	T100	..	Pref. T8 for 1930	12-3-31
80 Ja	Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd	120,000	120,000	T50	Oct.	T2.50 and Bonus T0.75 for ½ year to 31/10/31	30-11-31
11.25 Ja	Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	T10	June	Divid. T0.80, 1930-31	7-10-31
	INDUSTRIAL.						
14.10 Ja	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Divid. 6d. free of I/T 1930-31 Coupon No. 39	19-12-31
....	S'hai Exploration & Developt. Co., Ltd.	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	....	....
....	General Forge Products (1929), Ltd.	200,000	114,978	T5	Aug.	Incorporated, 1929	....
....	China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	200,000	20,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, for 1930	8-4-31
....	Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	T5	Mar.	....	....
....	S'hai Vacuum Clng. & S. Co., Ltd.	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Interim T0.50, 1931	30-6-31
10 Ja	Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	....	....
....	Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	40,000	T10	..	....	....
10 Ja	Office Appliance Co. Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. 4 %, half year to 30/6/31	20-7-31
....	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	149,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, for 1930	27-3-31
....	do. 8 % cum. pref.	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.80 for 1930	27-3-31
....	Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,000,000	1,000,000	H $10	Dec.	Divid. H $0.50 for 1930	16-4-31
....	S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	201,187	T1	Dec.	Dividend 10 %, 1930	31-3-31
57 Ja	Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	20,000	20,000	T10	June	T1, 1930/31 and Bonus T0.50 (on 10,000 shares)	15/10/31
	STORES.						
29.50 Ja	Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	26,342	M $20	Feb.	M $0.60, 1927	31-5-27
....	Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	2,500	2,500	M $100	Feb.	Divid. 10 %, year 28/2/1931	22-6-31
....	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	15,000	45,000	M $10	Feb.	Interim $0.50, 1931-32	18-12-31
	GREYHOUNDS.						
7 Ja	G'hound Racing A'n. (China) ord.	44,000	44,000	M $10	Oct.	M $3.10, 1929-30	30-12-30
....	Ltd. (Luna Park) found.	6,000	6,000	M $10	Oct.	M $16.40, 1929-30	30-12-30
....	Champ de Courses Francais F.	30,000	30,000	M $20	Dec.	....	....
37 Ja	(French Race Course) non-F.				Dec.	....	....
....	do. Found.		6,490	Free	Dec.	....	....
	PLANTATIONS.						
....	Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T0.75 1928-29)	18-12-29
....	Anglo-Dutch Java Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1929	14-9-29
3.50 Ja	Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	7-3-30
....	Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.40, 1928-29)	26-12-29
....	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	11-4-27
....	Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	7-7-27
....	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1929	21-3-30
....	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Final Divid. T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1929)	21-3-30
....	Chempedak Rub. & G'blar Est. Ltd.	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27)	16-1-28
....	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	18-9-29
....	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929)	17-4-30
....	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1929)	27-3-30
....	Gula-Kalumpong R. E. Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Divid. 1/6d. 1929 less I/T 4/-in. £ (Coupon No. 30)	9-4-30
....	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divid. T0.10, 1929	4-9-29
....	Kali Gildik Coffee Estates, Ltd.	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	13-4-27
....	Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec	Divid. T1½, 1929	16-4-30
....	Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	....
....	Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	700,000	550,000	2/-(T0.86)	June	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.20, 1929)	27-9-29
3.25 Ja	Langkat	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Divid. T0.50, 1928-29	15-3-30
....	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Divid. T0.06, 1928-29	3-5-30
....	Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ltd.	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	19-7-29
....	Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Divid. 5 % (T0.25), 1928-29	15-7-28
....	Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	14-2-30
....	Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	272,700	T1	..	....	7-4-30
....	Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Divid. T0.08, 1929-29	17-12-29
....	Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1928	18-4-29
....	Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. ordinary	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-30)	14-4-30
....	(1921), Ltd. 12 % cum. pref.	100,000	33,943	T1	Jan.	Divid. 12 % for year T0. 31-1-1931	13-4-31
....	Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1928-29)	20-12-29
....	S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ltd.	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1927	8-10-28
....	S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	11-3-30
....	S'hai Malay Rub. ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. T0.50 (mkg. T1, 1929)	31-3-30
....	Est., Ltd. 8 % cum. part. pref	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8 %, 1929	31-3-30
....	S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	25-9-29
....	S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1929)	17-3-30
....	S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Final Divid. T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	1-4-30
....	Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.06, 1928	5-4-28
....	Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1929-30	6-6-30
....	Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Divid. T0.50, 1929-30	17-9-30
....	Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.08, 1929-30	12-6-30
0.85 Ja	Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Final Divid. T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-30)	25-4-30
....	Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	13-3-30

For all Mex. Dollar shares on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

hanghai Banking Corporation	£100	0	0	Nominal
k of I. A. & China	£12	10	0	..
ng Rubber Estates	£0	8	9	..
& Trading Co.	£2	0	0	Sellers

Rubber Prices

15th	16th	18th	19th	20th	21st
3.1/16d	3.1/16d	3d	3d	2.15/16d	2.15/16d
3.1/16d	3.1/16d	3d	3d	3d	2.15/16d
3.3/16d	3.3/16d	3.1/8d	3.1/8d	3.1/16d	3.1/16d
Closed	Quiet	Dull	Quiet	Very Quiet	Generally Steady
4.5/8	4.9/16	4.1/2	4.3/8	4.5/16	4.3/8
4.11/16	4.5/8	4.9/16	4.7/16	4.3/8	4.7/16
4.13/16	4.13/16	4.11/16	4.5/8	4.9/16	4.9/16
Quiet	Dull	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
Steady		Easier		Steady	Steady
9.7/8	9.3/4	9.1/2	9 3/8	9	9.1/8
10.1/2	10.3/8	10.1/8	9.7/8	9.1/2	9.3/4
Dull	Dull but Steady	Quiet Steady	Quiet	Dull	Steady

Company's Notices

lo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.—Issue Of Tls. 2,000-
t. 10 to 20 Year Debentures—Tls. 500,000 of the above are
at Tls. 96—The balance will be issued as and when re-
est payable semi-annually on the 30th June and 31st
he above issue will be made on the terms of a prospectus
led with the Registrar of the Companies and issued by the
or further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company,
n Road.

lty Co.—The Directors have declared a final dividend of
nd a bonus of $3 per share, local currency, on Common
nd $0.60 per share, local currency, on Common "B" shares,
uary 5. The Transfer Books will be closed from January
ry 5, 1932, both days inclusive.

1926 6½ per cent. Debentures.—The Transfer Books will
m January 16 to 31, 1932, both days inclusive.

Oriental Finance Corporation.—The Directors of the
e declared a cash dividend of 7 per cent., payable to all
eholders on record February 8, 1932.

ster Books will be closed from January 30 to February 8,
ys inclusive for the payments of the Final dividend for

vestment Company.—The Directors of the Company have
nal cash dividend for the year 1931, of 5 per cent. on the
the Common shares, payable on January 30, 1932.

sfer Books will be closed from January 28 and 29 for the
f the dividend checks.

and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Shanghai Branch-
of shares will be closed from 15th to 27th February, 1932,
lusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be

ansfers of Shares on the Shanghai Register have to be
ongkong, it is essential that the applications for transfer
ice on or before 8th February, 1932.

Debentures

OPENING PRICES 20-1-32		Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	Last Done Price	Last Done Date	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.				
S.M.C.	7 % '22 (10/30) Tls.	100½	..	..	100½	20-1-32	8,000,000	June.-Dec.
"	6 % '23 (") "	100	..	..	100	21-1-32	4,920,000	do.
"	6 % '24 (") "	100	..	..	100½	21-1-32	5,000,000	do.
"	6 % '25 (") "	100½	..	..	100½	20-1-32	2,000,000	do.
"	6 % '26 (") "	101	..	..	100½	21-1-32	1,860,000	do.
"	7 % '27 (10) "	102	..	..	102	21-1-32	1,750,000	do.
"	7 % '28 (5/10) "	100½	..	..	101	12-1-32	1,600,000	do.
F.M.C.	6 % '11 (10/30) "	91	..	..	95	30-12-31	304,900	May-Nov.
"	5½ % '14 (") "	90	..	..	90	3-12-31	457,500	Jun.-Dec.
"	5½ % '16 (") "	90	..	..	..	..	316,200	do.
"	8 % '21 (") "	99½	..	..	100½	8-1-32	1,956,300	do.
"	6 % '23 (") "	95	..	..	95	20-11-31	800,000	May-Nov.
"	7 % '24 (") "	97	..	..	99	17-11-31	800,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	6½ % '25 (") "	96½	..	..	97	19-11-31	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
"	6½ % '26 (") "	96½	..	..	97	19-11-31	1,000,000	Jan.-July
"	7 % '28 (10) "	98	..	..	99½	2-12-31	500,000	15/4-15/10
"	7 % '29 (") "	98	..	..	100	8-1-32	1,200,000	10/5-10/11
"	6 % '30 (10/25) "	95	..	..	..	..	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
"	6 % '31 (") "	95	..	..	96	14-1-32	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.
Am. Club	8 % '22 (10/20) "	101	..	..	101	19-12-31	750,000	August
A. F. Land	6 % '31 (10/20) "		..	96	96	21-1-32	2,000,000	June-Dec.
Asia Realty	6 % '30 (Coupon)	..	..	98½	90	12-1-32	2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.
"	6 % '30 (Regd) "	..	..	98½	90	12-1-32	1,401,000	Mar.-Sept.
Cathay Land	6 % '30 (20) "	..	..	96	96	14-1-32	3,000,000	Jun.-Dec.
China Realty	8 % '30 (10) "	..	..	99	98¾	18-1-32	3,000,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	8 % '31 (10) "	..	..	99	98¾	19-1-32	4,500,000	1/4-1/10
Ch. Transport	8 % '31 "	..	..	100	98	3-12-31	600,000	Jun.-Dec.
C. C'try Club	8 %	100½	..	..	101	7-1-32	—	do.
Country Club Fonc. et Immob.	6 % '01 (Perpl) "	..	..	100	100	21-1-32	139,000	do.
	6 % '30 (15) "	..	..	96	..	..	1,000,000	do.
French Club	7 %	..	..	80	89½	13-11-31	—	do.
Hall & Holtz	C7 % '14 (5/20) "	99	..	..	99½	24-10-31	M $274,942	Jan.-July
Int. Inv. Trust	6 % '30 (10/25) "	..	..	96	96	18-1-32	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.
Marden	6 % '30 (10/15) "	..	97	..	97	8-7-31	500,000	Jun.-Dec.
Race-Club	6½ % '23 (25) "	101	..	..	101	13-1-32	1,200,000	Feb.-Aug
S'hai Land	6 % '13 (5/20) "	..	..	96	96½	16-1-32	750,000	Various (3)
"	6 % '14 (") "	..	..	96	100	28-10-31	250,000	Jun.-Dec.
"	5½ % '16 (5/25) "	..	..	90	98	3-12-31	237,600	do.
"	6 % '22 (") "	..	..	97	..	..	1,250,000	Various (2)
"	6 % '25 (") "	..	..	97	..	..	500,000	do.
"	6 % '26 (20/30) "	..	..	97	96½	12-1-32	500,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	5 % '30 (15) "	..	90	..	96½	19-5-31	5,000,000	31/5-30/11
"	6 % '31 (10/20) "	..	..	97	97	21-1-32	3,000,000	Jun.-Dec.
S'hai Properties	5 % '31 "	..	..	85	..	..	5,000,000	do.
Tientsin Land	7 % '29 (12/22)T "	..	..	100	..	..	1,422,100	do.
W'works	*8 % '22 (10/30) "	..	..	100	101	8-1-32	500,000	do.
"	7 % '22 (") "	..	..	101	100	11-12-31	1,000,000	do.
"	6 % '25 (") "	..	..	100	..	..	500,000	do.
"	6 % '31 (") "	..	..	100	100	21-1-32	2,800,000	do.

In addition to prices quoted above buyers pay interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

C To be redeemed Jan. 31, 1932.

* " " " June 30, 1932.

Forward Settlements for 1932

January 26, Tuesday	May 24, Tuesday	September 27, Tuesday
February 25, Thursday	June 28, Tuesday	October 25, Tuesday
March 22, Tuesday	July 26, Tuesday	November 29, Tuesday
April 26, Tuesday	August 30, Tuesday	December 20, Tuesday

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Official Selling Rates (Tel. Transfer) opening Jan. 22, 1932
LONDON £1. @ 1/10½ — Tls. 10.79 NEW YORK G. $100. @ 32 Tls. 312.50

on to J. P. BISSET & CO., 12 The Bund, Shanghai, compilers of this report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY JANUARY 26.

BAR SILVER 19½

MARKET SELLING RATES

£1 at 1/10½=$10.67 at 71.70=$14.88
U.S. $100 at 32½=$310.08 at 71.70=$432.47
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling $71.70
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying $72.10
Native interest per day on $1,000 $07
Copper cash per $100, 366,000
New York on London G.$3.44½
Customs Gold Unit 1.245

BANKS DEMAND BUYING RATE

£1 at 1/10⅜=$10.52 at 72.10=$14.59
U.S. $100 at 32⅞=$304.18 at 72.10=$421.89

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES (per Tael)

LONDON—Tel. transfer	1/10½
NEW YORK—Tel. transfer	32¼
PARIS—Demand	Francs 820
INDIA—Demand	Rupees 124½
BATAVIA—Demand	Gulden 80
HONGKONG—Demand	Dollars 76½
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen 133 nom.
SINGAPORE—Demand	Dollars 124

MARKET BUYING RATES (per Tael)

LONDON—Demand	1/10⅜
4 months' sight credits	1/11⅛
4 months' sight docts	1/11⅜
6 months' sight credits	1/11⅝
4 months' sight docts	1/11⅝
NEW YORK—Demand	G.$32⅞
4 months' sight credits	33⅛
4 months' sight docts	34
PARIS—4 months' sight docts	Fes. 862

The National City Bank of New York

9.45 a.m.

Demand selling rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $4.3070
Demand buying rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $4.1870
Demand selling rates on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $14.835
Demand buying rate on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $14.394

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 6.43 $1
It. Lire 4.61 Mex. $1
Swiss Frs. 1.65 $1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin/Hamburg ₩100.=Rm. 137.00
" Mex. $100.=Rm. 98.23

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Belgas 2.32½ $1
" 1.66 $1

The American Express Co. Inc.

BUYING

U.S. G.$100.00 Mex. $420.29
Stg. £1.0.0 " 14.38

SELLING

U.S. G.$100.00 Mex. $435.84
Stg. £1.0.0 " 15.13

American Oriental Bank

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G.$100.00 Mex. $432.47
Stg. £1.0.0 " 14.92

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G.$100.00 Mex. $424.40
Stg. £1.0.0 " 14.59

Domestic Exchange

Peking	₩1,000=Shanghai		₩1,042
"	$1,000=	"	$1,008
Tientsin	₩1,000=	"	$1,050
"	$1,000=	"	$1,007
Hankow	₩1,000=	"	₩1,021
"	$1,000=	"	$1,000
Tsinanfu	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Tsingtao	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Chefoo	$1,000=	"	$1,005
Nanking	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Wuhu	$1,000=	"	$1,003
Kiukiang	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Bangchow	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Foochow	$1,000=	"	$1,005
Amoy	$1,000=	"	$1,003
Canton S.	$1,000=	"	₩ 565
Swatow	$1,000=	"	$1,010
Mukden	$1,000=	"	$1,004
Harbin	$1,000=	"	$ 794

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Mex. and Chinese Dollars:—a.m. 100 =$71.875; p.m. 100=$71.8125.
Hiangnan Silver 20-cents:—a.m. 500 =$66.5; p.m. 500=$66.5.
Canton Silver 20-cents:—a.m. 500= $66.8; p.m. 500=$66.8.
Coppers:—a.m. 366,500 coppers= $100; p.m. 366,500 coppers=$100.

SMALL CHANGE:—
5 silver 20-cents and 18 coppers=$1
263 coppers=$1
24 coppers=10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 2 coppers=10 cts.
big money
Mex. $1=0.71.8875
Tls. 1=Mex. $1.391

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay Drakeford & Davis

INTER-BANK MARCH DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	1/10⅞	1/10¼
U.S. G.$	32¼	32⅛
Yen (nom)	112	110

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES (del. January)

BANK SELLING		BANK BUYING	
£ T.T.	1/10⅞	4-m/s. l.c.	1/11⅛
G.$ T.T.	32⅛	4 m/s. l.c.	33⅛
Fes. T.T.	825	4 m/s.	860
Rs. T.T.	125	7 d/s.	128

BAR SILVER

	Tls.	Ready For'd Tls.
London pence per std. oz.	19½	19⅛
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	29¼	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	59.41	—

Market closed firm

Gold Bar Quotations

	Morning Tls.	Afternoon Tls.
Opening	673.50	674.50
Highest	680.50	676.20
Lowest	670.50	668.00
Closing	676.20	668.00

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Jan. 23.

At the close of business on the 21st instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 55,330,000 and $180,170,000.

These figures include Tls. 19,780,000 and $154,620,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 2370 bars.

BAR SILVER

Imports:—
1,713 bars from America
Exports:—
Nil.

SYCEE

There were no movements

DOLLARS

Imports:—

$550,000	from	Nanking
50,000	"	Panpu
500,000	"	Wuhu
350,000	"	Kiukiang
$1,510,000		

Exports:—

$500,000	to	Dairen
50,000	"	Soochow
550,000	"	Tungchow
$1,100,000		

Silver

Last quotations come as 19¼d. ready and 19⅜d. forward as against 19⅜d. ready and 20d. forward a week ago.

Exchange

The official rate is 1/10¼d. as against 1/11d. a week ago.

The Speculators positions is estimated to be oversold the equivalent of £3,500,000, almost all in U. S. Dollars.

Selling T.T. 1/10⅞d. January/February. U.S. 82⅞ January/February.
Buying 4 m/s. 1/11⅜d. January/March. U.S. 83 January/March.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

	London Jan. 23	25
Chinese Govt. Bonds:—		
5% Reorgs. 1913, Lond.	60	59½
5% 1896 English	100	100
5% 1896 German	100	100
4½% 1898 English	83½	83½
4½% 1908	53	53
5% 1912	37½	37½
5% 1925	86½	85½
Imperial Rly. 5%	68½	68½
S.N.R. 5%	39	39
Canton-Kowloon 5%	5-10	5-10
Tientsin-Pukow 5%	5-15	5-15
Tientsin-Pukow 5% 2nd	5-15	5-15
S'hai-H'chow-Ningpo 5%	63½	63½
Hukuang 5%	13-17*	13-17*
Honan 5%	5-10	5-10
Lunghai 5%	8½	8½
Marconi 8%	6-10	6-10
Vickers 8%	5-9	5-9
H. & S. Bank	100½	100
Mercantile Bank	18	18
Chartered Bank	12⅜	12⅜
J.C.S.N. 6% cum. pref.	3½	3½
J.C.S.N. def. ord.	2½	2½
Gula Kalumpong	8/9	8/9
B.A.T. Co. Reg.	79/4½	79/4½
Shell T. & T. Reg.	40/-	40/-
P. & O. def.	21/-	21/6
Jap. 5% £ Loan, 1907	79	78½
Jap. 6% £ Loan, 1924	90	90½
Chi. Eng. & Mining	28/9	28/9
Consols	55½	55½
War Loan, 5%	98½	98½
Canadian Pacific	21½	21½
Victory Bonds, 4%	92¾	92½
German 7% Int. Loan, Br.	73	72½
S'hai Elec. Con.	62/6	62/6

*Unofficial quotation.

The following additional quotations have been received by the United Press:—

Imperial Chemical Industries, ordinary, 15s., 3d.
Courtaulds, ordinary, 35s.
Dunlop, ordinary, 13s., 9d.
Cables and Wireless, "B," £11, "A," £18, preference, £98.

BOMBAY SILVER MARKET OPENED

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Prices were depressed as trading was resumed on the Bombay silver market to-day. At the close the spot position was quoted at 59.11 while the forward price closed at 58.11.—United Press.

THE SHANGHAI MARKETS

Better Piece Goods Tone: Declining Tendency in Wheat and Flour

Jan. 23.

THE slight improvement in the political situation gave rise to a better tone in the piece goods market during the past week, while at the Yuenfong auction there was a general recovery in prices.

Wheat and flour show weaker prices but the rice market is steadier. Other markets have little to report.

PIECE GOODS

During the past week 600 cases of white shirtings are reported to have been booked, but apart from this class of cargo no new business has taken place. The off-take in staples appears to be improving and there is a brisk demand for cotton yarn at very low figures.

Clearances of fancies and woollens are very poor, but with the improved political outlook the general tone of the market is rather better than last week.

Yuenfong Auctions

At the Yuenfong auction on Thursday 270 packages were sold. Through there being a slightly easier feeling in the political situation, shortage of stocks and the necessity of having something in the shops to sell for China New Year, a certain demand found its way to the auction.

The result was a general recovery in prices of dyed goods and considerable speculative activity in white shirtings. For the first time in many weeks prices for black Venetians recovered, velvets, coatings and poplins were all stronger and there was a fair demand for Italians at the lower levels which have now been reached. Grey shirtings were slightly down on the average, but for whites there was a distinct improvement, shirtings appreciating to the extent of 2½ mace and white lawns effecting a recovery of about 6 mace. Generally speaking the tone was not unsatisfactory and there has also been some slight improvement in clearances of auction goods during the past week.

Because of the China New Year holiday season no auctions will be held until February. 18.

COTTON, YARN, ETC.

There has not been a great deal of activity in the local cotton yarn market, a certain amount of holiday feeling having already made its apperance. Prices are more or less steady.

In their weekly report Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. state:

Chinese Cotton:—Contrary to expectations and in face of the continued unfavourable monetarial conditions our market manifested firmness, and prices ruled over a tael higher than that prevailing during the previous period. The principal factors contributive to the strengthening of the local market were the active covering by the Bear operators as well as the strong support on the part of bulls who were encouraged in their attitude by the further rise in the Indian market and which last may be said to have been engendered more by reason of the political conditions prevailing there than any active demand for the Indian fibre. It is also rumoured that some of the Japanese mills have bought considerable quantities of the local staple through the intermediary of some of the foreign houses in order to evade boycotting restrictions.

With regard to trade conditions the demand for actual cotton has not been so active as to warrant any such appreciation as has been so far experienced. Consumers, being well supplied for their requirements and they being fully cognisant of the superabundance of American cotton, absorption of which can be easily effected no sooner the rates of exchange become firmer, appear satisfied to let the circumstances attendant on the domestic growth take care of themselves, buying from time to time only in negligible quantities for necessary mixing purposes. The American markets are keeping in a steady position and apparently point to no extreme fluctuations developing in the near future. The Indian markets are more or less influenced by abnormal political state of affairs now prevalent there and the local market appears to be entirely dependent upon the operations of the bull clique. Therefore we feel that in extraordinary times like those current cautious manipulation is advisable.

Yarn:—The market has been quite firm during the past week, and prices advanced about a couple of taels as compared with last week's level. Some 16,000 bales of local spinnings have changed hands for export to Szechuen, Canton, Changsha, Honan, etc. Stocks are light and the general feeling for the domestic yarn output is rather encouraging.

SHANGHAI MARKET

Shanghai, Spot ex-mill	Tls.	31.75
M-Ginned, Spot ex-mill	"	32.00
Shensi No. 1, Spot ex-mill	"	34.50
Shensi Ordinary, Spot ex-mill	"	33.00

Tone of the Market:—Steady.

SILK

The fairly heavy decline in exchange gave cause for a number of transactions in Steam Filature and Tsatlee silks, these latter on a slightly lower basis as compared with last week. Steam Filatures amounting to some 60 bales were done on a lower basis, while some inquiry for Szechuen took place but did not lead to business owing to too high demands by merchants. The market continues dull and depressed. A large part of the dealers have withdrawn, having completed their financial arrangements for China New Year.

With an upward reaction in exchange in Japan, the market there has turned weak with only a small demand.

RICE

The rice market during the past week has been much steadier than during the previous week and prices have improved from 5 to 10 cents a picul. Saigon's ideas are entirely out of line and Rangoon remains the only supplier. About 15,000 tons have been booked during the past ten days for forward shipments.

FLOUR

The flour market is very weak, and there have been two big drops

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range of Fluctuation and Dividends in Daily Share List

By courtesy Swan Culbertson & Fritz

Capital: Issued (Par $100,000)	Capital: No. of Shares Outstdg. (000) Pref.	Capital: Com.	Price Range 1925 to date: High	Low	Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)	Dividends: Annual Rate $	Dividends: Date of last quarterly payment	Book Value	Earnings: 5 Yrs. to Dec. 1930-39	Earnings: Estimated 1931	Latest Quotations: Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Yield in %
10	76	1,715	75	31	Adams Express	—	—	—	—	—	4⅞	4⅞	nil
none	393	2,401	354	63	Allied Chemical and Dye	6*	Feb. 1	94	10.25	6.25	69	68	8
14	none	1,431	82	10	Allis Chalmers	1*	Feb. 15	42	2.85	1.15	12	12	8
none	412	2,474	181	53	American Can	4*	Feb. 15	55	6.29	5.50	60½	59½	7*
182	3,182	1,689	199	6	Am. and Foreign Power	—	—	43	1.43	nil	7½	7½	nil
—	—	—	31½	3	Am. and Foreign Power Warr	—	—	—	—	—	4	3½	—
36	500	1,830	130	13	American Smelting	0.50	Feb. 2	66	7.27	nil	16	15	3
472	none	18,519	110	109	Am. Tel. and Tel.	9	Jan. 15	144	11.39	9.05	117½	116½	7
1	53	3,077	134	65	Am. Tob. "B"	5*	Mar. 1	33	6.00	10.00	76½	77½	6*
180	200	1,751	199	22	Am. Waterworks	3	Feb. 1	31	2.80	2.70	28½	28½	10
m.37	none	8,866	174	9	Anaconda Copper	50	—	61	4.97	nil	10½	10⅝	nil
633	589	2,563	145	13	Baltimore and Ohio	100	—	137	11.36	2.90	18½	18½	nil
136	1,000	3,200	140	16	Bethlehem Steel	2	Feb. 15	144	7.06	nil	19½	19	10
3	none	4,369	100	33	Borden Company	2½	Mar. 1	37	4.91	4.00	36½	36½	8*
m.2	4	1,230	152	9	Borg Warner	10	Jan. 1	22	2.91 (3)	1.00	10	10	9
457	1,293	13,100	73½	11	Canadian Pacific Ry	2½	Jan. 1	42	3.17	1.00	14½	14½	nil
none	107	195	515	32	Case, J. I.	100	—	201	14.53	—	38½	37½	15
47	none	1,800	112	14	Chesapeake Corp.	2½	Jan. 1	50	3.15 (4)	—	18½	18½	7
47	none	4,415	140	11	Chrysler	1	Mar. 30	26	4.61	1.00	13½	13½	7
512	2,485	32,471	68	5	Cities Service Corp.	0.30 plus	Jan. 13	8	—	0.25	6	6	11
159	996	11,684	110	12	Columbia Gas and Electric	1.50	Feb. 15	20	2.08	1.15	13½	13½	10
484	1,500	34,011	29	3	Commonwealth and Southern	0.30	Semi-ann	6	0.67 (2)	0.44	4	4	7
—	—	—	24	—	Commonwealth and So. Warr	—	—	—	—	—	9 16	9 16	—
312	2,098	17,476	182	56	Consolidated Gas of N.Y.	4	Mar. 15	37	4.59	5.00	60½	60½	6
18	none	4,739	63	5	Continental Oil	1	—	32	0.64	nil	6½	6½	nil
2	250	2,530	126	36	Corn Products	3*	Jan. 20	34	4.44	3.35	42	40½	7*
1	1,140	6,315	304	1	Curtiss Wright Com.	—	—	8	—	nil	1⅝	1 11	nil
43	none	3,502	126	42	Drug, Inc.	4	Mar. 1	29	5.92	6.25	54	51½	2
m.1	995	11,066	231	48	Dupont de Nemours	4*	Mar. 15	31	5.17	4.45	52	51½	7*
none	62	2,261	261	73	Eastman Kodak	5*	Jan. 1	63	9.42	8.00	82½	82½	6*
none	1,355	15,010	189	9	Electric Bond & Share	6% stock	Jan. 15	39	2.15 (2)	1.45	11½	11½	13
57	785	1,426	110	21	Fox Film "A"	—	—	42	1.31 (4)	—	4	4	nil
2	4,293	28,846	100	22	General Electric	1.60	Jan. 25	14	1.81	1.56	21	20½	6
none	none	5,257	77	29	General Foods	3	Feb. 1	11	3.86	3.40	33½	33½	8
none	1,875	43,500	91	193	General Motors	3	Mar. 12	18	4.83	2.25	20½	21½	7
none	24	323	153	20	General Railway Signal	5	Jan. 2	32	7.99	4.00	22½	22½	18
16	310	1,999	142	91	Gillette Safety Razor	—	—	6	5.41	1.50	12½	12	nil
none	none	1,798	143	15	Gold Dust	2.50	Feb. 1	14	3.58 (3)	2.40	17	16½	13
61	315	1,167	109	34	Goodrich Rubber	—	—	41	2.09	nil	4½	4½	nil
57	785	1,425	154	122	Goodyear Tire and Rubber	1	Feb. 1	37	5.10	1.50	15½	15½	6
none	none	450	102	5	Granby	0.50	Feb. 1	30.63	2.35	nil	7	7	7
18	none	636	102	15	International Cement	4	Mar. 31	57	7.27	3.00	18	Mutl.	22
m.1	99	1,050	103	—	Int. Combustion Eng.	—	—	14	1.24 (4)	nil	11	11	nil
none	810	4,409	142	22	Int. Harvester	2.50	Jan. 16	50	5.11	—	25	24½	10
7	276	11,581	72	7	Int. Nickel	0.20	Mar. 30	10	0.85	0.30	8½	8	2
188	none	6,613	149	7	Int. Tel. and Tel.	0.60	Jan. 15	44	3.45	1.50	9½	9½	6
none	75	750	242	152	Johns-Manville	3	Jan. 15	31	5.81	1.20	19½	19½	13
m.3	none	9,393	191	8	Kennecott	0.50	Jan. 2	33	3.67	0.25	10½	10½	4
49	none	6,983	46	4	Kreuger and Toll	5.36	July 1	—	3.37 (2)	—	7½	7½	23
28	225	2,277	128	40	Liggett and Myers "B"	5*	Mar. 1	33	6.90	8.00	55	54	7
36	145	1,163	95	24	Loew's Inc.	1*	Mar. 30	38	6.71	7.00	27½	27½	10
34	13	1,909	46	10	Lorillard P. Co. (com.)	1.20	—	21	1.27	2.00	13½	13½	8
none	50	204	108	3	Ludlum Steel	—	—	—	1.62	nil	4½	Mutl.	nil
none	205	4,565	156	62	Montgomery Ward	—	—	33	2.51	—	8½	8½	nil
none	none	2,730	118	14	Nash Motors	2	Feb. 2	20	6.76	1.75	17½	17	10
none	none	4,857	62	5	Nevada Cons. Copper	0.40	Mar. 31	16	2.03	nil	5	5½	7
670	none	4,993	256	25	New York Central	—	—	161	12.63	1.90	37½	32½	nil
none	none	2,119	193	24	North Am. Aviation	—	—	10	0.93 (2)	0.65	32	32	nil
311	none	6,240	98	29	Pacific Gas and Electric	2	Jan. 15	27	2.83	2.70	33½	33½	6
none	6	15,000	32	3	Packard Motors	0.40	Mar. 12	4	1.11	nil	4½	4½	7
104	none	3,314	77	6	Paramount Publix	50% stck	Mar. 30	46	4.78	3.00	9½	9½	10
608	none	13,035	170	16	Pennsylvania Railroad	2	Feb. 28	97	7.01	1.50	21½	21	9
none	none	9,090	30	1	Pennroad	0.40	Irreg.	16	—	—	3½	3½	8
57	none	1,280	89	41	Phillips Petroleum	—	—	36	3.69	nil	42	44	nil
230	1,762	5,503	137	50	Public Service of N.J.	3.40	Mar. 31	36	3.15	4.00	51½	52½	6
5	1,199	13,161	114	4	Radio Corp.	—	—	2	1.32	0.10	7½	7½	nil
40	103	2,379	51	3	Radio Keith Orpheum	—	—	18	0.89	0.50	5½	5½	nil
none	none	9,000	60	32	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	3	Jan. 1	16	3.04	4.00	38½	38½	8
none	none	4,994	197	30	Sears Roebuck	2.50	Feb. 1	40	5.03	2.55	33½	32	7
126	460	13,071	39	2	Shell Union	—	—	20	1.38	nil	3½	3½	nil
21	30	1,133	18	6	Simmons Company	—	—	23	2.57	nil	8½	8½	nil
m.76	none	31,314	48	8	Socony Vacuum Corp.	1.00	Mar. 15	92	—	—	9	9½	10
138	2,552	2,808	93	28	So. California Edison	2	Feb. 15	24	3.07	2.70	31½	30½	6
494	757	2,163	213	25	Standard Gas & Electric	3.50	Jan. 25	67	6.59	4.75	29	28½	11
169	none	23,518	51	20	Standard Oil of N.J.	1*	Mar. 15	48	3.47	—	27½	27½	5
119	none	9,851	74	10	Texas Corp.	2	Jan. 1	45	3.91	—	12½	12	15
none	none	2,546	55	19	Texas Gulf Sulphur	3	Jan. 15	11	5.21	3.25	23½	22½	12
none	none	24,606	67	2	Transamerica	—	—	29	0.82 (2)	—	3	3½	nil
m.10	none	9,001	140	23	Union Carbide & Carbon	2.00	Jan. 1	30	3.40	2.00	29½	30½	8
300	96	2,224	273	67	Union Pacific Railway	10	Jan. 1	292	17.53	8.20	78	77½	12
2	246	2,084	162	10	United Aircraft and Transport	—	—	14	2.88 (2)	0.90	13	13½	nil
none	2,489	14,231	75	71	United Corp.	0.75	Jan. 1	31	6.55 (2)	0.82	9½	9	8
m.241	765	23,254	59	10	United Gas Improvement	1.20	Mar. 31	14	2.29 (4)	1.40	18½	18½	6
96	651	1,864	97	23	U. S. Rubber	—	—	22	nil	nil	4½	4½	nil
m.59	3,603	8,701	261	36	U. S. Steel	4	Mar. 30	204	12.90	0.15	42½	41½	9
5	none	378	143	11	Vanadium	—	—	39	4.59	nil	13½	13½	nil
163	103	3,767	80	2	Warner Bros. Pictures	—	—	18	1.84	nil	2½	2½	nil
none	49	2,586	292	20	Westinghouse E. and M.	2.50	Jan. 31	87	7.22	nil	25½	25½	8
4	none	9,730	103	36	Woolworth	2.10	Mar. 31	16	3.47	3.80	46½	46½	6

m. Entirely subsidiary.

* plus extras paid in current year.

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each of about 3 cents a bag during the week under review. The north has not been buying, evidently on account of the troubles up there, and the demand from the Yangtze and southern ports has not been brisk. Millers are holding back from offering at these levels and it is generally believed that there will be a reaction in prices as soon as demand springs up.

WHEAT

As already reported, a downward tendency in prices both of flour and of wheat occurred at the time that the Flood Relief Commission sold some American wheat in this market, and although no further sales have been reported the possibility of further sales tends to weaken the market.

America keeps up its high prices and Canada is about $2 a ton cheaper, but these levels are still out of line with Australia. During the short period when exchange rates improved some cargoes of Australian wheat for forward shipment were booked.

TIMBER

Oregon pine has ruled very quiet during the past week, and the volume of business has not been large. Stocks are still ample and a number of ships are now discharging in harbour: the market is covered well forward. The teak market is still fairly active and a number of orders have been brought to book. The hardwoods market continues quiet.

METALS

There is no change to be reported since last week, and the dealers seem to busy in getting their accounts settled for the approaching China New Year. A few small parcels are said to have been booked, but in general dealers are not showing any interest in any quotations from home.

PRODUCE

Conditions in the produce market continue dull, and no signs of any revival are apparent. Stocks held abroad are extremely low and such few transactions that are being done are for the purpose of supplying immediate requirements only.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

There is nothing new to report in the artificial silk yarn position. Shantung is confining its purchases to Japanese yarns but the brokers here are bringing pressure to bear to divert what little trade there is to Shanghai. Tientsin continues to suffer from the political situation.

Hangchow has bought small lots at cheap prices. The local demand is very limited and the total offtake for all markets is negligible.

SUGAR

The sugar market has displayed not the slightest activity during the past week, it now being evident that buyers intend to wait until after Chinese New Year before making fresh purchases.

THE alleged excessive Customs import duty on time pieces is the subject of a complaint received by the Shanghai Customs Superintendent from the local Chinese merchants who ask for a substantial reduction in the duty.

THE National Coastguard Service has despatched a gunboat to the mouth of the Yangtze for patrol purposes and, if possible, to capture the perpetrators of the piracy on board the str. Pao-fung some days ago.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS

Factors Affecting the Market During Last Week

By courtesy S. D. Wang & Co.

Jan. 23.

As in the case with second week of trading in the Chinese Government bond market, transactions during the third week have been confined within a fraction of the usual number of days.

Instead of resuming on Monday as previously scheduled, the week's activities did not commence until Wednesday. Much to the surprise of most operators the expected advance of prices did not come about; instead, for three days ending Friday, there was a distinctly weak tone with losses registered at the end of each day. The total results were declines for the period covered from one to 5.30 points, the average being close to three points.

During the period reviewed, there has been a clear improvement in the political situation. General Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Wang Ching-wei have proceeded to Nanking to participate in the direction of the "Coalition" Government. Equally, if not more, important, the suggestion of a moratorium on domestic loans has been definitely rejected by the Government, and the bankers of Shanghai have virtually agreed upon the amount of support they will extend to tide the Government over this critical period. Every person and organisation that has anything to do with the matter has given public assurances that the service of domestic loans will continue without any interruption. Private bond deals on the day before the reopening of the Exchange presaged a rise when regular trading was resumed on Wednesday. Yet prices dropped, and declined for three days up to the end of the period included in this review. It is known that many speculators with bought positions for this month considered it advisable to cover before the end. This may have accounted for the initial price weakness.

There was a general feeling, however, that this unexpected weakness displayed in the market was due to the nervousness of small bondholders who had suffered a week of great anxiety when the Exchanges were closed. But in apparent support of the optimism that prevailed in anticipation of an improved market, there was the large number of buyers.

So much business was done in the first two sessions on Wednesday, that it was decided to extend the month's trading to include Monday, January 25, and to hold four instead of the usual three trading periods daily until that time. The turnover for Wednesday was about $13,000,000, the biggest for any day in many weeks. On Thursday the volume was fairly large at over $9,000,000, and the fact that less than $7,000,000 worth of bonds changed hands on Friday was not due to any lack of buying orders.

There is a strong suspicion that the present illogical trend of the market is manipulated by professional operators capitalising on public nervousness. The fantastic nature of the canards spread is exemplified by the one circulated on Friday to the effect that the China Merchants Stock Exchange was closed and boarded up. Before that there were rumour-mongers who would have people believe that runs were being staged by depositors on various Chinese banks supposedly known to be holding large amounts of Government bonds. Monday will reveal whether the rumour-mongers have allowed their enthusiasm to carry them too far.

The recory for the week ending January 22 follows:—

Issue	Open	High	Low	Jan. 12 Close	Jan. 8 Close	Comparison	Fluctuation	Transactions
18th Year Customs								
Jan.	29.80	29.80	25.40	25.50	28.50	-3.00	4.40	350,000
Feb.	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	30.00	-4.00	——	10,000
Reorganisation								
Jan.	27.50	28.00	23.30	24.70	27.20	-2.50	4.70	1,605,000
Feb.	27.20	27.50	23.30	24.00	29.30	-5.30	4.20	680,000
Disbandment								
Jan.	42.50	42.50	35.50	37.10	42.25	-5.15	7.00	710,000
Feb.	37.60	37.70	33.00	34.60	39.30	-4.70	4.70	560,000
19th Year Customs								
Jan.	38.70	40.00	33.00	35.60	39.30	-3.70	7.00	2,040,000
Feb.	39.50	39.50	33.50	34.60	39.00	-4.40	6.00	1,690,000
Rehabilitation								
Jan.	35.00	35.20	30.00	31.90	34.65	-2.75	5.20	2,135,000
Feb.	33.50	34.10	31.00	31.60	34.50	-2.90	3.10	1,635,000
20th Year Tobacco								
Jan.	31.50	31.70	27.80	28.30	31.00	-2.70	3.90	1,730,000
Feb.	31.10	31.60	28.00	28.40	30.90	-2.50	3.60	1,340,000
20th Year Customs								
Jan.	31.00	31.20	29.20	29.80	31.00	-1.20	2.00	3,100,000
Feb.	31.50	31.70	29.30	29.95	31.05	-1.10	1.90	1,830,000
Consolidated Tax								
Jan.	31.00	31.00	28.00	29.40	31.05	-1.65	3.00	2,500,000
Feb.	31.00	31.40	23.80	28.90	30.60	-1.70	2.60	1,890,000
Salt Revenue								
Jan.	31.00	31.60	29.30	30.00	31.40	-1.40	1.80	2,830,000
Feb.	31.50	32.00	29.30	30.00	31.00	-1.00	2.20	1,620,000

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H.M. SUPREME COURT

Action Against Guarantors

Judgment for the plaintiff was given in the H. M. Supreme Court by Mr. P. Grant Jones on Jan. 21 with hearing of the action of the China Finance Corporation against Messrs. Compton and Vaughan for the recovery of a portion of $480.

Mr. Paul Premet, counsel for the plaintiff, told the court that defendants together with a Portuguese signed a promissory note for $480. As the note was in the Portuguese Court, where action against the latter had been started, counsel requested that the case be adjourned for two weeks, when the note could be produced as evidence, he said.

Mr. Grant Jones in declining the request "in order to save time and court expenses", asked the defendants if they owed the company money. Defendants said that they signed the note as guarantors. Mr. Grant Jones ruled that they had to meet their obligations in the capacity of guarantors in case the original debtor failed to return the money. Judgment was then given against them and they were ordered to make arrangements with the plaintiff company so that the money would be paid.

Affairs of Mr. T. A. Buckley

Before His Honour Judge Sir Peter Grain in H.M. Supreme Court yesterday morning, the public examination was commenced concerning the affairs of Thomas Arthur Buckley who was adjudged a bankrupt on January 18.

Counsel: Mr. I. T. Morris, Official Receiver, for the Registrar of Companies; Mr. E. L. Hartopp for the creditors.

The Official Receiver stated that the first meeting of creditors took place on January 12 and, on January 18, the debtor was adjudged a bankrupt. No statement of his affairs had been filed by the debtor

Mr. Buckley, in answer to the official Receiver, he stated that he did business at 25 Jinkee Road under the title of the Cathay Insurance Office. Mr. R. G. Herbert was his partner. Various Chinese, he continued, had promised to pay their accounts and, if they had done so, the business would have been quite all right. Mr. Herbert had since severed his connection with the company. He (the debtor) was now living in a furnished flat for which his wife paid Tls. 90 a month, exclusive of food. He had failed to present a statement of his affairs to the Official Receiver in time because he had been suffering from influenza and because of the holidays. However, he had prepared one, which he handed to the Official Receiver.

In answer to the Judge, debtor stated that his assets were around Tls. 20,000 and his liabilities about Tls. 18,000.

Answering the Official Receiver, he said that he was not unduly or unnecessarily pressed by his creditors and he had no complaints to make. He had kept accounts which had been audited by Messrs. Cameron Potter and he knew they should have been handed over to Mr. P. S. Tipple, of Messrs. Elliston, Pugh & Co., who had been appointed special manager. The Cathay Insurance Co., he mentioned, was now in the hands of creditors.

The Judge: Is the business still being carried on?—Debtor: The office has not yet been closed but I am not doing any business.

Mr. Hartopp suggested a short adjournment as the creditors would like to look into the accounts. Mr. Buckley, said counsel, had presented a statement which had not been sworn to.

The Judge (addressing Mr. Buckley): The statement has to be sworn to. It is to your advantage to help the creditors as much as possible and it is in the interests of your business.

The debtor promised to do everything he could to help and mentioned that all the debts had been incurred when he was a junior partner and had no control over the affairs of the company.

In answer to Mr. Hartopp, the debtor stated that the books had been written to up July, after which no business was done.

Counsel: Surely they could have been brought up to the end of the year!—Debtor: That could be done very quickly.

Mr. Hartopp, stated to the Court that, while Mr. Herbert had done everything he could to assist the creditors and had succeeded in bringing about the repayment of about Tls. 7,000, Mr. Buckley had failed to do anything: in fact, he could not be found for some time.

The Judge said that he would direct the debtor to take the books to Mr. Tipple, the special manager, and explain all discrepancies and he would also direct that the statement of affairs should be sworn to. The hearing would be adjourned.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

Sequel to Yangtze Collision

Judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount of Tls. 8,930.91 and costs was awarded by Judge Milton D. Purdy in the United States Court for China on Jan. 19 at the conclusion of an all-day session of the case of McKesson and Robbins *v.* the Yangtze Rapid Steamship Company, Fed. Inc., U. S. A. The plaintiffs asked damages for oil alleged to have been lost on March 9, 1929, following a collision at Wanhsien between the str. I-Ling and lighters tied up to the str. Chi Ping, both operated by the steamship company.

Sequel to Motor Accident

Judgment for G.$585 and costs was awarded the plaintiff on Jan. 20 by Judge Milton D. Purdy in the United States Court for China in the case of Hepburn v. the Ford Hire Service, Fed. Inc., U.S.A., in a suit for damages allegedly resulting from an accident which took place on October 31, 1931.

According to the evidence of Mrs. K. D. Hepburn, the plaintiff, who is a teacher in the Shanghai municipal schools, the car in which she was sitting was struck by a Ford Hire Service car, resulting in serious damage to the car and grave injury to herself. The accident occurred before 70 Route de Grouchy. Mrs. Hepburn asked G.$5,000 on the grounds of personal injury suffered, Tls. 1,000 for damage to the car, which was a Morris-Oxford and her property, and additional expenses, including money paid for medicine.

In giving his decision, Judge Purdy said that from the evidence he felt that the lady was not permanently injured by the accident. He itemised the amount awarded as follows: G.$500 for personal injury, G.$5 for medicine and G.$75 for repairs to the car.

SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT

Liabilities of Employer

A decision holding a man responsible for compensation for damage caused through the negligence on part of his employee was delivered by the Shanghai Special District Court on Jan. 19 when it awarded one-third of the $3,500 claim brought by one Wong Hsiang-ngau against Chen Hua-sung, chauffeur, and Tseng Yee-king, the chauffeur's employer.

The claim was for indemnity to the plaintiff who claimed that his son, a 29-year old gardener, whilst riding a bicycle on Hungjao Road on November 8 last, was knocked down and killed by a motor car driven by the first defendant. The plaintiff continued that his son, during his life-time, earned a monthly wage of $25 and that, calculating on this basis, the total amount of his income in ten years would be $3,000. This amount, together with $500 as funeral expenses, totalled $3,500 which was accordingly claimed.

After the accident, the plaintiff stated in Court, the first defendant, instead of rendering aids to the badly injured man, attempted to escape by speeding up his motor car, but he was arrested by a high police officer after a chase. The second defendant was in the car at the time of the accident, but he not only failed to restrain his chauffeur from driving recklessly, but instigated him to run away immediately after the accident, alleged the plaintiff. For this reason, the plaintiff said the two defendants should be held jointly and severally responsible for compensation in the amount claimed.

In delivering its decision the Court stated that evidence produced in the Court had shown that the accident of November 8 last was caused through the negligence on part of the first defendant. However, it had been found out that the first defendant was a licensed chauffeur and that the second defendant had exercised due care in selecting his employee. This fact, the Court stated, exonerated the second defendant from liabilities under section I of Article 188 of the Civil Code.

In view of the facts, that the first defendant's earning capacity was very small and that the plaintiff probably would find it impossible to collect any money as compensation from him, the Court stated the second defendant was liable to compensate the plaintiff under section 2 of Article 188 of Civil Code.

As to the amount of compensation, the Court ruled that the plaintiff's claim for $3,500 was unreasonable as he failed to prove the fact that his son earned during his life time a monthly wage of $25 and that, even this fact had been proved, there was little likelihood that deceased would have spent the whole amount of his earnings to support his family. For this reason, the Court awarded the plaintiff about one-third of his claim, namely, $1,200, including $200 for deceased's funeral expenses.

Boycott Picket Acquitted

Frequently interrupted by the noise of a crowd of some 200 Chinese who had assembled in the court-yard to protest against the arrest of one of their comrades, the hearing of the case against Yen Bing, a picket of the Chinese Coal Merchants Guild, involved in the alleged unlawful seizure of coal belonging to Messrs. Cecil McBain & Co., was concluded in the Shanghai Special District Court on Jan. 20. The accused was charged with robbery, but he was acquitted.

Mr. Y. D. Wong, the Assistant Municipal Advocate, who conducted the prosecution, said that Mr. Cecil McBain had ordered the coal from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, a Japanese firm, and it was after the coal had been taken from Pootung to the Markham Road jetty that anti-Japanese pickets seized the barge laden with the cargo. Before the seizure, the complainant was at the jetty and saw two Chinese attempt to interfere with the unloading of the cargo. They subsequently withdrew, but, after the complainant left the scene, about a dozen Chinese appeared and seized the vessel with its cargo. A report of this was immediately made to the police and, as it was learned that the cargo had been taken to Chapei, the Chapei police were asked to assist in recovering the lost property. Four Chinese were then taken to the Chapei Public Safety Bureau for examination, but they were later released by the Chinese authorities.

Mr. R. T. Bryan, the Municipal Advocate, stated that the issue was whether the accused had committed robbery. It was not a crime to buy or sell Japanese coal. The so-called Coal Merchants Guild, or the Anti-Japanese Association, had no authority to interfere with the sale or purchase of Japanese coal. From what the evidence had shown, the coal in question was of Japanese origin, but it belonged to a British firm and was stolen by Chinese. The men of the Coal Merchants Guild or Anti-Japanese Association became ordinary criminals when they seized the coal without authority.

Counsel for the defence challenged the Court's jurisdiction to hear the case, his contention being that the scene of the alleged crime was in the Chinese territory and not in the Settlement. Further, it was a perfectly legal act when the accused, acting under the instructions of the registered Coal Merchants Guild, went to a Chapei godown to examine a quantity of coal which had been taken there.

Mr. Bryan said that maybe the Coal Merchants Guild had been registered with proper Government organs, but the purpose of such registration was to carry on lawful business. Certainly there was no regulation of the guild giving its members authority to seize and confiscate cargo belonging to others. Only the Court had authority to confiscate cargo. Even the Council had no such authority.

Mr. Bryan asked for a prison term of not less than seven years, but the accused was acquitted.

In H. M. Supreme Court on Jan. 23 Judge Sir Peter Grain granted a decree absolute in the divorce case of J. K. Brand *v.* K. J. Brand, for which a decree nisi was granted on July 21 last. Mr. H. Lipson Ward appeared for petitioner.

THE Trade Mark Bureau of the Ministry of Industry will conduct campaigns in Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and Tsingtao to broadcast the advantages of registration with the Bureau. Mr. Hu Tsu-yi, the new Commissioner, has completed plans for the campaigns.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

Foreigners and the League

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR, — Your editorial entitled "Student Yearnings", and the comment thereon in Monday's paper by Mr. Y. P. Ting, have induced me to write down a few observations on this topic.

Let me begin by again putting before Mr. Ting and some of his educational colleagues, a few quotations from your editorial

"Could it not be more accurately said that the present disgrace of the situation which leaves a great country and a huge population without leadership in a time of the gravest crisis, lies on other and older shoulders ..... The tragedy lies in the fact that although the situation is as grave as the students themselves recognise it to be, they cannot of their own, action improve it. Indeed it is really the duty of those who ought to possess and wield authority over them to impress this fact upon them at the earliest possible moment. It might be well to go further and point out that, by their present determination to invade the political field, they are definitely damaging the cause which they desire to uphold."

Unfortunately Mr. Ting does not agree! Apparently the fundamental point of disagreement can be found in these statements of the latter—

"The students have brains. They are not a herd of cattle which can be driven any and everywhere. ... The case of the assault upon the personal dignity of the newly appointed head of the Central University was only an exception, inasmuch as its fomentation was fructified by an undercurrent generated by certain interested persons in party politics. ... I would not blame the students here for .. Ousting anybody whose policy or attitude is inadequate with the popular trend of this new age."

As one who is fairly closely connected with Chinese education and deeply interested therein, I feel constrained humbly but of necessity to say that these statements show where Mr. Ting and some of his colleagues seem to me to be going astray. Allow me to ask Mr. Ting—if the students have brains and cannot be driven like cattle, why did they attack the new president of the Central University? If the attack on the latter was an exception how do you explain the cowardly attack on Dr. Tsai Yuen Pai, the attack on the Mayor's office in Shanghai, etc, etc? And, a very important question,—have junior middle school students sufficent brains to determine whether or not a respected university president has an attitude inadequate with the popular trend of this new age?!? A right perspective is urgently needed on this last issue.

Now, here is my challenge to Mr. Ting. He says:

"I shall have no hesitation to say that all of my educational colleagues in Shanghai and other important places where modern seats of learning are established can support your suggestion (i.e. the students should be occupying themselves with their studies) most whole-heartedly; but the present circumstances are such that this can never be done with hundred percentage of success."

Well, what about the record of the University of Shanghai? (May I say that I am not on its faculty.) Their President is one of the most patriotic of Chinese citizens. With the exception of a one-day strike, the university students continued with their studies right to the end of the term—plus carrying out numerous patriotic activities *e.g.* drilling, lecturing the country people, etc. Whereas in many of the other Shanghai universities, the university professors were inciting the students to strike, to declare war, despatch troops,.....To what useful end? When the schools struck and many of the students went home, they were neither studying nor carrying on patriotic anti-Japanese activities! Surely a suicidal strike. As your Monday editorial entitled, "Realities First" said

"Political movements in China have accentuated internal strife in China rather than consolidated national unity in face of the threat from outside .. the students should be told that the despatch of troops would be equivalent to ordering thousands of their fellow-countrymen to commit suicide, with no material advantage gained in the event .. we must look facts in the face."

If war with Japan was a suicidal policy, was there not laid upon the shoulders of the teachers a responsibility of being more impartial, accurate and fearless to present the other policy—the policy of negotiations through the League? And so, as most Chinese have lost faith in the League, let me recall a few facts thereto. In 1931, the League on the invitation of China sent an educational commission to render expert advice. In 1931, the League sent to China advisers on health, an adviser on finance, advisers on labour legislation, an adviser on transit, an adviser on Famine Relief, etc. Surely these are tangible proofs that the League and its statesmembers are desirous of rendering support to New China in her programme of reconstruction and development. Moreover in September immediately after the beginning of the trouble, when Dr. Sze urged that a League Commission be despatched, the League Council was favourably inclined but unfortunately as Dr. J. Usang Ly recently wrote, Washington was astonished beyond measure and in doubt still refused to face the real situation while Tokyo was busy and General Honjo positively sure to carry out his preliminary continental policy. Like Grey in 1914 Stimson was out of touch with real politics. So, as the U.S. Government disapproved of this immediate despatch of a commission, the League's methods were rendered more arduous and stretched over a longer time. And yet, to its credit the League has not yet forsaken China nor dropped this dispute that was brought to its notice, but is sending out a commission. The Sino-Japanese dispute vis-a-vis the League is not a simple problem like the Graeco-Bulgar one, and Chinese teachers with older and more experienced minds might have taken more pains to explain the intricacies involved in the invoking of 'sanctions', etc, to their pupils.

And now, a word in defence of the students! And a word to foreigners resident in China concerning their attitude to this dispute and to the League. In your editorial you remarked.

"They (the students) feel that their yearnings are being hopelessly destroyed, that their faith in political creeds has been shattered. This no doubt is all very wrong of them. It cannot, however, be denied the quality of earnest patriotic zeal and the fervour of youthful idealism."

I heartily agree with that last sentence. Few foreigners, if any, are realising the intense feelings of the Chinese educated public. Would any English student or French or German or any other foreign student be patient whilst a section of his native land was systematically and relentlessly occupied by an enemy? You yourself, Mr. Editor, on January 7th. wrote—

"It cannot be said that the practical effect of those declarations have been reassuring. So far as can be seen the march of Japanese occupation has proceeded in Manchuria with logical and unperturbed lucidity. There have been occasional checks and halts, especially when the telegraph wires to Geneva were busy, but in substance the effect has been to justify the militarists' view that their dispositions have been made 'according to plan' ... China cannot be expected to remain indefinitely a passive picture of disregarded woe. The suggestion moreover that Japan is 'fighting the battle of the other Powers' requires to be firmly refuted. .. It has also the practical defect of ignoring the actual effect of recent Japanese actions in Manchuria on the policy of the 'open door' and on the trade interests of other countries in friendly relations with China as well as with Japan."

Have we foreigners no responsibilities to our countries, to China and to the League? Could we not have pressed for the speedier despatch of the League Commission? On January 18th your editorial declared

"With the Commission of the League appointed, they can honourably and practically leave the Manchurian issue for the time being to the care of itself."

And yet, that evening's newspaper declared that the Japanese were taking over—without by your leave—a section of the P.M. Railway Line! Further, the patience of the Chinese peace-lovers has been strained to the breaking-point, yet the "London Observer" of December 27th can only say—

"The political confusion at Nanking and the fact that the League of Nations Commission is not expected to arrive in Manchuria till the end of January inevitably suspend the action of diplomacy. Patience is not only the best, but the only possible refuge in this baffling problem. In the meantime, everything depends upon the restraint and good sense of Tokyo." "Patience-restraint-and a few days after Dec. 27th. the Japanese troops had occupied Chinchow. Whilst if Sir John Simon on Jan. 18th. in London declared that "the League's success in Manchuria was not all one could wish it to have been", no wonder the Chinese students find it difficult to be believers in the power of the League.

Do not let us forget that M. Briand declared

"It was a crime against humanity for any event to be permitted to occur which might result in shaking the confidence of the world in the League."

And Professor Gilbert Murray stated,

"If the Japanese armies as distinct from the Japanese Government, can defy the League of Nations, it is not a temporary setback to the League of Nations but a world calamity of the first order. If the League of Nations is to be made impotent in the face of acts of war of this sort we cannot contemplate with any confidence a continuance of western civilization as it now stands."

An English weekly put it in these words—

"The desperate confusion in Manchuria shows ever more plainly the folly of Japan in taking the law into her own hands instead of relying on the League, Japan is not the only nation with great interests in Manchuria. America, Russia and our own country have immense trading interests there, and if police action were necessary it should have been taken under the authority of the League. Every supporter of the League must urge his Government to strengthen the hands of Geneva, for apathy can only result in real war in the East and the discrediting of the League as a bulwark of peace."

Foreigners in China would do well to ponder over these statements, because to quote Dr. J. Usang Ly again,

"If influential journals all over the world take the stand of expediency, over-looking human experience, and treat the violation of treaties indifferently simply because their 'vital' national interests are not immediately at stake, then the public will be led backward and great governments will return to barbarism."

Surely it is not a good sign for the future, that the failure of peaceful methods and the invocation of League assistance is driving Chinese students to clamour for the overthrow of pacific methods.

General Chiang Kai-shek last week stated that a primary duty of the Chinese public was to be able to distinguish between right and wrong, right and wrong parties, right and wrong methods. An excellent watchword for Chinese students, teachers and all of us. If the wrong method—militarism—is wrong, let us oppose it wholeheartedly. If the right method—peaceful co-operation through use of the League—is right, our responsibility—ours, right here in China to-day, is to give more thoroughgoing support to this right method.

JOHN. S BARR.

Shanghai, January 20, 1932.

Mr. Ting to Mr. Barr

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The reading of Mr. John S. Barr's criticism on my letter to you in the way of some reflections on "Student Yearnings" necessitates further clarification of the Chinese points of view. On behalf of the four hundred millions of our Chinese citizens, I beg to convey to him, through your kindness, our most sincere thanks. We hope that he will continue to show a deep interest in affairs concerning China and the Chinese and that he will not allow himself to be carried away by the wild twaddlings of foreign jingoists, who only know how to find fault with Chinese patriots by slamming them as "cowards" and lauding the real coward to the skies, thereby taking white as black and black as white. We have got tired of that old story which has been repeated over again for many times. This was the state of affairs, before I went abroad, and has remained so, since my return. That is to say, whenever any case of foreign aggression comes, the aggressors are called the "great heroes" and the aggressed the "mean cowards." Is this the Christian way of treating the so-called Chinese heathens?

I, likewise, feel constrained humbly, but of necessity to say that his criticisms on the recent march of events in China are somehow influenced by foreign jingoism. Allow me to ask Mr. Barr, what is his intention of putting these questions to me:—

"...if the students have brains and cannot be driven like cattle, why did they attack the new president of the Central University? If the attack on the latter was an exception how do you explain the cowardly attack on Dr. Tsai Yuen Pai, the attack on the Mayor's office in Shanghai, etc., etc.? And, a very important question,—have junior middle school students sufficient brains to determine whether or not a respected university president has an attitude inadequate with the popular trend of this new age?!?"

My dear Mr. Barr! You will get your right perspective most easily and to your heart's content, if you will humbly, as you have said, read over the articles written by me during these days of political crises in various local journals.

Well, as to your challenge, I thank you for it. Yes, I know the President of the University of Shanghai and not of a few of the Departmental Heads and Professors over there—in fact, some of them were my former college mates and colleagues in the then Southeastern University (now Central University).

V. P. TING

Shanghai, Jan. 21, 1932.

JAPANESE POLICY

Examples from Mukden

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Much has been written in a general way of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in your paper, but apparently little is known of the actual details of the recently renewed proclamation of the Japanese affirming that they have no territorial aims in Manchuria, and that the door of Manchuria is open for all nations to participate in developing that wonderful country.

To give you an idea of what is happening to rebut this statement, it is necessary to delve into the methods of the Japanese Army of occupation in Manchuria and the puppet government set up by them. In Mukden alone, the Japanese authorities have caused the puppet government to make a registration of all property in two sections. First, that of property and houses occupied in Mukden; second, property which is at the moment unoccupied. After these lists have been completed, an auction is to be held of the houses and property which are unoccupied. As no Chinese will dare to bid, this property will be obtained by the Japanese for a song. This is necessary in order to provide accomodation for the proposed establishment of the South Manchurian Railway Headquarters in Mukden and also to legalize their seizure of property.

Each and every Chinese industry which showed any signs of making a profit has been taken over by the Japanese. Banks cannot pay out a cent except at the express orders of their Japanese advisers forced upon these concerns by the military authorities.

Coal mines, including the very rich anthracite mines at Fooshun are entirely in Japanese hands. Any supplies of machinery or spare parts can only be bought with the consent of Japanese advisers and must be placed through Japanese concerns.

Where is the avowed "Open door" policy? It is merely a farce. The Japanese authorities have proclaimed this "open door" yet they are following out the details of the Tanaka Memorial to the letter. They are even running their trains over the lines of the British-mortgaged Peking-Mukden Railway, and with their tongues in their cheeks, cause the Chinese banks in Mukden to pay out the sum of Yen 650,000 as interest due to the British bondholders of this Chinese-owned railway.

What will this mean? Before the Commission which is being sent out by the League of Nations ever reach Manchuria, if they ever do, all legal rights of the Chinese will have disappeared. All title deeds to property, land and houses, coal mines, business enterprises, banks, etc. will have been transferred to Japanese, and everything will be cakes and ale for them, as they will have documents for everything.

Recently the United Press correspondent for Manchuria has been boosting the way in which the new Independent puppet government under the Japanese military authorities has been functioning. Why? We fail to understand, as the taking over of all the industries, etc. in Manchuria by the Japanese means the absolute impossibility of any other foreign concerns ever being able to obtain business in Manchuria.

Is it not a fact that the major British and American concerns withdrew from Dairen and the Kwangtung Leased Territory simply because they found it impossible to do business in that territory. Secret rebates on the published freight rates of the S.M.R. were given to Japanese concerns. Chinese coal mines have never been able to export their coal to seaboard over the S.M.R. and are told that no freight cars are available. In this way, the Chinese mines will be bottled up till the Japanese can buy them over cheaply.

The Japanese have a very efficiently controlled business tax which is retrospective for 5 years. Should they think a foreign concern is making money, they immediately demand the production of all books for the previous five years and they never fail to prove that the foreign concern has to pay another sum of money in the shape of this business tax plus interest, at a yearly rate fixed by themselves.

If ever there were an act of aggression, apart from the Japanese allegations that the Chinese are building parallel railway lines, the systematic well-organised Japanese penetration into Manchuria with a view to territorial annexation, is certainly the last word.

The Tanaka Memorial has been refuted by the Japanese people as a lie but every day we become more convinced because of its being followed so closely, that it is the ultimate aim of the Japanese nation to control this very rich province and thus find an outlet for their ever-increasing population. The League of Nations, many thousands of miles away, with their commissions and panaceas for war, have been unable to achieve anything. The Chinese themselves, in establishing the boycott of Japanese goods have hit upon the only weapon that is of any effect against the territorial ambitions of Japan, and because it is having a certain amount of effect, it is called an act of aggression. The situation resembles a picture of two fighters in a ring, one with his hands bound behind his back.

What the outcome will be, nobody knows, except the Japanese but it is very evident that something will have to be done and soon. With a territory rich in mineral resources, most of which is virgin country, covered by railways, in their hands, the Japanese can laugh at the world. There is only one "open door" and that is for Japanese and their interests, others beware!

"OBSERVER".

Shanghai, Jan. 22, 1932.

TENSION IN SHANGHAI

Anxieties

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—We live in such a peculiarly charged atmosphere in Shanghai that news items which elsewhere would be a topic for conversation for weeks afterwards, are here forgotten by the time the next day's paper is read. It is, therefore, not inapposite to draw attention to the following items which have appeared in the press during the last four days:—

Friday:—Mrs. Fletcher, an Englishwoman, subjected to a dastardly attack by soldiers at Woosung. Chinese civilians at the spot would not give her any assistance either at the time or afterwards, because they were afraid of the soldiers.

The Chinese Ratepayers Association petitioned the Nanking Government to send soldiers into the Settlement to afford them "additional protection."

Saturday:—The Chinese Courts in Shanghai refuse to accept jurisdiction over Chinese soldiers in the Settlement.

To-day:—Dr. Porges, an Austrian subject and Manager of the American Express Company here, was yesterday shot and killed by a Chinese soldier at Lunghua.

To permit inside the Settlement any armed body of men composed of individuals of the type who committed these two outrages is, of course, positively unthinkable—the next petition from the Chinese Ratepayers Association would be to the Municipal Council for police protection from their own nationals.

Foreign residents in Shanghai, of whatever nationality, will "boil over" with indignation at the treatment accorded to two of their number, but as one is British and the other Austrian, it will be left to their respective diplomatic representatives to write polite "Notes" on the subject until all is quietly forgotten and remains so till the next similar incident. But I contend this is not a matter of "nationality"—it is vital to us all as a community. We are virtually prisoners inside the areas under foreign control, and to step beyond the boundaries in search of recreation or a little fresh air is to court death at the hands of any ruffianly uniformed upholder of China's sovereign rights (sic)!

How long are we going to stand it? Would it be tolerated in any other part of the world? It is time we took unified and direct action as a community.

JOHN ENGLAND.

Shanghai, Jan. 25, 1932.

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RUSSIAN COMMUNITY CHAIRMAN

A Criticism

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I find, for the sake of truth, necessary to make some comment, on your article regarding the election of Mr. A. M. Kotenev (Mr. A. M. Koteneff) last Sunday.

The population of the local Russian Community is approximately between fifteen (15) and eighteen (18) thousand, the Municipal statistics show that, within the area of the two concessions, there are about 500 business houses owned and run by Russian immigrants, and hundreds of Russians are serving in both Municipalities and thousands have positions in Foreign Business Houses.

Mr. Kotenev (A M. Koteneff) was elected by 109 delegates of more or less political bodies, which members are in a way supporting the so called Russian "Obschina" whose President is Mr. Fomine. Seeing that the planned meeting had not the Liberal Democratic Constitution, which such an undertaking should have, the Russian Immigrants Committee (the late chairman being Mr. V. T. Grosse), and many other Russian bodies, including the Russian Orthodox Confraternity and the Russian Juridical Association (The President of the latter being Mr. A. M. Kotenev (Mr. A. M. Koteneff) himself, refused to attend. The representatives of one of the largest Russian Associations "The Union of Russian Cossacks" attended the meeting, but owing to its undemocratic character left soon after, at this point, I might mention that more thon fifteen (15) thousand members of the Russian Community were not represented on Sunday, and will, therefore, never look on Mr. Kottenev (Mr. Koteneff) as the head of the local Russian Community.

The greater majority of the Unbolshevic Russian Community of Shanghai will, undoubtly, greatly appreciate a real democratic National elected body and Chairman, but only on condition that this committee and chairman should be elected by a general vote of the whole Russian Unbolshevic Community. Such an organization would be useful not only to Russians but also to foreigners and Chinese in the way of business and social cooperation. Such a vote could easily be arranged by a two-step arrangement. The two concessions could be divided into smaller districts and each district would elect a representative (say one for every hundred members of the community. The general Assembly of such representatives will arrange a General Meeting, elect a working committee and appoint a Chairman who would be accepted by the whole Russian Unbolshevic Community as their head.

The new so called "Council for the United Public Organizations" may be useful, but can only be considered as a new Political Russian body representing a very small part of the Russian Community.

RUSSIAN DEMOCRAT.

Shanghai, Jan. 19, 1932.

An Answer

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—For eight years, since I subscribed to your esteemed paper, I did not write a single letter to the Editor, but the letter of "Russian Democrat" calls for an answer.

It is not accurate in the following respects:

(1) Mr. A.M. Kotenev was elected, not by "political bodies supporting the so called Russian "Obschina" only, but by majority of political and non-political bodies, who support the idea of unification of the Russian Community here in Shanghai, and have striven for it for years.—as against minority, represented by the Immigrant Committee, which was always against any unification, for reasons which need not be exposed here. These could have been more or less justified, when Mr. V. T. Grosse was its Chairman.

(2) "The Union of Russian Cossacks" is not the only Cossack organisation in Shanghai and certainly not the largest. The reason for their representatives leaving the meeting is obscure and cannot be based on "democratic principles," as further the Meeting manifested universal desire to overcome petty jealousies, by election of President, members of which (four out of five) are independent either of the Immigrants' Committee or "Obschina."

(3) It is a gross misrepresentation that 15,000 members of the Russian Community were not represented on the Meeting, because even assuming this—there is no body which can claim their representation with a right then.

It is to this end—formation of Representative Body elected by the whole Russian Anti-Bolshevick Community, that "The Council for the United Public Organisations" was created. A vast amount of work is ahead of this "Council" before the conditions allowing a general vote can be attained.

(4) The Meeting resolved also, that the "Council" will take all and every step in order to incorporate in itself all the public bodies, including the Immigrants' Committee, reconstructing itself or even changing its by-laws for this purpose.

In conclusion I may add that "Russian Democrat" and those with whom he is associated, are playing a losing game.

True sportmanship does not allow "bad taste", nor does it allow "hitting low."

RUSSIAN SUBSCRIBER.

Shanghai, Jan. 20, 1931

CATHEDRAL BELLS

Anti-Noise Crusader

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Not so long ago I was residing at Kiangse-Kiukiang Roads corner in your esteemed village and I would like to urge a little restraint on those who are clamouring for more Cathedral bells. The noise of those already existing together with the pealing of the organ, the giggling of females, the clinking of coins and the honking of the autohorns of the more affluent assets to the congregation, to say nothing of crowds of cats stamping about in the neighbourhood every Sunday morning all helped to produce excruciating torture to a respectable citizen manfully endeavouring to recover from the effects of normal Shanghai social Saturday evenings.

I believe those nasty, horrid German people recently imported some new high-power bells, and, whilst I have quite forgiven them for shooting me through the pants long years ago, and it is none of my business—except the noise, which is public—I must say I think they surely started something and appear to have made the others somewhat envious (if that word may be used in connection with devout matters).

When I moved to this fair city, which, according to a famous Chinese proverb, is one of the two earthly annexes of Heaven itself, I thought it was "Good-bye to all that." Well, it just wasn't so. There are enough foreign and Chinese joss-houses round here to save the souls of the entire universe and Will Rogers. And, believe me, about the only thing I can hear over the radio on Sundays now is the Cathedral or church service from Shanghai. I have just turned it off now.

From another page of your valuable newspaper I learn that a special crusade against the Devil has been started from Mont St. Michel, Normandy and maybe this is part of it. Now, I have heard of blue-bells, Bow Bells, joy-bells, wedding-bells, locomotive bells, bathing belles and cow-bells, but I do not think they really and truly frighten His Satanic Majesty, honestly I don't, and I respectfully suggest that they try to fix him by more modern methods—such as using Celestial lachrymatory or laughing gas, or they might organise a silent strangulation squad. Maybe the Police could help.

LOST ONE.

Shanghai, Jan. 16, 1932.

LEPERS IN CHINA

Legislative Failures

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Those who have the interest of the lepers in China at heart will be greatly encouraged by your leader on this subject in this morning's paper. But there is one sentence in that leader to which exception must be taken. You say "What is most required at the present moment is the enactment of drastic legislation along the lines adopted in other countries, which ultimately led to its disappearance."

In company with many other leprologists, I would deny the truth of the premise and still more the inference drawn therefrom. The question of the relation of segregation to the stamping out of leprosy in Europe has long been a matter of dispute but it can hardly be questioned that modern efforts to solve the problem in this way have been almost entire failures, except where communities of very limited size have been involved in these measures. On the contrary it seems evident that any attempts at rigid segregation in recent times have been followed by an increase rather than a decrease of leprosy wherever this measure has been attempted among large populations.

Further, in the countries where leprosy is most prevalent any proposals for segregation are doomed to failure in advance for it is just these countries where the enormous financial outlays that such a policy would involve cannot be met.

In New South Wales, Sir Leonard Rogers tells us, £2,000 per head is spent annually on each segregated leper and the best that can be said of the result is that "some reduction in the number of Europeans affected appears to have been obtained" and even this limited measure of success has not been attained in the neighbouring state of Queensland. Compulsory segregation is always an expensive method. Voluntary institutions may succeed in this country in housing and maintaining lepers at Mex. $10 a head per month or even under this. It is certain that a compulsory Government institution would cost $20 or more. This brings us to a minimum figure for segregation of the lepers in China of $240,000,000 a year taking the lowest probable estimate of the number of lepers in the country. This solution of the problem may fairly be described as the *reductio ad absurdum*.

The principal attempt at drastic legislation of recent years was that made in the Philippine Islands where penal laws against lepers were enforced with characteristic American thoroughness and with the expectation of rapidly removing this menace from the Islands. The result of these laws is now everywhere acknowledged to have been a complete failure despite their stringency. The laws, since abandoned, that required the police to arrest, and detain until a full examination was carried out, all suspected of being lepers led to some amusing incidents especially during political elections where on the approach of the data of the poll one of the candidates would be denounced as a leper and the police would have no escape from detaining him as a suspected leper until examination had been completed by which time the election would be over and the candidate have lost his chance of a seat.

The reason why drastic legislation must always be a failure is that leprosy is a disease of slow development and in the early and infectious stages most easily concealed. The result is that only the late, deformed and often non-infectious lepers are caught and the early and often infectious cases not only escape but dare not apply for treatment in the pre-infectious stage when cure of their malady is most probable.

Returning again to the experience of the Philippines, the years of drastic legislation caused no reduction but on the other hand an apparent steady increase in the number of lepers in the Islands. The reversal of this legislation with local treatment of all except infectious cases has led to an enormous improvement in the situation in which large numbers of early and curable cases come forward for treatment with a happy augury for final eradication of leprosy from the Islands.

This is the policy which China needs to pursue but there is a very unfortunate absence of any lead in the matter from the health authorities in this country. Voluntary organisations are an essential in a disease to which such a serious social stigma is still unwarrantably attached but the leadership should be in the hands of the central health authorities and every effort so far to persuade them to take the matter up has ended in failure.

Under the auspices of the Chinese Mission to Lepers a conference is to be held shortly to consider the problem of leprosy in this country and it is hoped that a new day for lepers in China is about to dawn.

JAMES L. MAXWELL,
Hon. Medical Adviser to the Mission to Lepers (International) and the Chinese Mission to Lepers.

Shanghai, Jan. 22, 1932.

***The quoted comment was, in fact, a paraphrase of the following passage in the report of the Chinese Mission to Lepers:—But owing to the existence of severe leper laws and the rise in economic standards the scourge has now been practically stamped out.

CONTRACT BRIDGE

The Culbertson Match

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. Culbertson's recent victory over Mr. Lenz by 8,000 points in their match of 150 Rubbers means nothing so far as the relative merits of their respective systems are concerned. This figure represents probably less than 5 per cent. of the total combined scores and might easily be accounted for by luck. The Culbertsons had the advantage of playing together throughout while Lenz changed his partner in the middle. Whatever system one plays, it is of supreme importance that partners should understand one anothers play. There is one point that should not be overlooked, every Bridge player has some sort of mannerism by which he or she may at times unwittingly and innocently give information to an observant player. Every Bridge player has not got a "Poker face" and many by the changed tones of voice, joyful, doleful or desperate as the case may be, give away something. Then again hesitation or otherwise in bidding is often information. In staging a match such as the one referred to every effort should be made to make anything of this sort impossible. After cards are dealt and before they are looked at players should retire each behind a screen and become invisible not only to their partners but to their opponents. There should be complete silence and bids should be made by some form of telegraphy visible to all without haste or hesitation. In this way all illegitimate forms of signalling whether innocent or otherwise would be impossible and each system properly tested.

In conclusion I would add that the result of this much advertised match shows nothing to indicate that either system is particularly good.

NO SLAVE TO CONVENTIONS.

Shanghai, Jan. 16, 1932.

SUNDAY CONCERTS

A Critic Criticised

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I trust Maestro Mario Paci, Shanghai's famous conductor, who possibly is as "temperamental" as are most great artists, will not go off the "deep end" over your correspondent's description of Sunday's concert. He would I think, be justified in doing so, as the suggestion that Resphighi's compositions have appeared too frequently of late on the programmes is put somewhat offensively and is, anyway, uncalled for.

Resphighi is now recognised in Europe as one of the greatest of living composers and if the orchestra is to fulfill its cultural function, we expect our conductor to give us ample opportunity of keeping abreast of the times in the world of music. Moreover, the music-loving public of Shanghai would be hard to please if it failed to appreciate the work of this composer. The taste of his quality we have so far enjoyed has, I would imagine, rather whetted our appetite for more than induced satiety. Moreover, the programme mentioned that it was a "First Performance" which would have made a special appeal to musical critics in Europe and America in view of the respect due to a composition by such a well-known genius.

It is hoped your critic will not take this expression of opinion unkindly, for he seems to have established a reputation for candid, capable and impartial criticism. Occasionally, however, it is felt by some that he is inclined, quite unconsciously perhaps, to damn with too faint praise efforts of exceptionally high artistic merit.

A. M.

Shanghai, Jan. 18, 1932.

MUNICIPAL LIBRARY

A Defence

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Please permit a few words on behalf of an old friend and resort of years, the Shanghai Public Library. It is true more generous contributions should be made by the rate-payers, but in the meantime, we should very much like to know how often Mr. "X.Y.Z." has visited its classic walls? His very first question, "who is the Librarian", proves his lack of information and he has not been generous or courtly enough to meet the present trained librarian who is always available for any who require assistance.

As to literature, we have always found untold books of travel, history, especially China, and many on Italy and India. As to Biography it is quite easy to meet famous British, American or Oriental statesmen.

We never use the term "murder stories" no more than Mr. "X.Y.Z." talks of the cinemas as such. We use the expression "detective" and we know all intelligent and understanding people of to-day enjoy good detective stories when tired of affairs of state, as former President Wilson and President Hoover of to-day. We all know it requires a good knowledge of history, travel, geography and human nature to fully enter into the best mystery stories. "Fiction" always fills shelves of every library. Life is made up of fiction woven into stern reality. We are in hopes much of the tapestry now being presented to us in the Orient will not be taken too seriously in the future. Already the last "Great War" has passed into fiction. We advise Mr. "X.Y.Z." to call again.

A CONSTANT READER.

Shanghai, Jan. 20, 1932.

More Fiction Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I entirely dissent from the views of your correspondent X.Y.Z. So far from the Library spending too much on detective fiction, I contend that too little is spent upon this class of book in proportion to the total expenditure on fiction. Out of the five murder stories regarding which X.Y.Z. makes so much play, the list states that two were presented and cost the Library nothing. Therefore out of twelve purchased works of fiction, only three were detective stories. In the previous month's list there were only three or four detective stories out of a total of 29 fiction works!

The very large class of subscribers to the Library that wants light and thrilling fiction is entitled to more consideration than this. There is, in my view, a distinct danger of the Library becoming top-heavy with "educative" non-fiction and with aptly named "solid" fiction.

U.V.W.

Shanghai, Jan. 19, 1932.

MUNICIPAL SALARIES

.. "Trifling," Economies

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am not nor ever have been an employee of the S.M.C. so I write without prejudice or any bias when I attempt a counterblast against those who enter your columns with suggestions of economy on the lines of reductions of salary or restricting home leave to periods with "a minimum of 10 to 15 years service."

I am afraid that such correspondents must be of that mean employers class which does not like the example of decent wage and leave provision set by Shanghai's biggest employing body the S.M.C.

Reductions in salary are nothing but income tax in effect if not in name and if inevitable should like income tax have a level of exemption and be in every way similar to this tax in England as regards relief for the family man and be graduated to bring the weight on to the shoulders of those able to bear it. As to home leave I have worked under contract for a Shanghai firm and salaried home leave with passage paid both ways was an integral part of my contract. I take it that the S.M.C. employees are protected by similar contract provisions and therefore no effect would be seen in tax reduction until the present contracts expire by which time we hope that better times will have arrived. Another point which seems always to be neglected by public advocates of this kind of economy is to find out and tell us how much reduction of rates will ensure from their schemes. Let us take the concrete case above and put it in this form. If leave is restricted to once in 15 years the rates will be reduced by X. How much is X? Perhaps some statistician having access to the Council's books will give us the result.

To me it seems as though too many people are willing to sacrifice hundreds of dollars of other peoples incomes in order to save trifling sums per annum on their own.

LIVEAN LETLIVE.

Shanghai, Jan. 19, 1932.

Passages for Officials

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With regard to the letter from "J. C." in this morning's issue of your paper, most rate-payers will agree, I think, that economy could be effected with regard to home leave of municipal employees. Is there any reason, for instance, why such a large number are allowed first-class fares, whereas many rate-payers have to travel second, and are content to do so? A few years ago a Municipal Council employee with his family returned from long leave. He had been back only about a year when it was time for him to retire. They went home again, first class fares provided. Another employee with his family returned about fourteen months ago. He retires in a few months time,

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and goes home again on first class fares. These are two known cases to the writer, but doubtless there are others. One does not blame the individuals concerned, for many would appreciate being in the same boat, but cases of this kind do not exactly spell economy. Increase in municipal rates and school fees will without doubt cause a good deal of hardship to many rate-payers at the present difficult time.

PRO-ECONOMY.

Shanghai, Jan. 19, 1932.

***In accordance with the practice prevailing in most Government services passages are graded. Officers of a certain rank are entitled to first class, others to second class passages.

Leave Questions

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to your remarks at the foot of my letter in to-day's issue of your paper, it is generally understood I think that government services grade furlough passages; but it has also to be remembered that according to reports read most government services have a programme of economy during these days of world-wide depression in trade. And is this not one way in which the Shanghai Municipal Council could effect some economy? During a year not a little would be saved, and moreover some satisfaction afforded the rate-payers. An acquaintance of mine, representing locally a well known firm, goes on leave this spring. In the ordinary course of events a first class passage would be provided, but on account of trade depression he is being sent second class. Could not the Council, for the time being at any rate, act in the same way and effect economy? Further, when it is known that an employee has only a very short period to work before retirement, is it not reasonable to expect that the said employee remains at his post for the extra year or so, rather than be sent on long leave and brought back again for such a short time—and allowances are made for a wife and two children, be there such.

PRO-ECONOMY.

Shanghai, Jan. 20, 1932.

MOTOR CAR PRICES

A Reminder

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In December you published a letter from me enquiring why current prices of cars are never quoted in local advertisements and whether it is possible that prices are variable, depending on the purchaser.

My letter invited replies from local motor-car agents and met with the expected result—a deathly silence.

However, it is pleasing to see that the China Motors quote prices in their advertisement in your issue of to-day, and I hope that their frankness will have the results it deserves. This is the first time for many years that I have seen prices quoted in the many grandiloquent motor-car advertisements with which your valued paper regales us.

PROSPECTIVE BUYER.

Shanghai, Jan. 22, 1932.

THE question as to whether or not the newly-inaugurated Shanghai General Labour Union has legal status according to the Labour Law was brought up for discussion at a meeting between Mr. Mak Chee-chu, the Greater Shanghai Social Affairs Commissioner, and representatives of the Union on Monday morning. The Union representatives, while admitting the Union had no legal status, emphasised the necessity of organising such a union to supervise the local labour movement. The Commissioner subsequently promised to submit a proposal to the Government for certain modifications in the labour law so as to give legal status to the General Labour Union.

BECAUSE he had been ordered to China, a sailor and his fiancee made a suicide pact rather than to be parted. This was the pathetic story told at Tower Bridge Police Court, London, on December 29, when Reginald Cowley, 20, an able seaman in H.M.S. Whitshed, was accused of murdering Margaret Benett and attempting to commit suicide in a boarding house at Waterloo Road, S.E. A detective stated that the girl had died from gas poisoning before he arrived. He found letters on the mantlepiece addressed to the respective relatives, which showed that Cowley had been ordered to China for two years and the couple had resolved to die together rather than be parted for that time.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Only one of the two Senior Cup Soccer semi-finals arranged for Saturday afternoon was played off, Tung Hwa having to go without their game at the Canidrome, owing to the precautionary mobilisation of the Police. In this connection, the officials of the Shanghai Football Association desire to express their regrets to those who made a fruitless journey to the Canidrome. The Association were informed at 11.17 a.m. that the match would have to be called off and immediately used every available means of making the fact generally known—broadcasting, express notices, telephoning, etc.—but it was inevitable that the information should not reach a considerable number of people in time to prevent their proceeding to the Canidrome.

The other game, between the Lincolnshire Regt. and the Football Club, resulted in an easy win for the soldiers by five clear goals. The Club were very unfortunate in losing the services of Westphalen after ten minutes. He pulled a leg muscle at the commencement of play, and, after moving to the right wing position, was compelled to leave the field altogether. With ten men only, the Club played up pluckily, but were badly over-played, the soldiers being a much cleverer and faster side throughout. The Lincolns exhibited their same weakness in front of goal, and were held to one goal in the first half, but the Club men tired under the continuous pressure, and, after notching the third goal, the Lincolns took matters very easy.

The results follow:—

SENIOR CUP, SEMI-FINAL

Lincolnshire Regt.	5
Football Club	0

S.M. Police *v.* Tung Hwa postponed

TSZ-LING CUP

A.S. Francaise	8
Sokol	2

LEAGUE, SECOND DIVISION

Recreation Club	3
Area Details	0
Univ. of Shanghai	5
Football Club	0

THIRD DIVISION

Club Lusitano	11
Sokol	0
R.A.S.C.	5
Tung Kwang	1
Telephones	6
Y.M.C.A.	0
Italian Navy	2
S.F.X.	1
J.A.C.	2
Tungwen	1

Two First League Soccer games were played off Sunday, and, with the S.R.C. defeating Chinan at Pioneer Field, the prospects of winning the champicnship became very rosy for the Lincolnshire. Regt. The Recs. won by three clear goals, whilst the Royal Scots Fusiliers had a clear four goals win over the senior Service. Chinan were without the services of "Darkie" Chen, and he was much missed. The sailors played very disappointingly against the Fusiliers, who were on top throughout.

The results follow:—

LEAGUE, FIRST DIVISION

Royal Scots Fusiliers	4
British Navy	0
Recreation Club	3
Chinan	0

SECOND DIVISION

St. Xavier's	6
A. S. Francaise	4
British Navy	4
S.M. Police	1
R.A.S.C.	3
Jewish F.C.	2
Sokol	5
R.A.M.C.	2
Royal Scots Fusiliers	15
Erin Villa	5

All doubts as to a British challenge for the Walker Cup, the possession of which is decided biennially between the amateur golfers of Great Britain and America, were dispelled on Jan. 19 when the Royal & Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews accepted America's invitation to play as usual.

Sir Malcolm Campbell will leave England for Daytona, Florida, in a fortnight to make a fresh attempt in February on his own world's land speed record of 245.736 miles per hour. Improvements have been introduced in his car, the "Blue Bird," with which the record was established, and he expresses confidence that it is capable of a considerably higher speed.

SHANGHAI HOCKEY LEAGUE

Only two of Saturday's four Division I hockey matches were settled, for the United "A" *v.* Lusitano and R.S.F. "A" *v.* Recs games were unplayed. The uncertainty of the weather no doubt was responsible for the non-appearance of the Recs at the Race Course, and the Royal Scots Fusiliers now complete their league programme by obtaining two points for this unplayed game. At Hongkew Park, the Lusitano eleven also forfeited two points when they failed to turn out against the United "A."

The results were:—

DIVISION 1

Hockey Club "A"	4
Hockey Club "B"	2
German "A"	2
Lincolnshire Regt. "A"	1

LADIES' LEAGUE

Amazons	6
Hanbury School	0
Junior Athletic Club	3
Hanbury Hockey Club	1

The major attraction on Sunday for hockey enthusiasts was the trial game, played on the Hockey Club ground to enable the Selection Committee to pick a Shanghai team for the return match against the United Services. The previous match was drawn, without any score. The trial ended with Whites winning from Colours by 3—1.

The teams were:—

Colours.—Nied (German H.C.); Barson (S.H.C.) (captain), Osbourne-Lilly (S.H.C.); Orr (S.H.C.), Cassels (S.H.C.), Edkins (S.H.C.); Giles (S.H.C), Stuhlman (German H.C.), Gauron (United), Simpson (S.H.C.), Berry (S.M. Gaol).

Whites.—May (Sikhs H.C.); Sommer (German H.C.), Rathje (German H.C.); May (S.M. Gaol), Remele (German H.C.), Fonseca (United); Towrisend (S.H.C.), Karanjia (United), Kermani (Recs), Greenberg (United), Vickery (United).

RIFLE SHOOTING INTERPORT

The official scores of the Hongkong team in the Interport rifle match were received by the secretary of the S.R.A. on Saturday. The team consisted entirely of Service men, no Volunteers or civilians being included, as they failed to turn up for practices. They fired on Sunday, November 29, last year, and the scores were:—

	200	500	600	Total
C. P. O. Fleetwood	31	33	32	96
A. B. Thompson	32	32	32	96
P. O. Roberts	30	32	32	94
Lt. Kiteat	32	32	30	94
P. O. Mann	31	31	32	94
C. P. O. Clark	32	28	32	92
C. P. O. Markham	32	29	30	91
P. O. Brisley	28	31	31	90
C. P. O. Cann	30	30	28	88
P. O. Gregory	30	30	26	86
	308	308	305	921

Following are the scores of the three competing teams:—

	200	500	600	Total
Shanghai	312	319	311	942
Singapore	302	319	307	928
Hongkong	308	308	305	921

GOOD WIN BY "A" COMPANY

Infantry units of the S.V.C. on Sunday competed for the Inter-Company Challenge Shield (cavalry units were eligible but did not take part), under its new conditions. The result was a good win for "A" Company, thanks to the excellent way in which their fire control and discipline were carried out.

The competition took the form of an advance down the range, riflemen and the Lewis gun carrying out the roles which they would have in actual warfare. Sections in each unit were drawn by lot, one of riflemen and one L.G., and in order to balance matters between sections of different sizes the actual scores were divided by the number of men in each team and the average obtained. Points were awarded by Col. N. W. B. B. Thoms, the Commandant, for the handling of each team.

Results follow:—

	Range Score	Judge's Points	Total
"A" Co.	13.6	32	45.6
Japanese Co.	9.25	27	36.25
Portuguese Co.	15.8	20	35.8
S'hai Scottish	4	27	31
American Co.	9.5	21	30.5
Chinese Co.	8.1	19	27.1
Russian Co.	5	18	23
"B" Co.	4.25	12	16.25

SPORTING NOTES

By "SUTHERLANDER"

It is quite possible that some of the more cynically-minded may be inclined to say that quotations about Capt. Reggie Sassoon are approaching monotony, but there are very good reasons for reproducing them. The big papers at Home, for one thing, are not saying as much now about him as they used to say about Arther Coventry, Roddy Owen, and others who have made sporting history, without good cause. "Sporting Life" draws further attention to "the Captain" in connection with Smoky Moke's win at Sandown Park, when the crowd accorded him another ovation. Incidentally, Smoky Moke is one of the several horses who owed his rider some compensation for a previous involuntary parting—involuntary on the part of the rider, and, after the sad end of West Indies, will be his mount in the National.

* * *

"Sporting Life" continues:—

The Captain used to like a small wager, but now finds as much pleasure in letting his horses run for the stakes. He has enjoyed many experiences peculiar to the excitement associated with big game shooting, and indulged in many other dangerous sports. Recently, however, he admitted that "Of all, I get the best thrills out of race riding." In his opinion, there is no sport in the world like it for a young man, and nothing that is more conducive to physical fitness.

Such a statement points a distinct moral and it is because it has such a fine local connection as Capt. Reggie Sassoon that it is of added value. It may be taken in conjunction with a local conversation a few days ago.

* * *

A very competent old-fashioned sportsman remarked that he was glad to see the jumping game was so popular in Shanghai and that it was so greatly encouraged, because it was the real racing sport. When told it was not popular and it was not being encouraged, he said:—"But surely it is. I see fields of fifteen or so every time." It was explained that they were the same fifteen each time, and that they were either old-stagers or a certain clique of really enthusiastic youngsters who were trying to secure recognition and had received all too little of it and had no prospect of receiving more in the coming season. They, like "the Captain," are all out for sport, and sport is not a question of dividends.

* * *

There has lately been a considerable change-over in the opinions of certain influential people as regards racing in Shanghai, and big changes may be expected within the year, but the reformers are moving slowly. When racing is organised so, as "the Captain" says, to "get the best thrills out of it"—just as is the case with the Rugby men, who play for the honour of beating their best friends, and not for cups, shields and medals—then it is a sport. If the main idea is to make dividends for the promoters or participants, the sport must suffer.

* * *

There has recently come to Shanghai an expert on the horse who is keenly interested in racing, and he says that we are racing a type of pony who is not by Nature built for speed, and that we make the mistake the worse by racing our imports too soon after receiving them, and too often when they do start. When there were fewer race meetings and smaller stakes, ponies naturally did not go out so often, but now, with one day's racing in five throughout the year, and minimum stakes of $500, the temptation is too great. One win pays for the pony in most cases, a second win just about keeps him for a year, and any over that helps to keep the owner—and maskee "the thrills."

* * *

It was known several weeks ago that a Canadian Rugby team was going to tour Japan. Perhaps our local Rugby Club tried to get them to extend their tour to Shanghai, and perhaps they failed, but it does seem a great pity the tourists are not to be shown the sights of Shanghai—and are not to show us a little Rugby even better than our own. Wouldn't the American Marines have given them a rousing welcome! And what a game it would have been when the two teams met! In February, Walter Lindrum, the billiards wizard who flicks up a break of 4,000 with an odd 137 tacked on to it, is to tour Canada and the United States, returning to Australia by way of the Pacific. Tom Newman is to accompany him. I am backing the present Hon. Secretary of the Shanghai Amateur Billiards Association, together with George Gray, "Punjab" Clarke, and some others not to let this brilliant pair miss Shanghai.

* * *

I hope the American Marines are not too serious in their lament that they are not allowed enough Rugby. They said the same last season. Really, they must recognise the restrictions. Except when there is a Rugby cruiser or a Rugby Regiment here, there is no team but the Shanghai first to hold the Marines, and it would be monotony for the two to meet week after week. The Shanghai Scottish, England, the Armoured Cars, etc., cannot be named as logical opponents, because in each case they count four, five, or six of the Shanghai first, filling up with junior players, and it would not be any achievement for the Marines to run rings round such teams. Latterly there has been an extra reason. After all, Rugby is not quite American football, and the Marines do not play it in quite the same manner they pet the canteen cat—or they would not keep the cat for long—and there is an Interport match in immediate prospect. We want to win that match and the winning cannot be done by bits and pieces. Hongkong are too good for that. The Marines do not get any too much baseball, and they fill in the intervals by playing amongst themselves. Why not teach a few more men and do the same with Rugby? Then, when their time is up, they can go back to America as missionaries of a thoroughly fine and manly sport, and one, moreover, which gives a young fellow a moderately good chance of living to inherit his father's fortune.

CAMBRIDGE STROKE COACHES OXFORD

London, Jan. 20.

For the second time in the history of the University Boat Race, a famous Cambridge stroke of other years is to coach Oxford for this year's event, which takes place on March 19. Oxford may have completed a masterstroke when Col. J. H. Gibbon's appointment finally is made, as, when the only precedent for such an appointment was created in the days of Guy Mickalls, Cambridge rowing became so demoralised that Oxford had a run of nine consecutive victories. Cambridge, in desperation, and after seeking everywhere for an efficient coach, sent for W.A.L. ("Flea") Fletcher, who rowed four times in a winning Oxford crew. Col. Fletcher, who afterwards was killed in the war, came to the rescue of the Light Blues and completely revolutionised their ideas of watermanship, so that in 1899 they won an unexpected victory by 3¼ lengths.

Col. Gibbon was the stroke of the Cambridge crew when Col. Fletcher brought Cambridge to victory through his coaching and ended the long run of Oxford victories. In doing this he scored over one of the most notable carsmen of all time, Harcourt Gold.

So far, Oxford have shown few signs of being able to stop the present series of Cambridge wins, but, if Col. Gibbon, who, contrary to general practice, is coaching the Oxonians single-handed, can emulate Col. Fletcher's feat, then Oxford should pass the post first in the 1932 race.—Reuter.

NEGRO BOXER'S SPORTSMANSHIP

London, Jan. 19.

A negro boxing champion, hailing from Panama, has just done his best to dissociate himself from the avaricious motives attributed to professional boxers. Al Brown is the Borotra of boxing. He was in Wales three months ago and promised to fight any European champion if the proceeds were devoted to charity. No match could then be arranged and Brown went home.

Now Luigi Quadrini, the European feather-weight champion and champion of Italy, has offered to fight Brown. As soon as he was apprised of Quadrini's wish, Brown cabled that he would "be there" (at Cardiff) early in February to keep his promise. It will cost him a lot of money and time, but Cardiff Royal Infirmary will not be tardy in recognising that in Al Brown the world has a man who fulfils all the requirements of the "noble art."—Reuter.

Max Schmeling, of Germany, the heavyweight champion of the world, and Jack Sharkey, of Boston, who claims the American heavyweight championship, on Jan. 22 signed contracts for a bout, in which Schmeling's title will be at stake, to be held some time in June, in New York. The engagement is for 15 rounds.

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BRITAIN'S HOPES FOR OLYMPIAD

London, Jan. 19.

Only the most confirmed pessimist would deny that 1931 has been one of the brightest years in British athletics. Even though quite 45 nations will be represented at Los Angles in July, the British team has so proved itself in national and international fields that it confidently can face any of the American cracks. Britain has men who can hold more than their own from the sprint to the Marathon, her only weakness being in the surprising lack of field exponents.

For the sprints, Britain has young E. L. Page, of the Blackheath Harriers, the A.A.A. 100 yd. champion, who can mix with the very best short-distance company. Backing him will be E. P. Reid, the Edinburgh University sprinter, while for the furlong there is another of last season's champions, R. Murdoch (Glasgow University), who needs just the little more track experience he will have acquired by next July.

The formidable crew for the 400 metres are G. L. Rampling, supported by those two stalwarts, J.A.T. Hanlon and K. G. Brangwin, whilst Tommy Hampson, T. S. Scrimshaw, H. S. Townsend, and J. G. Cornes will concentrate on the 800 metres. With Cornes, who, by the way, intends to wind up his running career after the Olympic Games, the record-breaking airman, R. H. Thomas, will fight Jules Ladoumergue for the 1,500 metres.

Among the middle-distance runners, J. Burns, S. Tomlin, J. W. Winfield, and J. F. Wood, appear to be Britain's best, though the Finns may probably prove too much for them. For the Marathon, there is a really excellent quartette in Dunkie Wright, J. S. Ferris (who, in his time, will surely make a world beater), H. W. Payne, and E. Harper. Paavo Nurmi, Finland's wonder runner, has expressed his intention of entering, however, which apparently means that Lehtinen, Virtanen, and a newcomer, Iso-Halla, will carry their country's colours in the 5,000 and 10,000 metres. Britain's outstanding man is Lieut. G. L. Rampling, probably the greatest runner the world has ever seen over 400 yards. Although he has not yet proved himself a real wonder, one has only to consider the easy style in which he twice beat 48 sec. for the quarter-mile relay in one afternoon to credit him with phenomenal running ability. He is the type needed for the Olympic track. He simply refuses to be beaten. How he twice gave six or seven yards start to the German champion, Metzner, up the straight at Cologne is something that will be marvelled at for years. Metzner being a 48-2/5 man. The greater the competition, the more amazing is Rampling's style.

For the hurdles, Britain will depend on D. O. Finlay and Lord Burghley, who is concentrating on the 400 metres. In this duel with Facelli, the famous Italian, Lord Burghley hopes to finish a glorious career with a brilliant victory. Finlay is Britain's best man for the shorter hurdles event.

In the steeplechase, T. Evanshon and G. W. Bailey will be hard nuts to crack, but, in the face of the Finns, one must not be too over-confident of Britain coming out on top. A new record is expected of Tommy Green, who is a strongly backed man for the long-distance walk.—Reuter.

SPORTING RECORDS FOR AUSTRALIA

Sydney, Jan. 19.

Australia's chances in the sprint events in the Olympic Games are improving daily with the excellent form displayed by J. A. Carlton, who has so far equalled two world records in the Australian Athletic Championships. Carlton yesterday did the 100-yards in 9⅔ sec., and to-day he won the 220-yards in 20⅘ sec., equalling the world record time made at Nebraska in 1926 by an American, Roland A. Locke.

Miss Clara Dennis, a fourteen-year-old Australian swimmer, to-day broke the world record for the 200 metres breast-stroke, in 3 min. 8⅘ sec., the previous best being 3 min. 11⅓ sec., established by Fraulein Lotte Muhe, at Berlin, on July 15, 1928. Miss Dennis is now certain to go to Los Angeles to represent Australia in the Olympic Games.—Reuter.

When the first report for the Irish Hospitals Grand National Sweepstake was checked up in actual sterling on Jan. 19 the organisers cheerily announced that money was coming in so fast that they were forced to engage an extra staff to take care of it. They said that, according to the rate of present subscriptions, the grand total should aggregate about £4,000,000.

BY SAPAJOU.

"THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET"

CANADIAN RUGBY TEAM IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Jan. 20.

Although defeated by 29 points to 13, the Waseda University Rugby XV played a magnificent game against the visiting Canadians this afternoon. It was the opening match of the Canadian tour and aroused tremendous enthusiasm. The spectators weree estimated to number over 50,000. Among them were the British, American, and Belgian Ambassadors, whilst members of the Government service were present in ful force. They witnessed a game packed with thrills. The match was far more even than the scores would appear to indicate and, despite the greatly superior weight and height of their opponents, the Japanese gamely held their own. Their tackling was wonderful in view of the fact that the Canadians averaged 180 lb. in weight, and most of them were not many inches short of six feet. The Canadians played eight in the scrum against the Japanese seven formation. It was a clean, sporting game throughout.—Reuter.

RUGBY RESULTS AT HOME

London, Jan. 23.

The following are the results of Rugby Union matches played to-day:—

Blackheath 11, Coventry 0.
Harlequins 11, Cambridge U. 9.
London Scottish 18, Oxford U. 0.
Old Millhillians 3, United Services (Portsmouth) 6.
Rosslyn Park 18, Old Merchant Taylors 10.
St. Bart's Hospital 5, Pontypool 6.
Richmond 13, Leicester 0.
London Irish 26, St. Thomas's Hospital 3.
Liverpool 0, Headingley 29.
Manchester 0, Birkenhead Park 36.—Reuter.

CANZONERI BEATEN IN WELTER BOUT

Philadelphia, Jan. 18.

Johnny Jadick, a virtually unknown boxer, to-night won the world's junior welterweight championship when he gained a decision over Tony Canzoneri in ten rounds of hard and fast fighting. Canzoneri's lightweight championship was not involved, since both boxers fought at catchweights as far as the lightweight title was concerned.—United Press.

THE FIRST BRITISH WINTER SPORTS

London, Jan. 19.

Britain's first winter sports season has arrived at last. Almost in answer to the politicians' prayer, snow has been falling heavily, with the result that all hotels in "winter sports" areas are full of people who otherwise would have visited Switzerland. Scotland especially is crowded with those who would save five shillings in the pound. Most of the Society people who at first decided to winter on the South Coast as a result of the "stay at home" campaign, have packed up and gone North, and tiny village post-offices are being rung up frequently concerning the state of the fall.

Ski-ing, tobogganing and ski-oering (being towed on skis by horses) are in full swing in Perthshire. Villagers at Tomintoul, Banffshire, the highest village in the Highlands, are already growing accustomed to seeing girl ski-ers in the main street and Alpine experts say that the snow on Ben Lawers will provide ski-ing for some time, even if the expected fall does not arrive. Ben Lawers is only five miles from Taymouth Castle, the headquarters of the Scottish Ski Club. On any snow-covered golf course in the North it is a common sight to see enthusiastic amateurs finding their "ski-legs."

Two thousand unexpected visitors already have poured into Scotland, and Braemar especially is proving popular.—Reuter.

FRENCH TENNIS BADLY HIT

London, Jan. 22.

Rene Lacoste and Jean Borotra to-day announced their inability to fulfil any tennis engagements this year, owing principally to business claims. Already strong in the hope of winning the Davis Cup in 1932, following last year's good display, British tennis now seems assured of certain triumph, following the removal of two such obstacles as Borotra and Lacoste.

The latter's family responsibilities, including a six-months-old son, Bernard, and business claims have prompted this decision, as he says that he is unable to give the necessary time to practice. Borotra, who even now does not find time to fulfil his business engagements, is also retiring, leaving Henri Cochet the solitary musketeer of the famous three who lifted France to the world championship since 1927.—Reuter.

SOCCER AT HOME

London, Jan. 23.

F. A. CUP 4TH ROUND

Watford 2, Bristol C. 1.
Grimsby 2, Birmingham 1.
Port Vale 1, Leicester 2.
Manchester C. 6, Brentford 1.
Huddersfield 5, Queen's P. R. 0.
Newcastle 1, Southport 1.
Sheffield W. 7, Bournemouth 0.
Bradford 4, Northampton 2.
Bury 3, Sheffield U. 1.
Arsenal 4, Plymouth 2.
Preston 2, Wolverhampton 0.
Derby 3, Blackburn 2.
Chesterfield 2, Liverpool 4.
Chelsea 3, West Ham 1.
Portsmouth 1, Aston Villa 1.
Sunderland 1, Stoke 1.

2ND DIVISION

Burnley 0, Charlton 1.
Leeds 2, Notts County 2.
Swansea 3, Barnsley 0.
Tottenham H. 4, Manchester U. 1.

3RD DIVISION (SOUTH)

Cardiff 2, Southend 3.
Clapton O. 2, Brighton 2.
Gillingham 2, Thames 0.
Luton 1, Fulham 3.
Swindon 2, Norwich City 0.
Torquay 2, Mansfield 2.

3RD DIVISION (NORTH)

Carlisle 4, Rochdale 0.
Gateshead 2, Hull City 1.
Halifax 2, Chester 1.
New Brighton 0, Barrow 3.
Rotherham 1, Tranmere 0.
Stockport 3, York City 2.
Walsall 0, Lincoln 3.
Wrexham 2, Doncaster 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Aberdeen 0, Motherwell 1.
Clyde 6, Hearts 2.
Dundee U. 2, Airdrieonians 7.
Falkirk 1, St. Mirren 4.
Hamilton 1, Celtic 0.
Kilmarnock 2, Third Lanark 1.
Leith 1, Partick T. 3.
Morton 1, Cowdenbeath 3.
Queen's Park 0, Dundee 1.
Rangers 6, Ayr United 1.—Reuter.

HARPER RETURNS TO OLD LOVE

The 10th Paper Hunt

Start, beyond the toll-gate on the Minghong Road

Finish, Grayrigge's Finish

Hunt laid by Mr. T. G. Drakeford

Hunt won by Mr. G. G. C. Harper, on Yankee Doodle

Another fine afternoon on Saturday to add to a record season. The mild rain of the past week had laid the dust and rendered the going perfect, and again there was a large field. It is a pleasure to note that more and more Chinese gentlemen are taking to this popular sport and, though none of them succeeded in getting on the card, the majority finished well up.

It was a long hunt of about ten miles, with a good walk for the crowd of spectators. The countrymen for miles round trudged equally cheerfully from the start to the finish, determined not to miss any of the fun. The fox, Mr. Drakeford, laid a magnificent hunt and every rider who finished was heard to say how much he had enjoyed it.

Many congratulations were extended to Mr. Harper on winning a hunt so soon after his return to Shanghai, though he is an old paper hunter and already is in posession of his "pink". The card read:—

1. G. G. C. Harper, on Yankee Doodle
2. Mrs. H. D. Rodger, on You Wou
3. C. J. Chancellor, on The Raven
4. Mrs. Liddell, on Grand Slam
5. J. C. R. Wells-Henderson, on the Western Star
6. D. L. MacWhirter, on Glen Falloch

NEW WORLD'S BILLIARDS RECORD

London, Jan. 20.

A new world's billiards record break of 4,137 was established by Walter Lindrum, the Australian cue marvel, while playing against Joe Davis, the professional champion of England, to-day. Lindrum was also the holder of the previous record of 3,905. The break came to an end when he missed a difficult cannon. The total time for the break was three hours.

Not to be outdone, Joe Davis then went to the table and compiled a four-figure break, thus establishing another record, as this is the first time in the history of the game that two players have registered breaks of a thousand or more in successive visits to the table.

When Davis had reached 1,131 the end of the afternoon session was signalled and he had to leave off. Upon resumption he added another 116, his break coming to an end when he failed with a difficult red loser. His full break was 1,247.—Reuter.

IRELAND'S AMATEUR SOCCER VICTORY

Belfast, Jan. 23.

In an amateur International Association football match here this afternoon, Ireland defeated Scotland by four goals to nil.—Reuter.

Capt. R. E. Sassoon, the popular amateur rider, dislocated his right shoulder when his mount Irina fell at the second fence in the Chiswick Steeplechase at Kempton Park. It was thought at first that he had broken an arm and received other serious injuries, and there was general relief when it was found that he had escaped comparatively lightly. The shoulder was quickly replaced in the hospital on the course, and Capt. Sassoon was able to return to his home.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

BRITISH TARIFF POLICY

Cabinet Members Agree to Disagree on Issue: Frank Opposition

London Jan. 22.

Viscount Snowden is maintaining his reputation as a four fighter and that he and Sir Herbert Samuel, the Home Secretary, both life-long free traders, are proving the stumbling blocks to the adoption of a comprehensive tariff programme.

The tariff policy recommended by the Cabinet Sub-committee, which it is understood the Cabinet would be ready to adopt but for the opposition of Viscount Snowden and Sir Herbert Samuel, is tentatively stated to comprise a general emergency tariff of between 10 and 15 per cent. to be enforced pending the formation of a commission to frame a higher scale for non-essential imports. It was thought that the free traders might be induced to accept this plan as a revenue tariff, but the "Snowden school" as it is now coming to be called are credited with contending that the situation has been profoundly altered recently by the suspension of the gold standard. In addition, it is said that they are definitely opposed to the adoption of an unalterable fiscal policy such as would follow the adoption of the Sub-committee's proposals.

After a further two and a half hours meeting the Cabinet has issued the following communique: "The Cabinet has had before it a report of its committee on the balance of trade and after prolonged discussion it has been found impossible to reach a unanimous conclusion on the committee's recommendations. The Cabinet, however, is deeply impressed with the paramount importance of maintaining national unity in the presence of the grave problems that now confront this country and the whole world. It has accordingly determined that some modification of usual ministerial practice is required and has decided that Ministers finding themselves unable to support conclusions arrived at by a majority of their colleagues on the subject of import duties and cognate matters are to be at liberty to express their views by speech and vote. The Cabinet being essentially united on all other matters of policy it is believed that by this special provision it is best interpreting the will of the nation and the needs of the time."

Jan. 23.

There is much ironical comment, especially amongst constitutional doctrinaires, at the prospect of individual members of the British Cabinet speaking and voting against the Government on the all-important tariff issue. It certainly is a startling departure in British politics, but on the other hand, the decision of the Government to allow dissentient Ministers freedom of action on the issue without impairing the solidarity of the Cabinet on other policies will enable the Government at last to go full-steam ahead with a broad fiscal programme. It is ascertained that the majority of Ministers in favour of a joint tariff is such as to ensure a comfortable passage to legislation along the lines of the Cabinet sub-committee's recommendation, and it is expected that there will be an immediate general tariff on manufactured goods while a permanent commission drafts a specialised fiscal system.

Many Conservatives outside the Government are convinced that the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility has been gravely undermined by the Government's decision while the Liberals are of the opinion that the solution is the best way out of a very difficult situation.

It is understood that the proposed Tariff Bill, which will be introduced as soon as possible after the assembly of Parliament next month, will include iron and steel, and there will be preference for Empire goods. The new taxes are expected to be permanent and not merely of an emergency nature.

"I entertain no doubt as to the rightcousness of the course which has been adopted", said Sir Herbert Samuel, one of the dissentient Liberal Ministers concerning the attitude of himself and three other colleagues which led to the tariff issue split. Sir Herbert said that he dissented from some of the most important of the fiscal committee's proposal and on a memorandum had put forward an alternative policy. Lord Snowden, Sir Donald Maclean and Sir Archibald Sinclair, said Sir Herbert, also disagreed, though they were in full agreement with the rest of the Cabinet on other issues. The only course was to suspend the rule of collective responsibility of Ministers.

He added that the remarkable goodwill which had hitherto prevailed in the Government led to the expectation that the new procedure may not prove impracticable. While it is true that the plan is anomalous and illogical, Sir Herbert expressed the opinion that the last General Election was open to the same criticism. Furthermore, collective responsibility was established largely as a means of maintaining party discipline in the Government and was founded on a party basis, which was not the basis of the present Government.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the Prime Minister, extended an invitation to those in frank opposition to certain tariff measures to remain in the Cabinet without violence to their convictions. Sir Herbert pointed out that the withdrawal of dissentient Ministers would not have prevented the passage of the contemplated tariff policy.

The Cabinet announcement of, "Agreement to differ" on tariff policy while maintaining unity in face of all other issues, is keenly discussed in political circles. All 20 members of the Cabinet were present at yesterday's meeting when the decision was reached and it is understood that the dissenting Ministers from a policy which will be presented to the House of Commons on its reassembly were Lord Snowden, Lord Privy Seal, and the three Liberal Ministers, Sir Herbert Samuel, Home Secretary, Sir Donald Maclean, Education Minister, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary for Scotland.

While these ministers, in differing on this issue from the majority of their colleagues, were prepared to take the usual course in such circumstances of resigning they refrained from doing so when it was urged upon them that the importance of maintaining a united front upon other problems confronting the country was as vital now as at the time when the National Government was formed, and that their resignations would infallibly be interpreted as implying disagreement on international and imperial issues, upon which in fact agreement is complete.

The present expedient was therefore adopted since it was generally agreed that rigorous adherence to precedent was lost in importance in face of unprecedented problems.

Lord Hailsham, who is understood to have played a notable part in yesterday's Cabinet meeting, speaking last night expressed his belief that "So far from weakening our position nothing will so strengthen the weight of our influence abroad than the knowledge that even on these fiscal differences, which are matters of common notoriety, are not of avail to shake the solidity of the British Cabinet in the time of this country's danger."—Wireless through Reuter.

LONDON-CAPETOWN AIR MAIL

London, Jan. 20.

Punctually at 12.30 to-day, the gaint Imperial Airways liner Helena left Croydon to inaugurate the weekly airmail service between London and Capetown. In addition to the passengers, the 'plane carried 20,000 letters and 150 parcels, including a large box of eggs. Among the passengers were Air Vice-Marshal Sir A. V. Vyvyan and Lady Vyvyan and Mr. F.G.L. Bertram, the Deputy Director of Civil Aviation. They are travelling in an official capacity, as the service, is not yet available for ordinary passenger traffic.

The service will be thrown open to the public from March next. The price of the trip to Capetown then will be £130. The Helena is timed to reach Capetown on January 31, an eleven days journey, but it is hoped later that the schedule will be reduced to nine days.

The journey from London to Capetown represents the world's longest organised airway. Twenty-seven main air-stations have been provided en route, at many of which there are completely equipped rest-houses built for passengers. In addition, 30 intermediate alighting grounds have been constructed.—Reuter.

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Preparations for the forthcoming Disarmament Conference are being made and the personnel of the delegations of the various countries has been announced. The fact that Col. Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary of State, will head the American delegation shows the importance attached to the conference by President Hoover's administration. It is stated that the United States will co-operate with other Powers to make the Conference a success but it is made clear that the Government is not prepared to reduce her land forces below their present status. Col. Stimson expressed the hope that the Conference would adopt the plan of direct limitation (as opposed to budgetary limitation) which, he declared, the United States considered was the only practical method. The United States, he added, could not become entangled in the political problems of Europe through any guarantees of security.

Mr. L. M Dens, Minister for National Defence in the Belgian Government, in a statement briefly outlined the attitude of his country in regard to disarmament. The Minister said he was attending the Conference with a keen desire for peace but with the firm intention of protecting the security of Belgium. It was not for Belgium, he said, to set the rest of the world an example in disarmament, when her geographical position obliged her to take "very serious precautions". It is reported that M. Paul Boncour will head the French delegation to the Conference and that neither M. Briand nor M. Laval will attend. When the delegates meet next month, there will be placed before them a memorandum containing millions of signatures collected under the auspices of the Women's International League, London, appealing for eventual security of world peace.

Sensational allegations were made in Paris against Germany building up a powerful army in violation of the Versailles Treaty. At a meeting of the foreign affairs committee of the Chamber of Deputies on January 20, General Bourgeois, a member of the Senate commission entrusted with the task of submitting a report on armaments, declared that Germany was organising her industry and armaments on parallel lines which would permit a very rapid mobilisation of war supplies. Extremely active propaganda was being carried on in Germany, he said, to inculcate a spirit of revenge, even among school children. M. Eccard, another member of the Senate commission, asserted that the German budget contained, under camouflaged headings, a much larger expenditure for military purposes than was admitted. Reuter from Paris says that the allegations, which would be discussed at a later stage, created a profound impression on the committee. These allegations were stoutly denied in German official circles. General Groener, the Minister for Defence, characterised them as "lies". He referred to them as the "unscrupulous campaign of slander" and declared that the only thing achieved by them would be a further poisoning of the international atmosphere. Another French allegation that Germany was maintaining vast stores of arms and ammunition in the Netherlands was vigorously denied by the Dutch Premier, Mr. de Beerrenbrouck, in a statement in the Second Chamber on January 22. He said he had allowed permission to the French authorities to make an inspection of the German war materials.

The personnel of the Chinese delegation to the conference has been announced. It will be led by Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister in Washington, as chief delegate, with General Huang Mosung as assistant. The delegation is to be divided into two sections, foreign affairs and military affairs. It is understood that China will make important reservations regarding armaments and military preparedness and that the Japanese occupation of Manchuria will be brought up for discussion.

KORAN TO BE READ IN TURKISH

Constantinople, Jan. 22.

Another of the many reforms instituted in Turkey by the Dictator, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, went into effect to-day when, for the first time, prayers and verses from the Koran were read in Turkish instead of Arabic in the mosque of St. Sophia. A large gathering of members of the Turkish Parliament, as well as officials and nobilities, were present.

From now on the traditional reading of the Koran in Arabic, which is unintelligible to the masses, will be replaced in the services of the mosques by a Turk-

WAR DEBTS AND REPARATIONS

America Says Europe Must Settle Her Problems: Italian Premier's Outspoken Criticism

The unsettled condition in which Europe found herself for a considerable time now has a tendency to grow worse, as agreement on the outstanding questions of War Debts and Reparations among the parties concerned seems difficult to achieve. The decision temporarily to postpone the Lausanne Reparations Conference, which was expected to take place on January 25, has caused keen disappointment in Germany, where the move is interpreted to mean that France is trying her utmost to avoid a definite solution of the problem. It is felt in the German capital that the postponement of the conference for a few days or even weeks would do no harm but that to delay it until the end of the year is considered fatal. The Press is indignant and criticises Dr. Bruening's policy of conciliation, one journal going to the extent of asking for his immediate resignation. "Germania", a journal which is generally regarded as the mouthpiece of the Chancellor, criticises the French Government for its inability to grasp the responsibility lying on her and it is asserted that France is pushing the world towards the inevitable catastrophe. "At any rate", says the journal, "Germany has no reason whatever to modify her basic attitude that she is no longer able to pay reparations either now or in the future. Any extension of the moratorium will not do. The time for half-measures has passed and sooner France realises that, the better it will be for all of us". This is more or less the attitude of the officials, who definitely refuse the offer of a prolongation of the moratorium. It is declared in German official circles that in accepting the proposal for an extension of moratorium, Germany would not only have again committed herself to the Young Plan, but have undertaken to pay up all arrears, since the moratorium merely suspends the reparation payments and does not cancel them even temporarily. This was so manifestly impossible, it is added, that any acceptance of the proposal in good faith is out of the question. France, on her part, has made her position clear. In a statement in the Chamber of Deputies on January 22, the Premier, M. Laval, said that the Government would not allow any treaties decreed by its predecessors to be proscribed. France would only accept reductions in reparations as reductions were granted to her of her war debts and that the provisions of the Young Plan could not be modified. All that could be done was to alleviate charges by a moratorium.

In this connection, the United States of America has clarified her attitude. "Europe must settle her own debt problems without interference by the United States" is the keynote of her policy as revealed in a communication addressed to M. Laval on the question of a further extension of the moratorium. Reuter's Washington correspondent says that while there is no disposition to "slam the door" against the possibility of further American concessions, it is held essential in Washington that the debtor countries of Europe should restore confidence among themselves before demanding any further postponement of their debt payments.

A remarkable contribution to the discussion of war debts and reparations was made by Signor Mussolini, the Italian Premier, who in a signed article in the "Boersencourier", a leading democratic journal of Germany, declares that the payments of war debts and reparations had from the outset not only proved a burden on the world but had interfered with its natural development, resulting in a crisis whose magnitude and ominous possibilities were not yet everywhere fully grasped. He pleads for the removal of the two problems from the sphere of international relations where they were breeding unrest and anarchy. Another interesting comment on the subject was by Senator Borah, who says that the prolongation of the present war debts and reparations situation is like "postponing the operation until the patient is so weak that he cannot be expected to recover". Senator Borah's statement was in the nature of a retort to the speech made by the French Premier (M. Laval) in the Chamber during the week. The Idaho Senator asks what possible encouragement there was for America to be interested on the subject having in view the statement made by the French Premier.

The Committee which discussed Germany's short term credits has agreed that the existing "standstill" agreement which ends on February 29 shall be extended for another year. The short term debts involved in the new "standstill" agreement amount approximately to £268,000,000. The German banks have issued a statement in which they say that the extension is on condition that German legislation authorises the carrying out of the present agreement; otherwise foreign creditors are entitled to terminate it. The agreement provides, among other things, for cash advances to the German banks of Marks 200,000,000 to be converted into a 10-year loan, the German banks paying annually 15 per cent. of foreign borrowings into a trust fund in the Reichsbank, against which 10 per cent. certificates will be offered to creditors at their option. The decision has been hailed in Germany as a great relief.

NEW CHILDREN'S CHARTER

London, Jan. 22.

A more humane "Children's Charter" as well as a less expensive one has been drawn up and issued to-day by the British Government. If it passes into law it will become effective after the meeting of Parliament in February. The bill would result in the ultimate saving of £8,000 a year.

The new bill represents the following principal amendments to the Children's Act of 1908:—

There is to be no sentence of death for children under eighteen years old, and no whippings are to be recognised by law. Gentle treatment of young offenders and neglected children will become the law of the land.

Juvenile courts will no lnoger be held in police stations or police courts.

No court will have jurisdiction to deal with a child under seventeen years of age. Sixteen is the present age limit.

Young people reported to have fallen in with bad company, or to be beyond control or in moral danger, may be brought before the juvenile court.

Local educational authorities, instead of policemen, are to assume the duty of bringing the children into court.

The parents' or guardians' right to say whether the child under their jurisdiction is to be committed for trial by jury is to be abolished in the new bill.

The general power of the court summarily to punish by whipping a child convicted of an indictable offence, is to be abolished.

The minimum age for the infliction of the death penalty is to be eighteen instead of sixteen years.

The courts are to have the power to commit a child to the care of local authorities as a "fit person," and children under ten years are not to be sent to industrial schools as a rule, but committed to the care of local educational authorities who will be responsible for boarding them with suitable foster parents.

All reformatory and industrial schools will form a single group to be known as approved schools, where the normal period of detention shall be three years.

The regulations for the registration and inspection of voluntary homes for children shall be made more stringent.

The age of criminal responsibility for children is to be eight instead of seven as at present.—Reuter.

OUR TELEPHONIC EMPIRE

London, Jan. 23.

The opening of a telephone service between England and South Africa on February 1, at a charge of £2 a minute for a minimum of three minutes, marks the completion of another link in the huge chain by which the British Post Office is encircling the globe and binding the Empire together.

When India is linked up, and this is expected during the year, every part of the Empire will be in direct telephonic communication with Britain. The policy of the Post Office is to place the business man in Great Britain in an inseparable condition with regard to communication not only within the Empire but with foreign countries. At the present time, a British telephone subscriber can speak by wireless telephone to over 95 per cent. of the total telephone subscribers in the world—a record which is not achieved by any other telephone administration in the world.—Reuter.

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SITUATION IN INDIA

Quieter Conditions Prevail Over Most Centres: Sound and Healthy Finance

Comparatively quieter conditions prevail in India, where the Government has now the situation effectively under control. Messages received during the week indicate that the movement is fast losing its strength in most centres, except at Bombay and Allahabad where Congress is still carrying on its activities more or less vigorously. In the United Provinces, the failure of the no-rent campaign has been a significant feature and in the large towns of the provinces there has been a definite tendency for the disturbances to settle down. In the North-West Frontier Province, a dangerous area, although many arrests are still necessary and disaffection tends to revive in some centres, the general improvement continues. Reports state that the removal of the principal agitators has had a salutary effect everywhere. Already, 2,000 members of the Congress, including most of the leaders, have been convicted and more than double that number has been sent to jail in the Frontier Province. The latest leader to be arrested was Mr. Sen Gupta, the leader of the Bengal Congress Party, who after his recent tour of the Continent arrived in Bombay during the week but was soon taken into custody. Mr. Gandhi's third son was arrested for spreading disaffection among the people in Gujrat and has been sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment. The joint secretaries of the Labour Association at Ahmedbad have been sent to jail for one year each for failure to report themselves to the authorities which was required according to a recently-promulgated ordinance. Directly arising from that is the strike of the mill hands numbering about 70,000 who have kept out from work for two days, thereby affecting most of the mills in that place. The campaign for the boycott of foreign goods continues in a quiet manner. Another line in which the boycott was directed during the week was the export of gold from India to England and a Reuter message from Bombay states that the P. & O str. Ranpura sailed from Bombay on January 23 with £1,000,000 worth of gold, which was 40 per cent. less than the shipment during the previous week.

Meanwhile, arrangements for completing by the various committees of the work left over from the Round Table discussions in London, are being made and the British members of the Committees are expected to arrive in India during next week. Lord Willingdon, the viceroy, has issued invitations to the Indian members of the Committee, over which he is to preside, to meet at New Delhi on January 28 and two new members, Sir Zulfiquan Ali Khan and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, have been added to it. A certain amount of hindrance to the Committees' work is likely to result by the possible refusal of some sections of the Indian public to co-operate and, in this connection, the executive of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, after a lengthy discussion whether or not to co-operate with the Committees, have addressed a letter to the Viceroy. Although the contents of the letter are not divulged, it is presumed that the Federation expresses its inability to co-operate with the committees in view of the conditions prevailing in India and also of the several ordinances promulgated recently to check the movement.

At the opening of the Winter session of the Indian Legislative Assembly on January 25, Lord Willingdon, the viceroy, in briefly reviewing the political situation in the country, emphasised the necessity for the continuance of the emergency measures so long as the illegal activities of the Congress continued. He declared that the economic situation in the country was sound and healthy, and the cotton mills were expanding and working with a fair margin of profit. A conference of Muslims held at Lucknow decided against participation in the work of the Committees unless their demands were met.

BRITISH FARMERS ASK FOR HELP

London, Jan. 21.

The perennial troubles of the British farmer were ventilated today at the annual meeting of the National Farmers' Union in Whitehall Place.

Among the many resolution carried was a decision to appoint a subcommittee to consider the recommendations of the MacMillan economic report in its special relation to agricultural problems. The mover of the resolution argued that the present world system of exchange had completely broken down with the result that one part of the world was suffering from too many goods while the rest of the world was experiencing all the symptoms of definite want.

A Suffolk farmer spoke of the imminent financial collapse of the arable farmer (the mainstay of the Eastern Counties) and he urged that pressure should be brought to bear upon the Government to take immediate steps in order to bring relief to the cereal producers.

A farmer from Gloucestershire declared that unless something could be done before the end of September the bulk of the land still remaining under the plough would be forced out of cultivation altogether. This declaration was drafted in the form of a resolution and unanimously adopted.

One of the representatives of the Farmers' Union, who is at present taking part in the negotiations with the Government in connection with the wheat quota scheme, declared that the details of the plan, in so far as they have now been developed, are likely to be more workable than the proposals originally put forward. He urged that although the farmers would prefer assistance in a different form he was convinced that in the present industrial crisis they would not be justified in refusing any assistance which might be forthcoming as a palliative in the general disastrous scheme of things.

The farmers have been voicing a lusty opposition against the National Government's plans for a quota on home-produced wheat. Their opposition appears principally to be due to the fact that they regard the Government's proposals as being hopelessly, almost insultingly, inadequate in view of the parlous position of the agricultural industry. The arable interests urge that the assistance to wheat growers foreshadowed by the quota scheme takes no cognisance of the fact that barley and oats represent staple crops of equal importance.

Meanwhile Sir John Gilmour, the Minister of Agriculture, in the negotiations at present in progress between the Government, the representatives of the farmers, and the representatives of the millers, is faced with no enviable task. For the opposition of the millers is greater than the disappointment of the farmers, and the corn merchants insist that the Government's scheme will upset the whole complicated mechanism of the wheat market with results which no one can foresee. Whatever is to be the scheme ultimately adopted, it seems inevitable that the people will have to pay dearer for their bread.—Reuter.

PRINCE ESTABLISHES SCHOLARSHIP

London, Jan. 19.

The Prince of Wales, who has done so much to improve the trade relations between Britain and Argentina, has taken another step to cement the intercourse between the two nations.

In a speech given by the Argentine Chamber of Commerce in London this evening, the Prince announced the establishment of a scholarship for Argentinian students at Oxford. This will be known as "the Prince of Wales scholarship."—Reuter.

ITALY HIT BY DEPRESSION

Rome, Jan. 22.

The Italian Cabinet has approved the budget estimates for the next financial year, which begins on July. 1. Total expenditure is estimated at 20,060,000,000 lire, a decrease of nearly a thousand million lire compared with the current year.

Revenue next year, it is estimated, will yield 18,647,000,000 lire, a decrease of well over a thousand million lire, compared with this year. This means a deficit of 1,413,000,000 lire following a deficit of 917,000,000 expected this year.

These deficits reflect the effect of world depression on Italy. No measures to cover this deficit are announced, the Government preferring to see how the economic depression develops, while reserving the right to take appropriate steps at any opportune moment between now and the end of the next fiscal year to balance the budget.—Reuter.

PRISON MUTINY AT DARTMOOR

London, Jan. 24.

A convict in Dartmoor prison was given the opportunity for great heroism yesterday, when a mutiny broke out between three hundred of the prisoners and their goalers.

The convicts rushed en masse to the prison Commissioner's office and made it the immediate centre of their riot. Armed with iron implements it seemed for some minutes as though they would kill the official. A convict sentenced to life imprisonment, named Donovan, undismayed by the fury of the assailants, and at the risk of his own life succeeded in diverting the attention of the furious mob, and hustling the Commissioner off to safety.

Jan. 25.

Three hundred out of five hundred prisoners mutinied. From the manner in which the outbreak began, and was carried out by the prisoners, it had evidently been carefully planned. Early in the morning, after the prisoners had all been handed their breakfast porridge, they assaulted the warders, using the porridge as their weapon in lieu of something better. Confusion immediately predominated and the prisoners swarmed into the corridors. Finding a bugle they sounded "Charge," while another section sang "The Red Flag." Somehow they managed to accumulate a few weapons, sticks and stones. With these they beat their way to the gate. In the meantime however, the warders and prison authorities had sent out a summons for help from Plymouth, while they, numbering only some 150, held off the prisoners and tried to subdue the fire which had broken out in a section of the gaol building.

The struggle was waged furiously, and order had in no way been restored when help arrived. Hundreds of police were stationed Princetown—some of them only citizens hastily enrolled into service—came upon a scene of wild confusion. Crackling of flames and firearms, mingled with the wild shouts and cries of the wounded, gave them no time to consider orderly attack. Rushing into the midst of the chaos, a group of fifty Plymouth policemen threw off their coats, drew their truncheons and sallied into battle. For ten or fifteen minutes longer the prisoners held out, but at length they were forced to surrender, and were marched back to their cells under heavy guard.

It was discovered that the Governor of the prison had been forced to flee for his life when the enraged prisoners made his office a target for their fury. The attack was preluded by several weeks of simmering trouble and obstinacy among the prisoners, and although its suddenness precipitated the whole gaol into confusion, nevertheless the speed with which reinforcements from outside were mustered into service, testified to a certain preparedness for trouble on the past of prison officials.

Final reports on the riot which have come in to-day, reveal that far more wounded, and greater damage was caused than had at first been ascertained. The mutiny is unparalleled in British prison history, and quite comparable to the one which broke out in 1929 in the State prison at Auburn, New York, and which recently was made the basis of a thrilling talking picture costing thousands of dollars.

The Dartmoor prison is reported peaceful to-day, with the prisoners well in hand. All last night hundreds of police were stationed around the prison, while troops from the Crownhill barracks were kept in readiness for any further trouble. Women and children were advised to remain inside locked houses for fear that the convicts might escape and strive to territories the neighbourhood. The timely arrival of the police, however, prevented any from escaping.

Although first statements issued on the number of wounded reveal only twenty actually in hospital, later reports place the figure as high as 86 convicts and warders injured. The whole central portion of the prison was burned down, and considerable damage done to other parts of the building also.

Discoveries made by thoroughly investigating every cell, revealed a number of hidden weapons, such as knives, pieces of lead tubing, and nails tied in handkerchiefs. These discoveries and also the fact that earlier in the week a prisoner endeavouring to escape slashed a warder across the face with a razor, show quite pointedly that the mutiny had been premeditated.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN FLIER RETURNS

Port Darwin, Jan. 19.

Having completed a twelve days' flight from England to Australia with almost clock-work like precision, Air-Commodore Kingsford-Smith landed here at 1.45 p.m. today.

The first thing to greet him was a telegram from an influential group of residents of Sydney inviting him to stand as a United Australia Party candidate at the forthcoming by-election for East Sydney. Mr. M. A. Noble, one of the most famous of the Australian cricketers of 25 years ago, has also been nominated as a candidate.

Kingsford-Smith brought with him in the Southern Star 700 lb. of mail from England. His flight to England was undertaken in an emergency, when the 'plane carrying the Australian Christmas mail crashed at Alor Star in Malaya. Kingsford-Smith set off at practically a moment's notice in the Southern Star, picked up the mail and succeeded in getting it to England in good time for Christmas delivery. Had it not been for bad weather encountered in France he would have established a record for the Australian to England flight.

Jan. 20.

Air-Commodore Kingsford-Smith, has definitely declined nomination as a candidate of the United Australia Party at the forthcoming by-election in East Sydney.—Reuter.

Melbourne, Jan. 23.

Air Commodore Charles Kingsford-Smith announced here today that he intended to devote all his energies to the organisation of a regular air mail service between Australia and England.

The famous airman, who holds a high position with the Australian National Airways, declared that his company could not continue to function unless it received a subsidy from the Government. If this were not forthcoming, he would probably leave Australia within a month to take up a post offered to him in England.—Reuter.

U.S. STICKS TO GOLD STANDARD

New York, Jan. 18.

"The United States will not abandon the gold standard," asserted a high banking authority in an interview here to-day.

"The country's banking system," he said, "is in a splendid position to meet any sudden call from foreigners."—Reuter.

WINDOW BROKEN BY DOG

London, Jan. 23.

A discussion of what constitutes negligence resulting in accidents, revealed some fine points in law to-day, when the House of Lords reversed a decision to award a claimant damages for the loss of one eye.

The aggrieved party had taken his case to the House of Lords when after being awarded £2,000 in court, the judgment was reversed on appeal. He claimed that he had been walking past a car parked in the street, when an airdale terrier inside the car broke the window sending the glass in all directions. A piece flew into the face of the innocent bystander, destroying the sight of one eye. He sued on the grounds of personal injury, and the court awarded him £2,000.

Later judgment was reversed on appeal, and the case was taken to the House of Lords by the appellant. The House confirmed the Court of Appeal's decision, after Lord Dunedin's argument that a person was legally required to guard against reasonable probabilities, but it was without his power to guard against fantastic possibilities.—Reuter.

SIR WM. JOWITT RESIGNS

London, Jan. 24.

It was announced officially here to-day that Sir William Jowitt, National Labour member and Attorney-General in the National Government of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, has resigned.

The Attorney-General is a member of the British Ministry but not of the Cabinet. It is announced that Sir William has tendered his resignation because of his inability to arrange his election to the House of Commons following his defeat in the general elections of last year.

In the recent general elections, Sir William Jowitt was a candidate for the combined English Universities. He was defeated.—United Press.

IN DEFENCE OF MR. MELLON

Washington, Jan. 19.

As the House of Representatives to-day continued open hearings to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to warrant the impeachment of Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, the President of Colombia, came to the support of Mr. Mellon.

A cablegram was received from President Olaya declaring that he never discussed oil concessions in Colombia with Mr. Mellon. It had been declared that such conversations were conducted by Mr. Mellon but this is denied by President Olaya. The message, sent from Bogota by President Olaya, was read before the open hearings being conducted by the House.

The attempt to impeach Mr. Mellon is sponsored by Representative Wright Patman, Democrat of Georgia. He declares Mr. Mellon violated his oath of office and the federal code by participating in private business and using his office to further his own interests since he became head of the Treasury in 1921.

Involved in the attempt to impeach Mr. Mellon is the Barco oil concession in Colombia, in which Mr. Mellon and his associates are the controlling factors. It has been charged that the Barco oil concession was revived after a G.$20,000,000 American loan had been granted to Colombia.

All of the charges against him have been denied by Mr. Mellon.—United Press.

GRAND JURY INDICTS CRAWLEY

San Francisco, Jan. 19.

A Federal Grand Jury here today indicted Paul S. Crawley, of Shanghai, on charges of shipping opium from China to the United States. Warrant Officer Phillip Fosberg was also indicted on charges of receiving in San Francisco the opium alleged to have been shipped by Crawley. Warrant Officer Milton McMenry of the U.S.S. Chaumont, a United States navy transport, recently was convicted at a court martial of conspiring in the opium shipments. He is imprisoned at Dutch Harbour. Crawley was arrested in Shanghai recently by American authorities there. It is understood that pending his trial he is under detention in Shanghai. The opium involved in the case is alleged to have been shipped aboard the Chaumont on the last voyage of the transport from the Orient to the United States. Pederal agents here and in Shanghai worked in co-operation to obtain the evidence which resulted in the indictment of Crawley and his alleged accomplices.—United Press.

ACTION OVER SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE

Sydney, Jan. 20.

Legal action is now threatened in connection with the great bridge over the Sydney harbour. The State Government are proposing to place a plate on the bridge naming Dr. Bradfield as the designer.

Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., the contractors, claim, however, that their engineer, Mr. Freeman, designed the bridge and it is said that they will take proceedings if the Government persist in their intention.—Reuter.

U.S. FINANCE BILL SIGNED

Washington, Jan. 22.

The Bill establishing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, designed to litt America out of her period of depression, has passed through Congress and has been signed by President Hoover. It therefore comes into operation immediately.

Thus is created a two-thousand million dollar institution by means of which the President intends to provide government credit for industrial relief throughout the United States. The corporation is designed to relieve the difficulty caused by trade depression, of securing funds through ordinary credit channels. Money will be made available for agriculture, railways, and any established industry which is found to be in a sound position but in need of cash to tide over a difficult period.

Congress has already been requested by the President to appropriate the sum of $500,000,000 to enable the corporation to start functioning.

The Corporation is to be headed by General Charles Dawes, Chicago banker and until recently ambassador to Britain, a position he resigned from last week.—Reuter.

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RED RISING IN SPAIN

Drive Against Rebels: Strikers Create Disturbances: Society of Jesuits Dissolved

Madrid, Jan. 18.

Riots and strikes in various parts of Spain, symptomatic of the growing unrest in the country, provided anxious hours for the authorities to-day. The most serious disturbance occurred in Bilbao, where a clash took place between a combined body of Socialists and Republicans and their enemies, the Traditionalists, who are bitterly opposed to the new regime and are doing everything in their power to effect a change.

The Socialists and Republicans threw a volley of stones at two Catholic newspaper offices and a convent. They then attempted to set fire to the buildings, but were dispelled by the Traditionalists, who opened fire on the attackers, three of whom were killed. In addition several others, including two policemen, were wounded.

Detachments of infantry were then called out and 35 of the Traditionalist leaders were taken into custody. The convent from which the first shots are said to have been fired has been closed and a Catholic college superior was fined 10,000 pesetas for allowing non-members the use of the institution.

The Socialists and Republicans later called a general strike as a protest against the action of the Traditionalists. All activities in the city were then brought to a standstill; shops were closed and the streets were gradually deserted, the inhabitants not daring to venture into the open for fear that they might become embroiled in riots.

In the evening a mob of workers 2,000 strong carried out a demonstration in front of the local prison and managed to secure the release of three Communists who had been arrested earlier in the day.

Disturbances also occurred in Valencia, where two bombs were thrown into the barracks of the civil guard by persons unknown, probably Traditionalists. At Sagunto, 17 miles from Valencia, a number of striking metal workers got the better of an encounter with the police, two of whom were disarmed.

Jan. 19.

The strike fever is still raging in Spain and so serious has the situation become that the Cabinet held a special meeting to-day to consider ways and means of restoring normal conditions. After hearing a report from the Minister of the Interior, Senor Casares Quiroga, upon the attempts made by extremists on both sides to disturb public order, the Cabinet decided to proceed with the maximum rigour of the law against disturbers of the public peace, and to take the necessary preventive measures, including the invocation of the law for the defence of the Republic.

The leading Catholic newspaper in Madrid, "El Debate," was suspended to-day for an indefinite period for publishing a leading article criticising the Government in connection with the Lobour troubles.

Jan. 22.

The overthrow of the present regime loomed larger to-day as the tide of revolt gained greater strength in many parts of Spain.

One of the most startling developments was the proclamation of a Communist republic in Sallent, Suria, and Berga, three towns in the north of Barcelona province. In these places the revolutionaries are now completely masters of the situation. Everything has been brought to a standstill. The town halls and other buildings have been seized and the rebels, elated with their success, have issued a manifesto stating that they will proclaim a Communist republic throughout Spain.

The Cortes is still behind the Government. After a declaration by the Prime Minister, Senor Azana, that stern measures would be taken to maintain peace, the Cortes passed a motion of confidence in the Government by the huge majority of 285. Altogether 289 votes were cast for the Government, there being only four dissentients.

It is revealed to-day that the Communists, in making their plans for a revolutionary general strike throughout Spain, hoped to trick Monarchists into lending their support by means of a forged circular purporting to come from the National Confederation of Workers. The Confederation has already warned the workers to ignore the order, but it will take time for the warning to penetrate into the isolated quarters of the country reached by the bogus order.

The fight between Republican Spain and the Catholic church was carried a step further to-day when President Zamora signed a decree dissolving the Jesuit order in Spain.

The ground for the dissolution of the Jesuit Order is that members of it are obliged to take a vow of obedience to an authority other than the Republic, namely the Holy See.

The new decree deprives Jesuits of juridical rights and gives them ten days in which to relinquish communal life. It forbids them to dispose of their property, all of which will be confiscated by the State and used for charitable purposes.

All the churches of the Order will be handed over to the dioceses in which they are situated provided that no member of the Jesuit order officiates in them.

Jan. 23.

Although Government forces are making great headway in suppressing local revolutionary uprisings, reports coming in to-day from Catalonia show that trouble has broken out there. Berga, Malaga and Manresa—all manufacturing towns—are in difficulties.

A general strike in Malaga has been declared, and this together with the strike in the building trade in Madrid, Senor Largo Caballero, Minister of Labour, declares to be the nucleus of a general revolutionary movement, which he believes will start next Monday. He is sanguine, however, as to the ability of the Republic to suppress any disturbances which might arise.

As proof of this hope, he pointed out that incipient disturbances in Manresa have so far been stopped, the rebels surrendering without much resistance. In Barcelona demonstrations by both revolutionaries and strikers were quashed and arrests made.

The Minister of Labour is hopeful for a general squelching of trouble at all points, by the success of the tactics so far used. Unconditional surrender within fifteen minutes of a lawless demonstration allows the rebels no time to think, and Senor Caballero declares that workmen will retire at once at the sight of the troops.

It is also believed that much of the trouble is being purposely exaggerated by the Government, with a view to obtaining general support prior to proposed action against the Church and the Jesuits.—Reuter.

CAMPAIGN TO BACK BRITISH FILMS

London, Jan. 20.

A powerful campaign to support British films throughout the British Colonies, Protectorates, and mandated territories was begun to-day with the formation of the British United Film Producers Company, Ltd. The principals of all the prominent makers of British talking films are represented in the company and the campaign which they are about to initiate will have the backing of the Colonial Office and all British Colonial administrations.

The new combine is the outcome of the recommendations of the Colonial Film Committee in 1930. It aims to distribute British films in territories whiih, up to the present, have been inaccessible to individual film companies and it will endeavour to cater for the requirements of both European and native populations. A committee appointed by the Colonial Office will work with the company in an advisory capacity. Among the members of this advisory body are Sir Horace Byatt, an ex-Governor of Tanganyika and Trinidad, and Sir Reginald Johnston, the ex-Commissioner of Weihaiwei.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST REVOLT IN SALVADOR

Washington, Jan. 23.

One British cruiser and two destroyers and an American cruiser and a destroyer are now hurrying to San Salvador where a communist revolt is reported to be progressing.

The presence of the warships as protection has been requested by the British and American Chargés d'Affaires and the Italian consul.—Reuter.

M. BRIAND'S FAREWELL

Paris, Jan. 22.

There were many moist eyes at the Foreign Office to-day when M. Briand formally handed over the seals of Foreign Minister to M. Laval, the Premier.

M. Briand has held the position for a long period and is well loved by all with whom he has worked. They gathered in full force at the official ceremony of resignation and were visibly affected at losing their old chief.—Reuter.

DEATH PENALTY FOR RAPE IN HAWAII

Honolulu, Jan. 19.

"Rape with violence" has been made a capital offence in Hawaii and it is reported that a probable overhauling of the entire machinery for the enforcement of law will soon take place. This decision was reached to-day after a special session of the Hawaiian Legislature. The allegation that assaults upon women had been taking place "without serious consequences" led to the enactment of the new law.

Since the attack upon Mrs. Massie, the nineteen-year-old daughter of a prominent New York society woman, public feeling between the whites and natives on the island has run high.

Jan. 23.

Extraordinary rumours are current about developments in the now notorious Fortescue case. Official circles decline to give any information but it is rumoured that the grand jury here has refused to indict the so-called "honour slayers" and the presiding judge has refused to accept the presentment.

Mrs. Fortescue, with her daughter and son-in-law, were arrested on charges of being implicated in the murder of a native. The native concerned had been charged with rape of Mrs. Fortescue's daughter but when tried was acquitted and it is charged against the three prisoners now held that following the acquittal they were responsible for the native's murder.

The male prisoner being a naval officer he was held, with the other two, on board a warship in the harbour but later by order of the Secretary of the Navy they were handed over to the civil authority.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL TIN COMMITTEE

London, Jan. 23.

The International Tin committee met in London yesterday and in a statement issued to-day says it is gratified to note the steady progress of liquidation of excess production by the Malay States in accordance with the programme arranged.

Nominations from the governments participating in the international tin research scheme have now been received. The general council to control this scheme, which will meet immediately, has been constituted as follows; Bolivia, Mr. Roberts; Malaya, Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Stephens; Netherlands Indies, Mr. van den Broek; Nigeria, Sir Frank Baddeley and Mr. J. Howeson.—Reuter.

DEFIANCE OF HERR HITLER

Berlin, Jan. 23.

The German Government is determined to remain in office and not to make way for Herr Adolph Hitler, the leader of the National Socialists. This is indicated in the reply sent to-day by the Chancellor, Dr. Bruening, to the recent communication of Herr Hitler, who declared that he could not agree to the Govment's proposal to extend the term of office of President von Hindenburg by "unconstitutional means," namely, by the vote of the Reichstag instead of the people.

Dr. Bruening, in his reply to Herr Hitler, says that if the Nazis were to come into power, they would have to pursue the same course as that followed by the present Government, whose only object is to rescue the Fatherland from its great distress. The Chancellor declares that the present state of affairs is due mainly to the Treaty of Versailles.—Reuter.

U.S. SHIPPING BILL AROUSES PROTEST

Washington, Jan. 23.

It is reported here that a protest has been lodged with the State Department by the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsey, against a bill, recently introduced into the Senate, authorising officials to board ships entering United States' ports and to remove and deport seamen of races inelligible for United States citizenship.

The bill is designed to prevent the entry of seamen, especially Asiatics, who escape from ships when in port.

Sir Ronald pointed out in his protest that the bill would debar British shipping lines from employing as seamen even natives of some British colonies or Indian lascars, and, he added, the bill conveys the impression that it is being directed specially against the British Empire.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Sir Herbert Hambling, Bt.

London, Jan. 19.

The death occurred to-day of Sir Herbert Hambling, Bart., the well-known banker.

Sir Herbert was the Deputy Chairman of Barclay's Bank and formerly General Manager and Director of the London, Provincial and South-Western Bank. He was knighted in 1917 and created a Baronet in 1924.

He was 75 years of age.—Reuter.

Mr. Louis Brennan

Montreux, Jan. 20.

Mr. Louis Brennan, the inventor of the dirigible torpedo which now bears his name, died suddenly here to-day.

In addition to the dirigible torpedo, Mr. Brennan was also the inventor of the gyroscopic monoraill system of transport. He was attached to the Munitions Inventions Departduring the war and did a great deal of confidential aircraft research work. He was 80 years of age.—Reuter.

Mr. Lytton Strachey

London, Jan. 21.

The death late this evening of Mr. Lytton Strachey, after several months of illness, removes one of the most brilliant writers of the age. His reputation was established more than ten years ago when he produced his sensational biography of Queen Victoria, which, by the brilliance of its style and by the boldness of his treatment of a subject which had hitherto been treated with a regard akin to reverence, became an instantaneous success with the public.

Lytton Strachey created a new method of writing. The modern historical biography, which owes its inspiration to him, now has many exponents. Philip Guedalla, Walter Hackett and others owe their inspiration and their medium to Lytton Strachey.

An intimate friend of Maynard Keynes, the distinguished Cambridge economist, Lytton Strachey was the centre of a small intellectual group which spread from Cambridge to London. As an undergraduate at Trinity he astonished his friends by the brilliance of his writing, but to his intense disappointment he was subsequently refused admittance to the College as a Fellow. He was a strange figure. His high-pitched voice and uncouth beard are unforgettable.

Lytton Strachey was a great prose writer and a great literary critic. His death is a heavy loss to English letters.

Sir Alfred Yarrow

Jan. 24.

The death occurred to-day of Sir Alfred Yarrow, Bart, the famous shipbuilder and engineer. He was 90 years of age.

At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a firm of marine engineers, where his flair for invention quickly advanced him. At nineteen he built a steam road-car and with another youth his own age, took a short trip in it. Travelling one evening at the reckless speed of 25 miles an hour, with the funnel of the car shooting out flames and smoke, their vehicle so frightened a policeman's horse, that he threw his rider and gallopped up the road in terror. The policeman suffered a broken leg, and the incident led to an act which ordered mechanical road vehicles to be preceded by a man on foot waving a red flag.

Sir Alfred Yarrow was the first Englishman to use a typewriter, and he is also distinguished as the erector of the first private overhead telegraph in England.

At the age of eighty he broadcast over the radio, and just a year ago he adopted flying as a hobby, at the age of eight-nine.

Sir Alfred Yarrow's entire career may be considered a milestone in the progress of modern invention from its inception. He specialised in the building of torpedo boat destroyers, and river steamers of shallow draft. His "Yarrow" boiler, patented by him, is used by most of the naval powers, and the great shipbuilding firm of which he was the head sends out vessels which sail the seven seas.

Mr. Leo Maxse

Jan. 23.

Mr. Leo J. Maxse, well-known journalist and editor of the "National Review", died here to-day at the age of 68. Mr. Maxse was the second son of the late Admiral F. A. Maxse, and gained much recognition by his writings before the war on and against Germany. It was at this time that his "Germany on the Brain," and "Potsdam Dairy" were published.

Dr. Marion Phillips

Jan. 23.

The death has occurred, at the age of 51, of Dr. Marion Phillips, chief woman officer of the Labour Party and Labour member of Parliament for Sunderland.

Dr. Phillips, who was born in Australia, completed her education at the University of London and soon earned an influential place in the world of women. Her activities were many and various and in the course of her eventful career she served as organising secretary of the standing joint committee of the Industrial Women's Organisations.

The authoress of several books on women, Dr. Phillips was editor of the "Labour Woman", a monthly journal, and a contributor to Labour and various other reviews. A Justice of the Peace, she gained her seat in Parliament in 1929.—Reuter.

Paul Moritz Warburg

New York, Jan. 25.

Paul Moritz Warburg, one of a great family of American bankers, and brother of Felix Warburg died at his home here to-day.

Mr. Warburg was born in Hamburg 64 years ago and was educated in Germany. He married Nina J. Loeb in 1894 when he came to America, and became a member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the New York Banking firm. He resigned all his director and trusteeships upon his appointment by the late President Wilson as a member of the Federal Reserve Board for the term 1914-18, but subsequently he again took up an active commercial career. At the time of his death, Mr. Warburg was one of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Warburg Company in Amsterdam, and many other well-known enterprises. Like his brother Felix, he was noted for his philanthropic tendencies. He was also a great lover of music and was a director of the Juilliard Music Foundation in New York, and treasurer of the Institute of Musical Arts.

Mr. Warburg is survived by a son, James Paul, who is carrying on his great name in the banking world.—Reuter.

LOAN REFUSED TO SHIPPING CO.

Paris, Jan. 20.

The Finance Commission of the Senate to-day rejected the Government's plan to render assistance to the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. The Chamber of Deputies recently adopted a Bill providing that the Government authorise, with its guarantee, the Compagnie Generale Translatlantique to contract a loan of not more than three hundred million francs.

The Senate Finance Commission decided, however, that apart from purely temporary financial arrangements, the only measure it could support would be the establishment of a new organisation within the framework of the general policy of mercantile marine development. It further decided that such a project could not possibly be drawn up until the company had been put on a sound financial basis. A questionnaire on the subject is being submitted to the Cabinet.—Reuter.

NEW ASPIRANT TO U.S. PRESIDENCY

Madison, Wisconsin, Jan. 23.

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York to-day officially entered the lists as a contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

The Wisconsin Democratic resolutions committee to-day voted to endorse Governor Roosevelt's candidacy for the Presidency.—United Press.

An agreement for the production of an operatic film has been concluded between the famous Russian singer Fjedor Chaliapin and Charlie Chaplin. The scenario of the film will be written by Charlie Chaplin, who will also act as producer and director. The film will deal with Chaliapin's career and rise to world fame, providing him with an opportunity to play all his famous rôles on the screen. In return, Chaliapin, in addition to 33 per cent. of the gross receipts will receive £1,000 a day during the staging of the film which will be produced in London and Elstree in English, French and German.

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SOVIET REVIEW OF EVENTS

Moscow, Jan. 24.

Pleading with Japan to prevent a conflict with the Soviet Union the newspaper "Izvestia," official organ of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to-day reviews the entire situation in the Far East.

"Izvestia's" editorial harkens back to the 1929 break in diplomatic relations between China and Soviet Russia and declares:

"Diplomatic relations between China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have been frustrated by the one-sided act of General Chiang Kai-shek, the former Chairman of the Chinese Government. The Chinese people always can renew these relations and be quite sure that the Soviet Government is ready to conclude with them any treaty guaranteeing peaceful relations between the two great nations."

This is interpreted widely as an indication that Soviet Russia is ready and willing to resume diplomatic negotiations with China and negotiate between the Nanking and Moscow Governments a pact of military non-aggression.

"Izvestia's" editorial is entitled: "The situation in the Far East and the Peace Policy of the Soviet Government." It pleads to Japan to avoid war with Russia.—United Press.

GERMAN AVIATRIXES MAY MEET

Berlin, Jan. 24.

According to advices from Bangkok, Fraulein Elli Beinhorn, the German aviatrix, has arrived on her solo flight to the Far East at the Siamese capital where she was accorded a cordial reception, with Prince Paripatra representing the king in the welcome ceremonies.

From Bangkok Fraulein Beinhorn will continue to Singapore where she expects to meet Fraulein von Eztdorf, another German aviatrix, who is now on her way back from the Far East to Europe. The meeting had originally been arranged to take place at Bangkok, but events in Manchuria have delayed Fraulein von Etzdorf's homeward journey, compelling her to go part of the way by steamer. She is expected to arrive at the end of the month in Shanghai from where she will continue by air.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

LORD READING ILL IN EGYPT

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 22.

Lord Reading, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India from 1921 to 1926, was reported to be seriously ill to-day at Assuan.

A surgeon and a nurse have proceeded from Cairo to Assuan by aeroplane to care for Lord Reading. The nature of his illness has not been made known here.

Lord Reading is 71 years of age. He is a former Lord Chief Justice of England and in 1918 was High Commissioner and Special Ambassador to the United States.

By air Assuan, where Lord Reading is a patient, is nearly 450 miles up the River Nile from Cairo.—United Press.

Jan. 22.

The nurse sent from Cairo to attend Lord Reading has arrived in Luxor. Lord Reading is suffering from a severe chill, but his temperature is now falling and complications are not feared.—Reuter.

FRENCH AIRMEN'S NEW RECORD

Calcutta, Jan. 21.

The French airmen Paul Codos and Henri Robida, who left Marseilles a fortnight ago on a flight to Hanoi and back have created a new record on the first lap of their return journey. They left Hanoi at six o'clock this morning and arrived here at 3.46 this afternoon, thus taking only nine hours and 46 minutes to cover the stretch between the two cities. They made the flight without a stop and beat by a good margin the previous record.—Reuter.

Le Bourget, Jan. 24.

The airmen Codos and Robida who left Saigon in Indo-China on Thursday last arrived at Marseilles last evening and landed here at 3.55 this morning. Thus they have broken the record for this flight, set up by Costes and Bellonte, by a day and eight hours.—Reuter.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

The U.S. Senate on Jan. 19. ordered the Tariff Commission to investigate the effect of depreciated foreign currencies on American imports and international trade.

* * *

According to the statistical figures available at the Soviet Commissariat of Communications, railways of the Soviet Union transported in 1931, 254 million tons of freight and 709 million passengers.

* * *

Economic pressure has made itself felt once more—this time on the building of the world's largest passenger aeroplane in the course of construction at Vickers' Ltd. Supermarine Aviation works at Southampton. Work was stopped on this civil flying boat for reasons of economy. It was to have been the largest passenger aeroplane yet built by any country. When its construction will be resumed has not been decided.

GEN. DAWES RETIRING IMMEDIATELY

Washington, Jan. 19.

General Charles G. Dawes, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, who announced recently that he was resigning from his post after attending the Disarmament Conference, stated to-day that his resignation would be effective immediately.

His change of plans was made known after he had been appointed to head the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which was recently formed by the Government for the extension of industrial credits.

General Dawes was to have been the chief American delegate to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, which is opening on February 2. He recently characterised as "damned nonsense" the report that he would stand for the presidency of the United States in the forthcoming election.—Reuter.

NON-AGGRESSION TREATY

Moscow, Jan. 23.

The text of a non-aggression pact between Russia and Finland is published here to-day. Both parties guarantee mutual non-violation of present frontiers and undertake to refrain from attacking each other in any way. They also agree that if one contracting party is attacked by one or several of other Powers, the second party to the present pact will remain neutral. Each side is entitled to denounce the pact without notice if the other side attacks a third Power.

The period of duration of the Pact is three years, but it is automatically extended two years longer unless six months' notice of withdrawal is given by one of the contracting parties. Russia now has similar pacts with all countries bordering her territory except Japan.—Reuter.

A NEW AUSTRALIAN LABOUR PROBLEM

Sydney, N.S.W., Jan. 20.

A serious crisis is developing in regard to the employment of water-side labour in Adelaide, South Australia.

The South Australia Government to-day issued regulations under the Public Safety Preservation Act which will have the effect of preventing the employment of volunteer labour on the port Adelaide water-front and will restore full preference in employment to members of the Water-side Union. This action is taken in direct defiance of the Federal Government, which recently cancelled the regulations issued by Mr. Scullin's Government, giving all water-side unionists preference.

The present Federal Government argued that, in cancelling these regulations, it was merely carrying out the decision of the Federal Arbitration Court which the recent Labour Government ignored. The new move by Adelaide is regarded as the most serious constitutional development for many years. The control of water-side labour is clearly a Federal matter and South Australia is therefore definitely challenging Federal Authority. It is difficult to see how the crisis can be handled by the Federal Government without serious consequences.—Reuter.

A striking increase in air mail traffic last year is shown in figures issued on Jan. 19, by the Postmaster-General. About 2,250,000 letters weighing over 52 tons were sent by air, an increase of about 10,000 a week over the figure for 1930.

* * *

Using pigs for money is the novel idea presented to a prominent Lancashire firm of cotton spinners by the Hungarian Weavers' Association on Jan. 20. The latter, owing to the Hungarian Government's restrictions on purchases for sterling is unable to buy yarn. They have therefore devised the scheme of bartering cotton for pigs. The plan is being considered.

* * *

Prince George, the King's youngest son, had a narrow escape when a wooden plank, six by four, fell from a window missing him only by a few feet. The Prince was touring the industrial establishments in Edinburgh, and was bareheaded when the piece of wood fell in front of him.

* * *

Through the legacy of two Dundee women, an unsinkable motor lifeboat has been invented and built, and made its maiden voyage on Jan. 21. It is claimed that the boat cannot sink, even though holed and capsized. It is of the light self-righting type and can be launched from a carriage or the open beach. The capacity of the boat is for 30 persons, and for petrol for a sixteen mile voyage its speed measures over seven knots. The lifeboat has left London to join the lifeboat fleet which keeps watch over the stormy shores of Scotland.

* * *

The explosion of two large sodium factories in Bergen on Jan. 21, caused by the rising river waters of Vadheim, near Hoeyange, sent the populace of the town to seek shelter high up in the valley. The gases from the burning of 62 tons of sodium filled the country for miles around, making breathing extremely difficult for those who remained in the lower altitudes. An even greater panic ensued when the timber store houses near the factories caught fire from the gases blown off by the burning sodium.

* * *

Desperate fights along the thickly wooded Australian Dandenong Ranges to save homes and cattle from fire, are reported. Although the workers began immediately to save the settlements threatened by bush fires, the fires had already progressed in such rapid fashion that miles of fencing, pasture and timber were destroyed before the farmers could gain control. Business was entirely suspended in several towns of the Gippsland district as the residents were away fire-fighting on the near-by farms. Thick smoke from the fires hung low along the South Coast and delayed shipping for hours.

* * *

"If France could make a gesture to the world as great as that contained in the Balfour Note, it would lead a long way towards the settlement of economic problems" was the opinion expressed by Mr. F. C. Goodenough, the Chairman of Barclays Bank, when presiding at the annual meeting of the Bank's shareholders on January 21. Mr. Goodenough called attention to the heavy surpluses of gold held by France and America, both of whose budgets, he said, would reveal substantial deficits, and he asserted that unless means were found to make gold circulate more freely, gold would no longer be capable of serving as the basis for currency and credit and the measurement of world prices. In such case he declared that both France and America would inevitably be faced with enormous losses.

* * *

The "Journal" is in receipt of a communication from Bucharest that a plot at Constanza has been aimed at a M. Agabekoff, former chief of the "G.P.U." at Constantinople, who has become a relentless enemy of the Soviets. A woman, called "The lady in beige", arrested at Constanza, who was implicated in the case of Koutepoff, a white Russian general whose disappearance two years ago caused such a great commotion, succeeded in gaining the confidence of M. Agabekoff whom she lured to Constanza where he fell into a trap. He was overpowered, bound, and then thrown into a car which drove at full speed towards the harbour. He was to have been carried to the steamer Philomene, already under steam, when the Rumanian police arrested the whole gang.

The giant petition bearing 2,200,000 signatures, which will be placed before the Disarmament Conference, in a plea for world peace under the auspices of the Women's International League of Peace, was given a grand send off from London on Jan. 21. The van with its burden was despatched to Victoria Station.

* * *

After a two years' fight between the Colonial Government and the commercial and planting interests, the State Council of Ceylon on Jan. 22 finally passed an income tax bill by a vote of 33 to 19. Ceylon has hitherto escaped direct taxation. The measure was forced upon the die-hards by the present economic crisis.

* * *

An attempt to solve the housing problem of Oslo is to be made by the purchase of a laid-up British passenger liner. There is a great shortage of apartments in Olso and a group of business men plan to buy a 20,000-ton British passenger liner which they intend to moor alongside a wharf and then convert the state-rooms into flats.

* * *

Another Cabinet reorganisation was effected in Mexico City on Jan. 21, resulting in the appointment of Dr. Manuel C. Tellez, for many years the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, as the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Dr. Genaro Estrada, who has been the Minister for Foreign Affairs in several recent Governments, upon being succeeded by Dr. Tellez will be appointed Mexican Ambassador to Spain.

* * *

It is announced in Athens on January 23 that the financial committee of the League of Nations has asked Sir Otto Niemeyer, British financial expert and director of the Bank of England, to visit Athens in order to study and report upon the monetary, financial and economic situation of Greece. It is stated that this step has been taken at the request of the Bank of Greece and with the approval of the Greek Government.

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Northern Europe may be enjoying an early spring, but the grimmest of winters is holding sway over Persia. The whole population of Hamadan are imprisoned in their homes as their streets are completely blocked with snow and ice, and many deaths from cold have been reported. Telegraph and telephone wires have been torn down by the ferocity of the storms and the heaviness of the snow fall, and communication throughout the entire country is being interrupted.

* * *

Following the recent formation of a League of Divorced Women, in Berlin, their ex-partners have now assumed the counter-offensive, inaugurating an Association of Divorced Men for the purpose of upholding the rights of men against any undue pressure on the part of their former helpmates. The chief purpose of the new association is a campaign for the reduction of alimony, fixed in more prosperous times.

* * *

It is reported that the Bank of England has repaid between $55,000,000 and $60,000,000 of the credit extended to it jointly by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Bank of France. Officials of the Federal Reserve Bank refuse either to confirm or deny the statement, while they are equally reticent regarding another report to the effect that dollar balances at the Bank of England are increasing at such a rate as to promise complete retirement of the credit on the date of its maturity.

* * *

Import duties on certain classes of goods were raised by from 25 to 75 per cent. by an emergency decree promulgated in Berlin. The increases apply to countries which have a depreciated currency, or which are discriminating against Germany or which have concluded no commercial treaty with Germany. In the opinion of political quarters, the new decree is chiefly directed against the dumping of cheap Danish butter with which the German market has been flooded during recent weeks. The new increases have evoked a storm of protests from Great Britain, Denmark and Poland. Each of these countries, according to press reports, considers that the increases are directed against its exports to Germany and are preparing retaliatory measures. The German press is highly alarmed at these possibilities, complaining that Europe is still moving in that vicious circle that nobody seems able to break and appealing to the government to use moderation and discretion in applying the new tariff.

Twelve Communists, including two women, were sentenced on Jan. 22 on a charge of conspiring against the State. They received sentences of penal servitude up to five years.

* * *

A thorough-going reorganisation of the United States Immigration Service throughout America has been ordered by Mr. William N. Doak, the Secretary of Labour. Mr. Doak announced that in the shake-up, which is designed to make the Immigration Service more efficient, upwards of 40 officials have been transferred.

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After his recent illness, which lasted four months, Mr. Arthur Henderson, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, resumed work at the British Labour Party headquarters on Jan. 19. He intends to leave for Geneva at the end of the month to preside over the Disarmament Conference.

* * *

The Government of Burma reports that the exportable surplus of rice is likely to be considerably less than had been expected, owing to the failure of the late rains. Rice is the main product of the delta region of Burma. Most of it is milled in Rangoon, the surplus being exported and going mainly to European countries.

* * *

Two people were killed and seven wounded when Nazis and Communists clashed in the streets of north Berlin during the night of Jan. 18. The origin of the fighting is not known but it raged furiously for a considerable time until police were able to stop it. One of the two dead is a well-known sexagenarian painter, Professor Schwarz.

* * *

The long-sought-for silent tube train has the prospect of another attribute to perfection, it was revealed in London on Jan. 23. Experiments are now being made to fireproof the train, in addition to having it the greatest approach to a silent tube possible. Its walls, lined with asbestos, are to be sprayed by a special process to the thickness of a half inch, thereby precluding the possibility of any noise, or damage by fire.

* * *

The United States Department of State has issued instructions to its Liberian Minister to refuse to recognise President Barclay. It will be remembered that at a sitting of the Council last year, a report was read regarding the question of slavery in Liberia, on which a thorough investigation had been made. It is believed that the forthcoming council of the League will use every possible means to effect the abolition of slavery in Liberia.

* * *

The complete breakdown of the Russo-Rumanian negotiations for a non-aggression pact is indicated in press dispatches from Bucharest. From these messages it appears that, as had been generally anticipated, the Bessarabian question proved to be impossible of solution. Rumania, it is reported, is obdurate in demanding that Russia recognise her sovereignty over Bessarabia, while the Russians are equally adamant in refusing to sanction Rumania's occupation of what they consider an integral part of the Soviet Union.

* * *

A deputation representing the principal financial and commercial interests directly connected with Argentina was received on Jan. 22 by Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade. The deputation suggested that in view of the extensive British interests in Argentina special treatment should be accorded to encourage Anglo-Argentine trade after provision had been made for imperial requirements. The committee expressed the belief that a plan under which Argentina might continue to find a market in Britain would ensure reciprocal advantages from the Argentine Government.

* * *

A Turco-Persian frontier convention was signed in Terahan on January 24 by the Persian Foreign Minister, Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan, and the Turkish Foreign Minister, Rushdy Bey. The convention regulates various frontier questions in the Ararat region which had become acute in 1930 as a result of the Kurd rebellion when the Turkish frontier guards crossed into Persian territory in their pursuit of the rebels. It povides for a rectification of the borderline which, it is declared, meets the claim of the Turkish government that its frontierguards must be in a position to intercept raids of hostiles tribes from the slopes of the Ararat. It is, furthermore, understood that the settlement was brought about through the good offices of Soviet Russia.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

Military Letter

THE 1932 CHINA STRENGTH

1st Wiltshire's Shanghai Movement: Due Here at End of January

FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT

London, Jan. 1.

The Army Estimates for 1932 will be in the region of £36,000,000 I understand. This compares with just under 40 millions sanctioned last March and the reduction is spread over 1931 and 1932. At the moment there are not any big reductions of personnel as the saving is on pay, material, stores, education and general administration. It is not proposed to reduce the strength in China although there will be some savings in the personnel and certain Indian economies are in the making. A home saving will be made at Sandhurst and Woolwich, Staff College, Equitation School, Artillery School, College of Science, Military Engineering School, Senior Officers School, Small Arms School and in tanks, physical training, signals, R.A.S.C., medical, ordnance, various committees, factories and all establishment numbers.

The promotions to Generals during the past year were Sir Peter Strickland, Sir William Heneker, Sir Cameron Shute, Sir William Thwaites, Sir Norman Macmullen, and Sir Webb Gillman. The retirements included Generals Sir Reginald Stephens, Sir Peter Strickland, Sir Cameron Shute, Sir John Du Cane, Sir Walter Braithwaite and Sir Robert Whigham. The deaths included Generals Sir Neville Lyttleton and Sir Alexander Cobbe. There was a cycle of changes in the higher appointments embracing a new Army Council including General Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd, Lt. Gen. Sir Felix Ready and Lt. Gen. R.E. Charles, with Mr. A. Duff Cooper and Lord Crewe displacing Labour Ministers and the later postings of Lords Hailsham and Stanhope after the General Election. In the commands the new G.O.C.'s-in-Chief were Generals Sir Charles Harington (Aldershot), Sir Webb Gillman (Eastern), Sir Cecil Romer (Southern) Sir Cyril Deverell (Western), Sir Francis Gathorne-Hardy (Northern) as well as Sir David Campbell to Malta, Lt. Generals Sir John Burnett-Stuart to Egypt, Sir Torquhil Matheson to Quetta, Sir Kenneth Wigram as Chief of the General Staff in India, Sir Thomas Cubitt to Bermuda, Sir Arthur Wauchope to Palestine and Maj. Gen. E. S. Girdwood to Northern Ireland. The promotions for 1932 are to be Lt. General Sir Percy Radcliffe, Major-Generals Clive, Cameron, and Kirwan, and Colonels Dick-Cunyngham, Minshull-Ford, and Stapleton.

The National Government lost no time in restoring the Cadet Force to official recognition of which the Labour Party deprived it. The new position is that the cadets are official, may affiliate to Territorial units, wear uniform, bear arms, draw camp equipment, receive army assistance in training but will not receive any monetary grant. The British National Cadet Association formed by Lord Allenby kept the force in being when it was struck off the official list in 1930 and the Army Council has paid the field Marshal the compliment of placing the administration of the Force in his hands with the following committee:—

Lt. General Sir Hugh Jeudwine, Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, Colonel Lord Swaythling, Colonel C. D. Burnell, Colonel P. Carlebach, Colonel Norman McLeod, Cadet Lt. Col. J. Huck, Lt. Colonel. F. W. Walker, Cadet Lt. Col. C. F. Ashdown, Cadet Colonel T. Ffoulks, and representatives from Divisional Areas.

The 1st Wiltshire Regiment is due at Shanghai on January 30. The Battalion is being conveyed by the Lancashire which lands drafts and details at Bombay on the 13th, at Colombo on the 16th, Singapore on the 22nd and Hongkong on the 27th. The Lancashire returns from Shanghai with the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers on February 6 and calls at Bombay to land air force details from Singapore and to take on Indian details for home, arriving March 15. The Wiltshire men will be glad to exchange dull canal service for duty at Shanghai, although parted from the families who go home and rejoin when the battalion leaves Shanghai for its next station. Lt. Col. J.H.M. Mee will be in command with Majors Beaver, Ponsford and Oliphant, Captain Hayward, V.C., and Lieut. and Adjutant Stevens, the well-known rifle shot. The Wiltshire wears the scarlet and buff of 1758 when raised. Two years before that date it was the second battalion of the 4th King's Own. A year before that its old number, the 62nd, was borne by the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The 1st Wiltshire will be paying its first visit to China although the 2nd Battalion had service in 1860 at the Taku Forts and Peking. The 1st Wiltshire has had 12 tours in Ireland, 8 in England, 6 in North America, 3 in India, 2 in Egypt, West Indies, Scotland and France and one in Italy, Spain, Russia, Aden, Channel Islands and South Africa. The battalion formed part of the Army of Occupation in France after the Battle of Waterloo and was entrenched a hundred years later on the ground it had marched over when wearing the old shako, coatee, and breeches. The stations of the 1st Wiltshire this century have been India, Peitermaritzburg, Tidworth, France, Dublin, Plymouth and Suez Canal.

Colonel James Marshall-Cornwall of the Shaforce is to leave Berlin soon, where he is military attache, to take over command of the guns of the Highland Division. This new job will be more prosaic than the general run of his service which has had much variety. A gunner in the war, he became an Intelligence Officer, attended the Peace Conference, served in the Black Sea region, was delegate on the Thracian Boundary Commission, was in the North China excitement of 1927 and then moved to Berlin. The character and extent of his services may be gathered from the fact that he was decorated by France, Belgium, United States and his own country seven times. He was Brigade Major, R.A., Shanghai Defence Force and North China.

Lt. Col. Geoffrey Raikes, the new O. C. the 1st South Wales Borderers at Hongkong, obtains command at the age of 47. He is a Breconshire man who was educated at Radley and Sandhurst, passing into the old 24th in 1903. He was posted to the 1st Battalion in the Punjab, served at Karachi and Quetta, and came home as adjutant at Chatham. In 1913 he took service under the Egyptian Government and was on the Nile in the first year of the war. He was acting Lieutenant Colonel, S.W.B., in 1916 and had the temporary rank and brevet of Lieutenant Colonel in 1919, after which he was an instructor at the Senior Officers School at Woking and instructed in military history and tactics at Woolwich recently. His brothers Colonel Raikes and Captain Raikes are respectively Chief Instructor at the School of Artillery and Commander of H.M.S. Sussex.

This month the 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers on transfer from Shanghai took up the 1st Battalion's old quarters at York, as a unit of the 15th Infantry Brigade. There they met their old officer, Colonel Walter Herbert, who is the General Staff Chief at Northern Command headquarters. Colonel Herbert has speeded the 1st Battalion from York to the West Indies and welcomed the 2nd Battalion so it has been rather a happy time for him. In March he is to leave York as he is selected to command the 10th Infantry Brigade at Shorncliffe.

Major General George Addison who was promoted to that rank in December will be remembered as a Sapper at Hongkong before the War. He was assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief in France and is now Chief Engineer at Aldershot. His promotion brings nearer the advancement of Brigadier Burnett-Nugent, the Commander of the Tientsin Area.

Lt. Col. Max Gourdier of the 1st East Surrey Regiment went to the half pay list on December 22 as a Colonel on completing four years in command. He was D.A.Q.M.G. of the Shaforce.

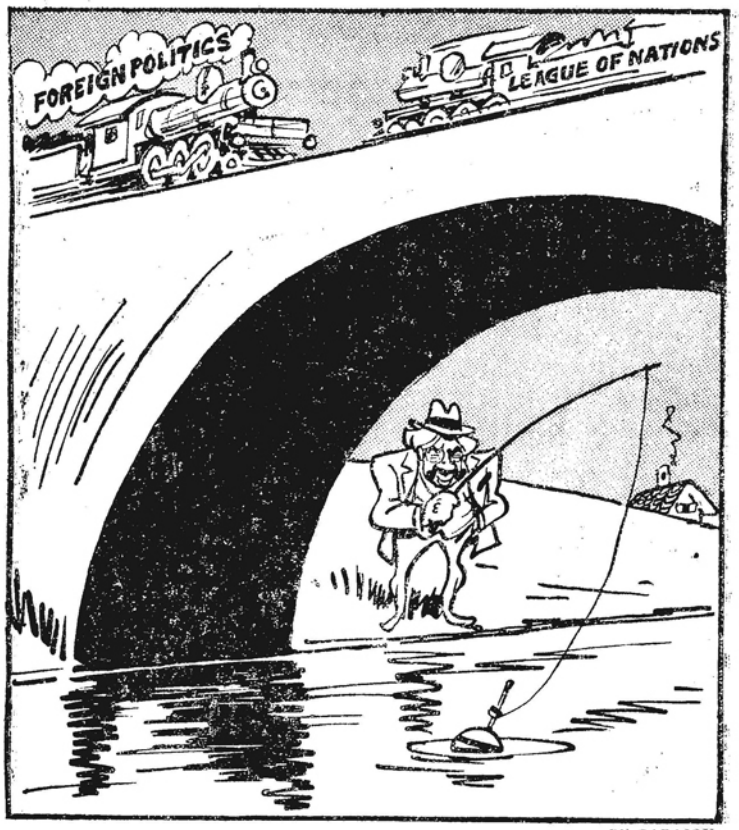
Captain G. Salt, 19th Hyderabad Regiment, has been transferred to the 2nd Battlion 9th Jat Regiment as a company commander.

Lieut. H. E. Syer, 3rd Battalion 9th Jat Regiment at Hongkong, has passed the Urdu qualifying examination.

Lieut. R. H. White, 2nd Battalion 9th Jat Regiment has qualified at the small arms school, Pachmarhi.

C. Q. M. S. Shrimpton of the 1st Worcestershire Regiment, who will be remembered at Shanghai as a rifle shot of quality, has won the 1931 Revolver Championship at home. Sergeant Bowdler, Lieuts. Newman, Corcoran and Minchin of the same battalion are 6th, 10th, 12th and 16th respectively.

Brigadier Brunett-Nugent will be pleased to hear that his old battalion, which he left in 1930 to command the Tientsin Area, has again won the Queen Victoria Trophy for shooting. This is the eighth time in nine years that the 2nd Rifle Brigade has won this aggregate championship for all forms of shooting at home. The Infantry unit at Tientsin, the 1st Queen's Royal Regiment, will also be glad to know that the home battalion did well in the competitions, being 9th for the Victoria Trophy, 7th for the King George Cup and for the Young Soldiers Cup and 4th for the Machine Gun Cup, while the Depot team was 3rd for the Prince of Wales Cup. The 2nd Lincolnshire, whose 1st Battalion is at Shanghai was 10th for the Victoria Trophy and 2nd for the Machine Gun Cup. The 1st R.S.F. was 14th for the Young Soldiers Cup and the Depot Team 4th for the Prince of Wales Cup. The results were declared by the A.R.A. on New Year's Eve.



TAKING A REST. *BY SAPAJOU.*

London Letters

HOW THE PRESS HAS CHANGED

Some Reminiscences of Fleet Street as it was Twenty Years Ago

BY O. M. GREEN

London Dec. 27.

For two days we have been without newspapers—for three, if you disregard the Sunday papers as you can safely do, for the best are mainly a pale anticipation of what the Monday papers will say, and the others are not admissible in a self-respecting house.

This suspension is a thing of quite recent years. First it began with non-publication on Christmas Day (which of course meant that the staff had to work that day but not on Christmas Eve, which was a cruel tantalization) and then Boxing Day was added of grace. It is a luxurious generation. When I was first in "the Street" (which was merely called Fleet Street in those days) we worked right through the holidays. We saw out Christmas night, with mountainous turkeys and plum puddings, in the Press Club, which occupied a ramshackle old house in Wine Office Court. We were not considered at all respectable, but we enjoyed life. It is curious that while journalism as a profession has risen in dignity—many of its members never touch anything stronger than barley water—so many newspapers have gone just the other way. The Press Club now is a model of decorum.

It is a little humiliating for a life-long journalist to find how well the world can get on without his efforts. But more than once most of us have been assailed with doubts as to whether, if all the newspapers in the world went out of action for a month, a great many vexatious problems would not be found at the end of it to have solved themselves. There is the case of a noxious American politician, whom, at last, all the newspapers bound themselves together never to mention in any circumstances whatever. He soon died of sheer mortification.

The changes one finds in the London Press after years of absence from Home impress one strongly. The old pontifical style has almost entirely vanished. The portentous language of the leading article is extinct, its tone in most papers strikes one as almost flippant compared with what one remembers. But Demos likes his opinions concocted for him in language he can easily grasp. With this, the style of reporting is far superior to what it was. Journalese has almost disappeared. Gentlemen are no longer "conveyed to their residence in a state of intoxication," but are just "taken home drunk." The contest between editorial and advertising departments for space is very keen and all reporting has gained immensely thereby in terseness and simplicity. The picture page is a feature in every paper and the reproduction is wonderful. But one would not be a Press photographer on a popular paper for a large salary. The situations, of the most delicate and even anguishing character, into which he is expected to thrust himself, must require the gall of a canal horse and the hide of a rhinoceros.

This brings one to the general charge of sensationalism, on which many papers have much to answer for. The bulk of the Sunday papers are easily worst. These have multiplied amazingly in recent years and they are truly deplorable stuff. I know a former Far Eastern journalist who took a job as sub-editor on one of these papers, but a very few months sickened him of the trash the sensationalism and the sweepings of police courts with which he had to deal, and he threw it up. Like tendencies are visible in some of the dailies. When one finds the principal page occupied with a telephone conversation with a movie star who has suddenly rejoined her husband, as the chief news of the day, one may wonder what has become of the world's sense of proportion.

Another feature which cannot be defended is the partial manner of presenting news, and the highly coloured and suggestive headlines. This is largely due to the buying up of newspapers by certain individuals and organizations, whose particular interests and the objects they have in view must be considered even in the presentation of news, while speeches by public men are edited shamelessly so as to bring out in strong relief whatever opinion is expressed suitable to the ideas of the newspaper reporting it. This, of course, is against all the traditions of sound journalism, which kept comment strictly to the leading article columns, but there are only a few London papers which do not offend in this respect.

The best papers are better than they have ever been. "The Times" has returned to something of its old style, at least in giving greater freedom to its foreign correspondents. Its sense of the real value of news is very fine and its special articles and sporting reports are the best in London. The "Daily Telegraph" came down to a penny last spring, and has since built up a great and growing circulation. It is bright, terse and all-embracing, a truly fine paper.

One feature of all newspapers is the greater prominence given to City news, the stock exchange, company meetings and finance. It looks as if there must be a great deal of money in the country to invest in spite of the universal complaint of poverty, when one sees how closely these pages are studied in the morning and evening trains.

Mention of the evening train reminds one of one noticeable deficiency, namely the disappearance of the old penny evening papers, such as the "Westminster," "Pall Mall Gazette" and "Globe." In their best days I believe they never paid well. As someone in a Gaiety musical comedy used to sing,

> I pay a sum infernal
> To support an evening journal,
> It's the fashion for a modern millionaire

Now they have vanished altogether. They were splendid reading and one would have thought there was a

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public to support at least one of them. Some have been telescoped up with others in those amalgamations which have dealt very hardly with working staffs in "the Street" in recent years. The outside world does not hear anything of the men thrown out of employment; they do not figure in the returns of the "dole"; but there has been undoubtedly much distress. On the other hand, the men in jobs are far better paid than they were 20 years ago, while the prices given for special articles are sometimes colossal. With this it is a not unjust grievance of regular journalists that all sorts of people who enjoy highly paid posts have invaded "the Street." politicians, doctors, divines, athletes, anyone whose name is momentarily in the minds of readers, to the exclusion of professional writers. Nine times out of ten the latter could turn out an article far better worth reading than that of the extravagantly paid amateur.

The average excellence of provincial papers is probably higher than that in London, setting aside three or four of the latter. The style is more sober, and naturally there is a good deal of the "village pump." But the general reporting, the foreign news, special and literary articles and leaders, of such papers as the "Scotsman," "Yorkshire Post" "Birmingham Post," "Western Morning News," and many more that might be mentioned, is admirable. One doubts whether any other country can show its equal.

One class of paper which it is to be feared is "feeling the draught" is the old literary weekly. A part reason is that the chief Sunday papers have invaded its former preserve and "mopped up" the publishers' advertisements on which the weeklies throve. But the monthlies, like the "Nineteenth Century," "Fortnightly," "National Review," etc. seem to do well and provide splendid reading. Here again is a style of journalism in which Great Britain cannot be beaten.

Of the popular monthlies and weeklies it would be impossible to mention even a few. Every class, every age, and both sexes are catered for with a lavishness that makes one wonder where all the readers are found.

At women especially "the Street" is making a dead set. I recently, went, into the offices of a huge syndicate which publishes dozens of popular magazines, and on its show table there must have been ten or twelve magazines for women alone. And there are many other houses in London producing the like. Every paper of course, makes a feature of its woman's page, and lady reporters, some of them owners of titles, buzz about "the Street" like flies in a meat shop. One wonders what that former invisible power, Mudford, of the old "Standard," or the great de Blowitz would have thought of it all. "The Street" took itself very seriously in those days. We appear to be more frivolous now, that is in print. But there is gravity enough in other directions. Understand that trade union rules apply even to journalists, and that, after the given number of hours, blue pencils must be downed. There was no time limit in the old days of Christmas nights in Wine Office Court. But there was perhaps more real laughter.

Dec. 28.

The death is announced to-day (it actually occurred on Christmas Eve) of Mr. Edmund Hornby Grimani, formerly Commissioner of Customs, at the age of 82. He must have retired from China quite 25 years ago, according to the recollection of one old member of the Customs whom I got on the telephone to-day. He was a nephew of the famous Sir Edmund Hornby, first Judge of the Supreme Court of Shanghai, or, as it was still called even in my time, of China and Korea.

Mr. W. Turner, of Reuter's, arrived in England on Christmas Eve and went immediately to Ireland, where his wife is. He takes up his duties in the big building on the Embankment almost at once.

Sir Reginald Johnston is due back on January 8 by the Rajputana and will begin work next term as Director of Chinese at the School of Oriental Studies in Finsbury Circus.

To-day's papers are full of reports of the many new productions of Boxing Day. The Lyceum pantomime appears to be much the same as every preceding panto at the same theatre, with lots of colour and noise, brilliant ballets and grand transformation scene. Also the time-honoured couplets, some of which would really seem too "doggerelish" for words. But the Lyceum audience—there are said to be people who go to this theatre and never to any other—love it all, and really the old fashioned panto is hard to beat.

In Hammersmith there are two "Aladdins," within a few hundred yards of each other, at the Lyric and the King's, and both promise to do well. Also "Dick Whittington" at the Garrick and "The Sleeping Beauty" at Brixton. They all run on thoroughly conventional lines, showing that England is coming to her own.

The productions which gain most praise are both oddly enough revivals, though in the reviving, Offenbach's "La Belle Helène" has undergone considerable alteration. "Helen" is being tried out at Manchester but, by the critics' enthusiasm there will be no doubt of its reception in London when the St. James's Theatre is ready for it. It is a combination of the skill of C. B. Cockran, A. P. Herbert and Max Reinhardt, with Evelyn Laye as Helen, George Robey as the fat-headed Menelaus, and W. H. Berry, as Calchas, chief augur. The music is well handled by Professor Korngold, who has managed to bring Offenbach up to date without injuring his special qualities.

Special mention is to be made of Miss Désirée Ellinger, as Orestes, whose singing attracts praise from everyone. She, of course, will be remembered by many in Shanghai.

The other revival is "La Poupée," after nearly 30 years, at Daly's. Audran's music is as fresh and graceful as ever, but the critics of to-day are quite surprised to find how apt and ingenious the libretto is. Well, people did occasionally contrive a good thing or two, even before the present enlightened generation was born.

Death has removed some notable personalities during the Christmas season. Just before Christmas died Mr. Lionel Powell, the great impresario, who arranged concerts for all the most famous musicians of the past 30 years. He was a genuine music-lover, who took enormous risks in launching his fancies, and never failed. He was a most lovable man, spoken of with the deepest affection by all who knew him.

On Christmas Day went Mrs. Courtauld, wife of the millionaire artificial silk manufacturer. She was the friend of all and sundry in the musical world, the impelling spirit in the productions of opera at Covent Garden before the present syndicate, a founder of the Concert Club, who did more than anyone else to get new music performed in London under the best conditions and was truly beloved by all.

Yet another vivid personality, who died yesterday at the age of 85, was Dr. Alfred Graves, author of the famous "Father O'Flynn," with which, in the eighties, Sir Charles Santley almost swept the audience off their feet at a Boosey's ballad concert. Dr. Graves was an Irishman, who entered the Civil Service and eventually became a school inspector. But song writing was his passion, devising new words for the lovely old Irish folk songs which he had learnt in his boyhood. "Father O'Flynn" was in fact a real character, one Father Michael Walsh, of Co. Kerry, who, among other eccentricities, kept a pack of beagles.

Mr. Greiffenhagen, R.A., has also joined the majority, at the age of 69. He was for many years head of the life department of the Glasgow School of Art, a great painter of decorative work (those who travel home by the C.P.R. Empress of Britain may see his hand in "Champlain Bringing his Wife to Quebec" among the liner's pictures) and incidentally an excellent caricaturist.

Lastly all residents in the Far East should pay a mental tribute to the memory of Mr. Frank H. Cook, formerly head of the famous Thomas Cook & Son, and for 52 years connected with the firm which his grand father founded 88 years ago. Thomas Cook & Son began in a very small way in a house in Fleet Street, opposite the Ludgate Hill Office which was for so many years its home. Now it has the most palatial premises in Berkeley street, with branches all over London and in most other places. It has been my lot to do a great deal of travelling and I merely voice the opinion of thousands when I say that for all round efficiency, reliability and courtesy, Cook's and "the Man from Cooks" cannot be surpassed, if indeed they can be equalled.

The B.B.C. has really got itself into hot water. It has announced that no references to contemporary novels are to be allowed in its talks. There are all sorts of stories flying about as to the reason for this decision. One is that a popular broadcaster seized the opportunity to boom a book by his wife, which should not have been boomed. But that is hardly a reason for banning all book references indiscriminately. Another and more likely explanation is that the B.B.C. cannot read every novel, and, having listeners of all sorts to consider, it does not want unnecessarily to shock the maiden aunt or excite unseemly speculations in the blushing maiden.

A formidable posse of publishers and authors has written to "The Times" in protest. They appeal to the memory of Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Meredith, Stevenson, Hardy and Arnold Bennett, who if they were alive now would be unmentionable in B.B.C talks. But it seems to be a weak point in this argument that all these writers made their name and fame before the B.B.C. was born or thought of.

One lone voice is raised in the B.B.C.'s defence, that of the head of Blackwood's, who feels sure that the distinguished persons who have been writing so vehemently in defence of "freedom of thought" and "liberty of action" do so only because they "are totally unfamiliar with the beastliness which pervades a particular section of literature to-day."

It seems that the B.B.C. is at least sufficiently familiar with it, to have no wish to be accused of purveying it to the crowd.

There is seldom time nowadays for joy-riding, but on Boxing Day we were tempted out for an amble through the bye-ways of Berkshire and north Hampshire, (as I may have remarked, the wise man, motoring for pleasure, keeps clear of main arteries). In the south of France, we read, people have been dying of cold. But in England the weather is mild and Boxing Day, in particular, was gloriously sunny —a great encouragement to that part of the "Buy British" campaign which consists in urging wealthy valetudinarians to winter on the English south coast.

Of the day's impressions perhaps the first was the large number of totally unnecessary road rectifications, recklessly begun when the late Labour Government was bribing local authorities to do something for the unemployed, but now in a sterner age suspended. In the vast majority of instances this work would always have been a waste of money, and now is a disfigurement.

Even thus one is impressed by the superiority of winter over summer scenery. The soft gradation of browns and greens in field and hedgerow and copse, the purple blush on groves of leafless silver birches, the steel-grey, mirror-like surface of a pond glimpsed through woods, the unruffled streams, the tracery of oaks and beeches against the winter sunset, full of romantic suggestion and memories of Tennyson and Burne Jones—these have no equal, to my humble thinking, in any season or any other country.

Thirdly, that motoring in winter, if the weather is decent (and if not, why, then, stay at home), is much more agreeable than in summer. Many drivers only take out licences from April to October and then lay up their cars for six months. A good riddance. These are the people among whom the most reckless motorists are found whose inconsiderate driving keeps everyone else on tenterhooks. Now there are comparatively few cars on the roads and they know how to behave.

Lastly, one regrets to admit that English inns, once famous all over the world, have much to learn. There are exceptions (I mentioned one in the summer, found in Sussex) and improvements have come with the motor car. The service of tea is usually unexceptionable (it ought to be, in the country which invented this meal) and China tea, quite good, is to be had everywhere. But at lunch and dinner, the craze for so-called French cookery is the ruin of this kind land. Why the deuce should we be offered alleged "sole Colbert" and "cotelettes Remoulade" in the heart of Berkshire, rather than grayling from the Kennet and mutton from Crookham Common or the Kingsclere Downs? What has become of the old dishes, sucking-pig, "Kate and Sidney" pudding, veal cutlets cut small and thin and exquisitely crisp in their coating of egg and breadcrumb? And frumetty, one of the oldest and most seductive of sweets? There should be a codicil to that "Buy British" cry, and it should be "Eat British." Nothing to equal it, with ordinary care in the cooking.

Following the lead of the Montreal representatives of British exporters, Toronto members of the Canadian Association of British Manufacturers have affiliated with the Toronto Board of Trade.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

INCONSEQUENCES

By LATRATOR

One of these days an ingenious chronicler of small beer and big potatoes will trace, with graphs, curves and other devices designed to confound the simple, the recurrent frequency of certain topics of discussion in Shanghai. How often does, for example, the castigation of critics loop the loop? Then there is the ever fruitful subject of street noises, to be closely followed by traffic problems, municipal salaries, and, nowadays, the crimes of cinema houses. Taking the critics first, it seems all so very silly. The artists and their friends invite the critics to come to their performances. They put it somehow like this:

"We want to know exactly what you think. We don't want butter—can't bear the stuff. We want genuine opinions."

The critic, being — nearly always — a sensible creature, takes the necessary grain of salt and proceeds according to his light to produce something which will not look too much like an advance agent's publicity ecstasy. You can almost see him piling on the jam, then pausing with the thought: "Here I must go steadily. What about a little gentle dig? There, if I say that the curtains on the wall were a trifle crooked no-one can accuse me of not being a critic and no-one will be hurt."

* * *

Unhappy wretch! It will appear that the curtain was in itself a remarkable proof of the artistry of the whole performance. Anyone who could fail to recognise that point lacked soul, lacked intelligence and, perhaps, lacked even elementary morals. It is revealed that the performance was staged with a completely disinterested idea of giving Shanghai a glimpse of an art otherwise unattainable. The critic, of course, collapses. He feels as guilty as if he had forged someone's signature or run away with a dozen or so gold bars, when the brokers were not looking. There is in a certain newspaper office—so the wicked story goes—a certain critique of a certain musical artist written by a certain journalist, equipped with a good stock of epithets but no musical lore. The critique was written and printed in advance of the performance; it forecasted the encores with apparent accuracy because it artfully used vague language which, to the reader after the event, appeared to be precise. The enterprise was attempted after objections had been raised by the musician's friends to the criticism of an expert. They wanted something different. When the critique appeared they hailed it as the most remarkably acute piece of musical criticism ever given them to read. They did not know what has just been explained concerning its production. So is it to be wondered at that, in that newspaper office, the argument is that what the artists want is gush and adjectival beneficence? The critic, in fact, who believes that his genuine criticism is required and will be appreciated when it is given is living in a paradise far from Shanghai—or anywhere else for that matter.

* * *

It is among the very young a fixed belief that amateur actors are the most intolerant foes of critics. This is an amiable delusion. There is the story of the famous prima donna from whom her maid had to withhold all adverse criticisms in the newspapers after one of her premieres in order to prevent a violent paroxysm of rage. If professional actors and actresses were indifferent to or welcomed honest criticism they could not possibly stand the appalling attentions of the boosting journalist or hack. The intimate details of their careers, presented with the intention of ascribing to them all the virtues and such of the vices as are popularly regarded as picturesque, stream out of the press with such persistence that the critic has only himself to blame if he fails to realise the absurdity of imagining that any flaw can be reasonably be found in the performances of such paragons. In point of fact the poor old amateur gets most of the bricks and little of the ha'pence.

* * *

Let it be announced that such and such an amateur club proposes to produce a certain play. Is the public regaled with attractive details of the private life of the cast? Is it assured that the performances will be of outstanding merit? The answer of course is no, if the timid observations of the secretary, as judiciously pruned by the sub-editor are put on one side. On the contrary there will be, in the drawing rooms and other places where charity reigns, conversations something like this:

"My dear, what do you think of the Devonian Players putting on 'Macbeth'? How can they possibly get the Scottish accent? What! they have some Scottish members in their cast? Well why do they call themselves Devonian? 'Drake's Drum'—yes but amateurs could not dare to tackle that. . . Then the film version has been here so recently . . . After seeing Harold Lloyd as Macbeth I could not possibly stand an amateur in the part. Yes I like amateur acting but why do they not try something artistic, something which is worth achieving? What about "Back to Methuselah" . . Box office . . . but must amateurs care for the box office?. . . and why select Charles Simkison for Macbeth? . . . he does not look a bit like Harold Lloyd . . . besides he has never been in Scotland . . . and so on and so on."

Thus when the amateur appears on the stage he has the delightful knowledge that a good proportion of the audience are exceedingly sceptical of his ability to keep them awake.

* * *

He can console himself with the thought that, if a professional stock company appeared with "Macbeth" on its programme, as well as "The Girl from Laidlaws" and "The Fluffy Doll," it would be assumed that all the talent available was adequate, exceedingly artistic in direction and, indeed, marvellous. He decides that the best thing to do is to join the band of critics or to become permanently a member of the audience. The audience so seldom gets attacked, except on the vague question of lateness. Then it is convenient to blame the other part of the audience, the late arrival at the dinner party or perhaps those impossible folk who insist on getting in their places in time to see the cello arrive in the orchestra—a very thrilling moment as every one knows. That brings the tale to noise.

* * *

Noise—in these days when radio sets disturb the digestion at dinner, startle the passer by in the crowded street and generally splutter their incoherent madness everywhere—is condemned. Why should not the motor-car let the world know all about it? Is there anything more soothing to the sleepless, early-to-bed man than the toot of a motor-horn just as he is on the point of counting that last sheep? Is it not tactful of the early morning supper party to give a fantasia as it proceeds through the streets on its way to bed? Cannot tram drivers be permitted to keep themselves awake with their admirable gongs? Why all this fuss about the streets? As for the traffic problem—its solution is easy. There are so many devices from which to choose.

* * *

Why not build tunnels to take the streets parallel to the Bund

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under the Nanking Road—or bridges to carry them over? Forbid the use of motorcars to men who work on the Bund or close to that overcrowded parking place. Make them come in trams, trams for brokers, trams for taipans, trams for everyone and buses—well provided with tin openers in reinforcement. Then there would be no hold up of long queues of motor-cars like a frequently halted circus procession. Other plans include six storey garages, underground garages (made water-tight against the Whangpoo) or floats for motor-chassis so that the parking can be arranged in the river itself.

* * *

This medley of brain waves naturally answers the critics who would achieve the economy of reducing municipal salaries. Surely municipal servants earn all they get and, indeed, deserve much more in their conduct of an administration presenting such a mass of problems: traffic, noise, amateur actors, angry professionals, untouchable impresarios and shameless critics. Finally there is this question of values. Why, for example, do otherwise unemotional men wax lyrical, tearful and exceedingly sentimental over the eccentricities of their fellows who have to do with horses. A man who habitually breaks his arm at billiards would be looked upon as a silly ass. Let the same man break his collar bone once a week on the back of a horse and he is a hero. A man who, in order to fit in an ordinary business engagement with another, makes a judicious study of time-tables and acts on it, is considered to be exercising normal prudence.

* * *

A man who performs the same feat in order to sit on a horse's back for a few seconds in an obscure corner of Great Britain is sobbed over and, at once, in grave danger of canonisation. You can call a politician every name under the sun, provided you keep an eagle eye on the libel laws. No-one will mind. But, if you venture to suggest that a professional entertainer might give attention to the danger of repetition, your remarks immediately become unfit for human consumption. You are believed to be a bad father and a not very satisfactory mother to your children. That will do for to-day . . . and a little steam must be left off in alleged verse.

* * *

Nanking has many worthy men
Who try, with wisdom sage,
To unify and pacify
The figures of their age.
Shanghai endeavours now and then
Their task to simplify

In Europe, where the tariffs grow,
They falter over debts.
Here Japanese are hard to please—
The sky more gloomy gets.
Shanghai buts in and seeks to throw
Oil on the troubled seas.

In Washington, where Hoover dreams
About his coming fight
And wets the drys antagonise,
There is no brighter light.
Shanghai meanwhile has many schemes
And some of them are wise.

Yet, who cares anything for that—
A crossword puzzle drear?
Why, let them muse upon the clues
And you your profits clear.
Shanghai, by talking through its hat,
Will drive away the blues.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JANUARY 26, 1872.

A bad accident occurred on January 21, at Ningpo, on the Lakes, to a gentleman named Ruprecht who was wild-fowl shooting there. When he was in the act of firing his gun, it burst, taking off three of his fingers and fracturing his arm. He is, however, getting on favourably.

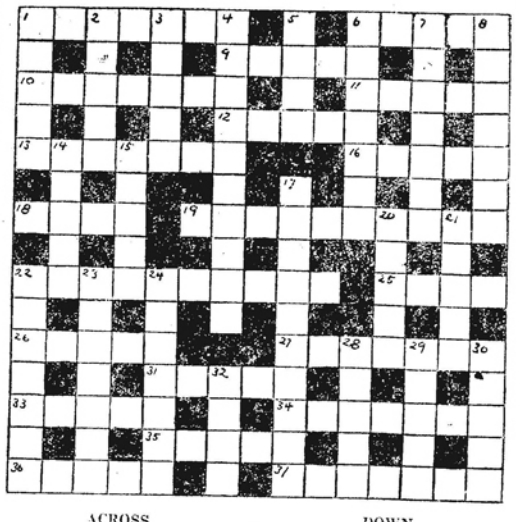
The weather is cold and has threatened snow for several days.

* * *

A Chinkeang correspondent writes on as follows: The rice export continues unabated, the river is full of craft loading for the South. Another attempt is to be made to moor the hulks on the south side of the river, and I believe they are to come over to-morrow. But rumour says a wharf is again talked of, and no place wants one more.

LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the Daily Telegraph)

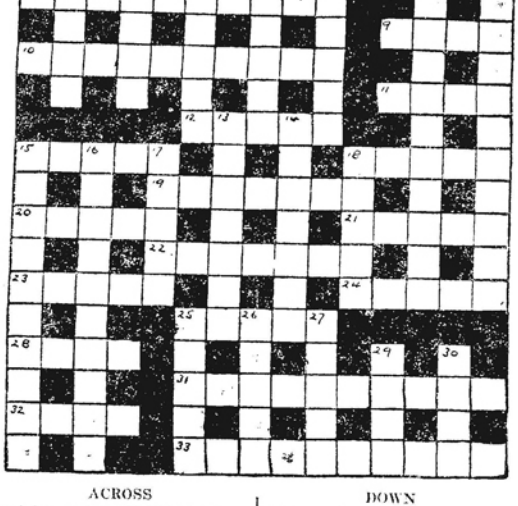


ACROSS

1 Part of former war vessel that might be a good name for the 'Spurs football ground
6 Footwear
9 If you want aid, decapitate this young animal
10 There is an annual one for the King's Cup
11 Preposition
12 African river
13 This is a personal gain at the cost of a friend
16 Poetically early
18 Card game that need not be played "in camera"
19 "Dwarf aster" (anag.)
22 This theory may be a light one, but it is too heavy for you and me
25 One of many ways
26 A pet disease, sometimes
27 The end of this mistake is not over
31 Reptile
33 To-day's duty
34 Inform
35 What 27 across cannot be
36 This moor saw a battle
37 A kind of 27 across

DOWN

1 A muscular spasm
2 Hardly the pronouncement of a wellwisher
3 This and power are the aims of the ambitious
4 Number
5 This well-known boxer should be a cool customer
6 Bird with wooden head
7 An absorbing article
8 Beast of prey
14 A scene of much shooting
15 Pigment
17 Being this, one cannot be accused of being spineless
20 Cook's protector
21 Swathe
22 "Smilers" (anag.)
23 Material for a poultice
24 The house of make-believe
28 Part of supper
29 Friendships that this develop it beheaded
30 A cold by an old name
32 "Let the dog eat his meal in peace" (hidden)



ACROSS

1 A holder of relish
9 Material of the sole remains after a meal
10 A bit of a voyager's luggage
11 Prefix of Semite origin
12 Burdened
15 The independent person will keep from under this no matter who has it in hand
18 One of five that you have
19 Glass will do this to light
20 A slip
21 Wide awake
22 "Tom's nag" (anag.)
23 A horse
24 Commend
25 This may annoy the hiker, but he will no doubt get over it
28 Part of the coast
31 Very rickety, and suggests that an animal has part of a rooster
32 Scottish isle
33 A period of time in the making

DOWN

2 Range in the plural
3 The end of 23 across
4 This value is of interest to house-holders
5 The 7 down found no sovereign remedy for saving this
6 A symbol
7 This went to the country quite recently
8 An Army adjective
13 Insult
14 Gospel, or doctrine
15 An extensive epithet of far vision
16 Distasteful, with a soothing end
17 What you may lack if you loaf
18 Condition
25 A youthful shoot
26 A well-known maker of cannons
27 There is a spirit of this name
29 A near neighbour of ours (no offence intended!)
30 A member of the choir

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

THE BOOK PAGE

SELF-HELP

LEAVES FROM THE LIPTON LOGS.—By Sir Thomas J. Lipton, Bt. Hutchinson. London. 12/6

Samuel Smiles would have found most attractive material in this book for his celebrated treatise, although the ingredients which went to make Sir Thomas Lipton's success were unknown practically in the early Victorian days. The charm of this book lies in its simplicity and its complete avoidance of all snobbishness. Tom Lipton is undeniably proud of his rise to fortune and fame, as he has every right to be, but as Mr. Blackwood, in his appreciation at the end of this posthumous work, says, in spite of the self-sufficiency and self-centredness of Lipton, his geniality and his essential modesty made those qualities pleasant instead of repellent. Mr. Blackwood sums up the author of this diary thus:

> The world has lost a great character in Sir Thomas Lipton. Starting life with no advantages, save the fine influence of a mother whom he worshipped and to whose advice he listened carefully throughout her life, he carved his way to the extreme forefront of the world's commerce, became the friend and confidant of Royalty, and achieved for himself in the realm of international sport a name that will live for all time. It is inconceivable to me that there can ever be such another as Tom Lipton. He made his own standards; his defects were, to a great extent, his peculiar qualities; he was absolutely unique in everything that he did, said, and thought.

All the world knows that King Edward was a great friend of Sir Thomas Lipton, the man who began life as a ljttle errand boy in the streets of Glasgow. And yet how many people are there who would have written a diary of their lives and not dwelt at some length on their intimacy with the Royal Family. Sir Thomas Lipton makes the briefest possible allusions to that part of his career. He does not even mention the soreness which he undoubtedly felt at the refusal of the Royal Yacht Suadron to make him a member. It is Mr. Blackwood who throws a light on this episode, for he comments with approval on the fact that although Sir Thomas was elected a member of that exclusive Club just before he died, and raced with the Shamrock in Cowes Week last summer, he did not avail himself of the long-deferred privilege which was then his and he never set foot in the Club. No, Lipton in these pages shows himself to be keenest on his business and then on his wonderful yachts. He was, like Northcliffe, fortunate in the arrival of a generation which by reason of the passing of the Elementary Education Act was far more literate than its predecessors. Consequently advertising played an enormous part in Lipton's success, a weapon which his predecessors in the art of self-help could not so effectively have used.

It is natural that the reader should try and discover how he made his first step on the road to fortune. At the age of nine he had left school and become a stationer's errand boy. He shifted from job to job, became a cabin boy on a trans-Channel steamer in the North, was sacked for a fault which probably was not his, then made his way to America, where he eventually obtained his first experience of provision trade work apart from that of his father's humble business. Coming back from America with a few pounds saved up, he decided to start on his own, with his mother's strong support and his father's obvious apprehension. So, on his twenty-first birthday, with a small shop in Stobcross Street, Lipton, on a capital of £100, of which less than half was spent in furnishing and stock-in-trade, began his chain-shop career. This is the picture of him then:

> I worked late and early. I was manager, shop-man, buyer, cashier, and message-boy all in one. If I had provisions to collect off the Irish boats, I went down to the quay myself with a hand-cart early in the mornings; if my customers wanted anything sent to their homes, I shut up the shop temporarily and delivered them in person.

Within six weeks he hired a boy assistant and thus began the tale of success. So the author takes the reader with him, with his chuckles over his triumphs and his occasional jokes against himself, until "Lipton's" became a world-wide name and its creator was able to indulge his sportsmanship and love of yachting.

He concludes, as was to be expected, with an essay on salesmanship which contains the sound sense of a practical business mind, and this tribute to the country which specially recognised his sportsmanship and ability will be read with interest:

> . . . . . I always say that you have to live in America, as I have done, boy and man, thoroughly to know and appreciate the people just as we in Britain are only known and truly appreciated by those Americans who are continually coming among us. And if, during all the years that have gone since I first set foot on American soil, I have been helpful in the smallest degree in cementing the relationship between my own land and the citizens of the United States—well, I have had the gratification of seeing my fond desires become more and more realised. The differences between us are only superficial; the fundamentals are the same, in outlook and aspiration, in character and ideals.

These memoirs were ready for publication when Sir Thomas Lipton had won America's Cup. The cheerful optimism of his outlook at 81! But there was also the thought in his mind that its publication would make his old friends think that he was "putting on frills," a species of self-praise that he particularly detested. So now this book appears, and it is well worth reading for its own charm and the memorial which it provides to a great Scottish-Irishman, as he describes himself.—E.H.

FOR EXILES

DANEMARK, SCHWEDEN, NORWEGEN.—By Kurt Hielscher. F. A. Brockhaus, Liepzig.

Kurt Hielscher's wonderful book in pictures of Denmark, Sweden and Norway is a work of art of the first degree. The beautiful photography, the careful selection of scenery and places, and the vast extent of land covered, are of such value that every Scandinavian abroad who has the luck to possess or see this book will be taken back to the dear places of his homeland. We are shown pictures of little Denmark from Slesvig to Skagen, as well as its islands, pictures of churches like Roskilde Cathedral, the mausoleum of Danish Royalty and composed of four different kinds of architecture, all in harmony, and Frederiksborg Castle, said to be the most beautiful castle in the world, now used entirely as a museum. The setting of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" is also shown in Kronborg, an imposing castle overlooking the northern entrance to the Danish Sound, the chalk cliffs of Moen, with a beach suitable for mermaids only, street scenes from towns and villages, quaint and narrow, but as clean as the King's Square. We are taken to the north coast of Jutland, to Skagen, where the westerly gales from the North Sea have left their impression on the sand dunes, where every straw and plant leans eastward, and where the sand drifts have not even spared the old church.

Mr. Hielscher takes us through Sweden, from the most southern county, Skane, so like Denmark, through the heart, Dallarne, showing us the hardy people in their attractive national costume, and right to the very north, Lapland, through wonderful Stockholm, a northern Venice, and Visby, on the island of Gotland, an historical stronghold in the Baltic, to Kalmar Castle and Lund's old Cathedral with its magnificent crypt; to Malmo, the town in which the Earl of Bothwell was imprisoned for many years; further north, through Gothenburg, to the waterfall Trollhattan, from which the Swedish engineers have known how to extract such great power, and into beautiful Varmland, the home of Selma Lagerlof, further and further north. It is an ever-changing panorama, till we find ourselves in Lapland, with its quaint churches, houses and people.

As to Norway, this country can perhaps not compare in architecture with the two other countries, but it has certainly been wonderfully endowed by nature, the Fjælds and the Fjords, God's own architecture. We are taken through these beautiful Norwegian fjords, from Linnesnas to Nordkap, a distance as far as from Lands End to Gibraltar, through Bergen, an old Hansatown, Trondhjem, Lofoten, Hammersfest, and many other places, right to the land of the midnight sun, and even to Spitzbergen. We only wish in looking over the pages that we could visit these places and see their splendour in reality.

The introductions, contributed by such well known writers as Karin Michaelis, Selma Lagerlöf, and Sigrid Unset add to the value of Mr. Hielscher's beautiful book.—S.P.J.

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CHINA REVIEWS

THE CHINA JOURNAL. 3 Museum Road, Shanghai. $1.30.

PACIFIC AFFAIRS. Journal of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu. 25 cents.

THE CHINESE RECORDER. 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai. 60 cents.

LA REVUE NATIONALE CHINOISE. 108 (1) Route Vallon, Shanghai. $1

CHINA THROUGH THE AMERICAN WINDOW. The American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.

The New Year issue of "The China Journal" should make its readers look forward with pleasure to a good year. Of special interest is the first instalment of an examination by C. P. Fitzgerald into a new estimate of the Chinese population in 618 A.D. This very thoughtful presentation of an aspect of Chinese history will be read with considerable profit. Mr. Martin Lindsay takes the reader away from the Far East to the Arctic West with an amusing discussion of Eskimo life in Greenland. Eskimos may appear to be little gifted with beauty as understood by Hollywood, but they have delightfully attractive virtues, which Mr. Lindsay expounds sympathetically and with personal knowledge. A quotation cannot be resisted:

> Eskimo hospitality is truly astonishing. Every family tries to do something to add to the comfort of a visitor. One produces seal meat in an article which at home, it must be admitted, is rarely seen outside the bedroom. Another brings a basin to wash in after the messy performance of eating with fingers is over, while a third will offer a scrap of rag for a towel. As one is a guest one is not allowed to sleep alone, so one takes up one's allotted position on the shelf wondering who will be sent over for company. It may be someone of any age or either sex. As soon as one has undressed one's clothes are snatched away by various ladies, brushed, turned inside out and hung up to dry. At the time of which I am writing one of them was embroidering me a watch-cover that I did not in the least want, while another was making me a much-needed pair of dogskin socks. My boots had been patched, my nether garments washed and darned, and I was not even allowed to clean my own rifle. From every side I received all day long those little touches of human kindness that make the whole world kin.

The other articles, over a varied range of sport, art, and culture, will no doubt receive the attention of the discriminating reader.

"Pacific Affairs," the organ of the Institute of Pacific Relations, has, of course, an appreciation of the discussions which took place in Shanghai in October-November. Miss Elizabeth Green handles this difficult subject with discretion and well restrained enthusiasm, and she also reviews the Manchurian situation in the light of press comments and other information available. Mr. T. A. Bisson contributes an article on America and the Orient, and the Future of China's Finance is discussed by Mr. Hsia Pin-fang, who is in an optimistic frame of mind.

"The Chinese Recorder" foresees the need for Christian policy to take careful note of the threat of Communism, and it has the customary thoughtful articles on various aspects of missionary endeavour. The Editor contributes stimulating comments on the future of Christianity in China. He says:

> We still hear much about China's "unoccupied" areas, though this term has fallen under opprobrium. It smacks too much of political connotation. It may still be used, however, though its content must be changed. When talking of "occupied areas" Christians are speaking geographically mainly. That there are such areas where Christianity is almost or entirely unknown is true. These must be entered. But geographical "occupation" has a waning significance. That period of mission work is passing. The future of Christianity in China is not bound up with covering more territory. What we have said above indicates that *new fields of occupation* are opening up before the Christian Movement. To rebuild communities, oppose militarism and espouse disarmament, avow and promote a fair distribution of economic and industrial resources, challenge Communism—these are *new fields of occupation!* If Christianity "occupies" these fields of effort, enters these territories of human need, thus aiding the moderate forces of China to rebuild her life, the term "occupation" will lose its opprobrium. These three are not all the enemies facing China. But they are their most aggressive vanguard. To help drive them back is to win back areas of human life for the planting of lasting values. We forecast that in the near future China Christians will openly avow their aim to enter these *new fields of occupation.*

Finally, "La Revue Nationale Chinoise" caters with exceptional skill and research to the needs of those who desire to have a graphic picture of current political events. The most important original article is one by Mr. Cheng Chi-chia on the New Chinese Government. Mr. Cheng arrives at the conclusion that a spirit of unity and sincere co-operation has animated the organisers of the new régime. He sees, however, the necessity for further reorganisation of the National Party if it is to fulfil its expectations. Moreover, he insists on a greater share of national activity being taken by the civic organisations, as a preparation for the Constitutional Period yet to come. He also considers that attention must be given to the amelioration of the conditions of the masses and to the economic development of the country. This conclusion is, from some points of view, hampered by rigid insistence on the Sun Yat-sen creed, but probably Mr. Cheng will be able, in the light of experience, to judge whether his fidelity in that respect is justified. Mr. Lemiere contributes a most comprehensive and brilliantly written review of the chief events of 1931. It is a workmanlike example of good critical judgment, eschewing the unessentials and bringing the salient points lucidly to the mind of the reader. Articles on aviation, on the opinions of the press, and on affairs in Indo-China help to make a very interesting number.

Although it is not strictly a periodical, mention may conveniently be made here of "China Through the American Window," the valuable little publication from the American Chamber of Commerce. Its compiler is Mr. Julean Arnold, whose flair for unearthing facts useful to business-men is a sufficient guarantee of the accuracy and interest of this little work. It is printed in English and also Chinese and therefore has an especially wide appeal.

READABLE

ROOTS.—By Naomi Jacobs. Hutchinson, London. 7/6

Like "Growth of the Soil," "Good Earth," and the more recent but less widely known "Bracken" by Bernard Cronin, here is another story of the broad acres. Naomi Jacobs has built her story around the family of Whitelaw of Fellow's Top in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and to strengthen the impression of reality prefaces the book with a genealogical table tracing the family line back to 1689. The reader has cause to refer frequently to this table until he has the many characters clearly fixed in mind.

Martin Whitelaw of the fourth generation at Fellow's Top married twice. His first wife bore him two sons and died. His second wife bore him a daughter and outlived him by more than four decades. This Sarah Ann devoted herself impartially to her daughter and her two stepsons. She had immense energy, marvellous vitality, could work longer and swear harder than any farm labourer on the estate. Arrogant and over-bearing, afraid of nothing, she was yet as fair and just as anyone on earth. When Martin Whitelaw died, leaving everything to Sarah Ann, she divided the property among the children. It was characteristic of their attitude toward her that, when the will was read, they felt not the slightest apprehension. They regarded her as the wisest and fairest-minded, as well as the most capable, person they knew. She had fostered in them that love of the land which had always existed in the Whitelaws, for she was perhaps more passionate about the acres herself than any Whitelaw had ever been. Her universe was bounded by their well-kept hedges and good oak gates. Her religion, could she be said to have a religion, was to do her duty by the land and thus "serve God and honour the King." It followed as a matter of course that she must instill in her children, and later in her grandchildren, this same devotion.

While the dominant Sarah Ann steals the show, so to speak, the reader is also intensely interested in Charles, the grandson of Martin's first wife, and Joan, her own granddaughter, with whom he falls in love. With seemingly insurmountable difficulties standing in the way of their marriage (which we need not go into here), one may with reason wonder why the author feels that philandering is for both of them the best way of forgetting their very real love for each other. However, the complications of plot and the solution of the same are the author's own responsibility. I suppose all's well that ends well. But there was a time when at least one's heroine must be kept well above the low level of moral turpitude. That was, of course, before the days of ultra-realism in both biography and fiction. It is certainly a most readable book.—G.T.F.

SATISFYING

GANG LAW.—By Hugh Clevely. Hutchinson, London, 7/6

Behind this uninspiring title and a distinctly unpleasant wrapper, Mr. Clevely has written as exciting and satisfying a thriller as you may hope to meet. Benito Moroni, the "Big Shot" of Chicago, is laid low by an attack of diphtheria, together with most of his trusted henchmen, on the eve of the municipal elections, and when he gets about again he finds that there has been a clean sweep of all his judges, public prosecutors, police chiefs and detectives, and there is nothing for him to do but seek fresh pastures.

He transfers his field of activity to London, links up with the underworld, and gives the British public a taste of gangster methods of bombing jewellers' shops and spraying machine guns through the streets. James Stratton arrives from China and has no hesitation in "mixing it" with Benito. There is plenty of good hearty fighting of every kind, slap-bang and at-'em-again, in streets, studios, staircases and attics, with pistols, machine-guns and fists, kidnapping, thefts of royal jewels, and, of course, a good strong love interest.

Although there is quite a deal of sudden death dealt out, there is nothing morbid in this book, and the fighting is rather like a rugby scrum. All the same, if there were any real chance of meeting Thompson guns stuttering from motor cars roaring down Piccadilly, one would hardly enjoy this book in the thorough way one that one does. But fortunately realism in a book does not depend upon the likelihood of reality in actual life.—J.B.

BREATH-TAKING

THE SEALED ENVELOPE.—By Ben Bolt. Ward, Locke, London. 5/-

The Honourable Gregory Melcombe, in his sports car, drives into a series of breath taking events. Turning by error into a private road, he glimpses a wire stretched taut across the way and recovers consciousness to go through the most incredible adventures in the defence of a mysterious sealed envelope, which he fortuitously discovers in the pocket of a coat taken by mistake for his own garment. The romantic interest is provided in the person of a charming American girl, Madeline, who has come over to England to try and gain possession of the sealed envelope which contains papers that would be the utter ruin of the political career of her father, Judge Westley. A criminal gang from America, who are seeking revenge on Judge Westley because of action taken by him against one of their number, also play a big part in this exciting novel. A hard fought siege in a lonely country district in England is only one of the thrilling incidents. "The Sealed Envelope" never lags from start to finish. Gregory Melcombe, the hero, is a most attractive character and one finds oneself in sympathy with him throughout all his trials and tribulations. Teddy Hamilton, otherwise Inspector Hamilton of the C.I.D., and a personal friend of Gregory's, adds to the interest of the story, which ends with the confounding of the criminals, the burning of the papers and the beginning of a happy life for Madeline and Gregory. The novel is well worth reading for those who are mystery "fans".—L.S.S.

A NASTY BOOK

THE VIRGIN'S PROGRESS.—By Eve Ellin, Werner Laurie, London. 7/6

It is to be supposed that books of this sort have to be written, and that they find a sale is probably the reason why they are ever published. But it is a thoroughly unpleasant exposé of one kind of female creature with a dwelling upon unnecessary detail which borders on the nasty. It is a story of a young woman who having realised the marketable value of "sa petite capitale" deludes one man into a payment of $60,000 for which she gives no return, offers herself for seduction to another from whom she receives a wholly unexpected $100,000, resorts to an operation for the restoration of the *status quo ante* and ends up at the age of twenty-four as a princess, her main desire in life being to acquire a title. One of the characters in the book calls her for what she is, and no matter with what language the authoress seeks to clothe the facts that is in fact what she is, and to that extent the title of the book is a complete misnomer. Written by a woman it is probably a thoroughly understanding picture of the type which she sets out to portray. That there are such women in the world it is difficult not to believe and possibly the book may serve some purpose in telling the facts about a certain class which would have to take a sten-ladder to bow to the votaries of the Ephesian Diana. A good detective story is by far the healthier reading.—R.T.P.-C.

A COLLECTION

CHINA AND THE CHINESE.—63 Pictures by H. von Perckhammer. Routledge, London. 2/6

This is a collection of photographs of various Chinese personalities and scenes. The photographs are not particularly well chosen nor is the reproduction beyond reproach, and it really is a matter of surprise that the publisher should have thought it worth while putting it on the market. If the rest of the series is no better than this, it is not likely to be very successful.—E.H.

FULL VALUE

AT DEAD OF NIGHT.—Edited by Christine Campbell Thomson. Selwyn & Blount, London. 2/-

This book is described by the publishers as "A grim, creepy volume of horror and mystery of the supernatural," and this is true enough. Miss Thompson has collected together fifteen stories, all by different authors, each intended to be eerie and flesh-creepy. No reference is made to any previous publications of the tales, or explanation as to how they have been selected—whether they represent, in the editress' opinion, the best examples of the author's work in this line or whether they were specially written for this volume. As may be expected, there is a considerable unevenness between the stories; most of them have some novel idea to present, but intensity of horribleness alone does not make a tale worth reading, although a pleasant shudder is—one supposes—what the reader desires.

"Passing of a God" by H. S. Whitehead is an excellent story of voodooistic "possession;" it holds the interest without unpleasant consequences to the persons involved, and is quite up to the standard of Poe. "The Wonderful Tune" by J. D. Kerruish deals with an idea—that of the compulsion of mortals to dance when elfin music is played, and their inability to stop—which, if not entirely new, is freshly handled. Most of the others are competent tales in this field, but "His Beautiful Hands," "Rats," and especially "The Seeds of Death" are pure horror, and would have been better omitted, as every reader cannot be guaranteed iron nerves. The price of 2/- is a welcome innovation, and anyone with a taste for this kind of literature may be certain that he will get full value for his money.—J.B.

UNREAL

SCARFACE.—By Armitage Trail. Long, London. 7/6

It is perhaps unfair to call this a bad book, but it is difficult to give any good reason why it should have been written, or, being written, should be read. There is no doubt that the dominion established in certain American cities by the racketeer, in conjunction with the crooked politician and bought official, has definitely proved too powerful for the ordinary forces of law and order. The personality of the gangster is pretty well known—a ruthless, conscienceless killer, frequently addicted to drugs, who kills his victim from behind or after "taking him for a ride."

There can be no doubt that the central character of this book is intended to represent "Scarface" Al Capone, the "Big Noise" of Chicago, but it bears as much resemblance to reality as the actions of Douglas Fairbanks as a pirate do to those of the real Captain Sharkey. Tony Guarino, it is true, meets his fate in the end, but murder is not recorded as a matter of particular importance, or one to be ashamed of. Tony's first killing is forced upon him in self-defence, after he had taken another man's girl. He goes to the war, where he is specially decorated for bravery, and his looks are so altered by a scar from a wound that his family do not recognise him. He organises a gang with numerous promiscuous killings, and shoots his chief assistant because he believes him to be the lover of his sister—actually he is married to her. Finally he allows his brother, a chief of detectives, to shoot him rather than fire back.—J.B.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE SOUTH AMERICAN HANDBOOK 1932. Trade & Travel Publications.

LETTERS TO JOHN BULL AND OTHERS. By Robert the Peeler. Williams & Norgate.

THE CHILD. Rabindranath Tagore. Allen & Unwin.

THE EDUCATION JOURNAL. Hongkong University.

PHILOSOPHIES OF BEAUTY

From Socrates to Robert Bridges. Being the sources of aesthetic theory. Selected and edited by E. F. Carritt.

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Being the FORD LECTURES delivered in the University of Oxford By Alfred Francis Pibram, in Michaelmas Term, 1929.

A survey of English foreign policy before the War by an eminent Continental historian, who is Professor of History in the University of Vienna. PP. 156 .. .. 10s. 6d.

THE INTERNATIONAL GOLD PROBLEM

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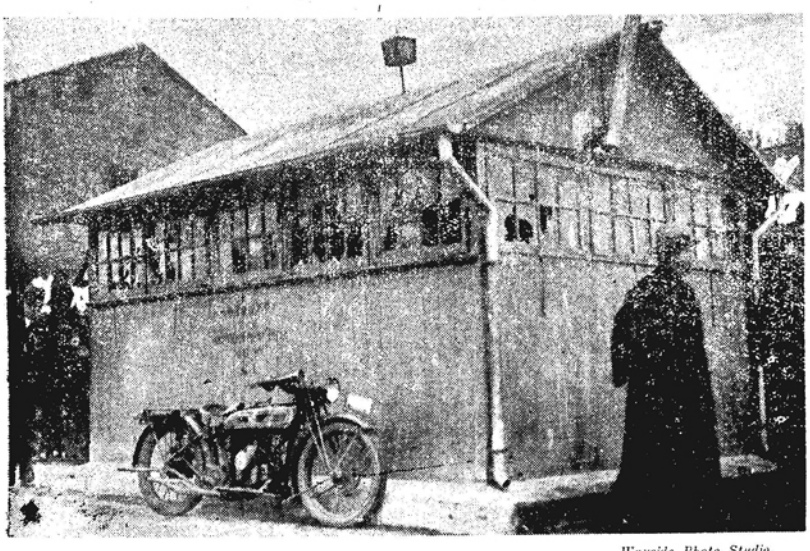
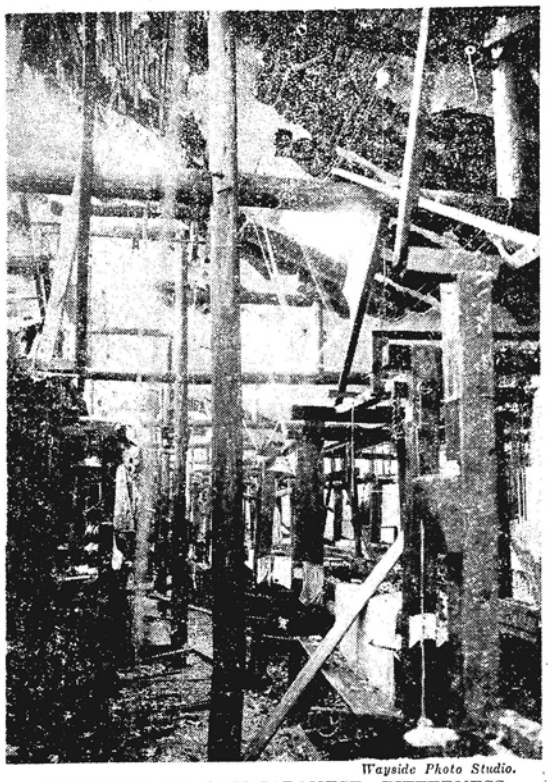


Wayside Photo Studio.

A CENTRE OF WEDNESDAY'S RIOTING

A police box in the Yangtszepoo District after it had been attacked by Japanese rioters.



Wayside Photo Studio.

EVIDENCE OF SINO-JAPANESE BITTERNESS

Part of a Chinese mill in the Yangtszepoo District after it had been raided and set on fire by Japanese rioters on Wednesday.

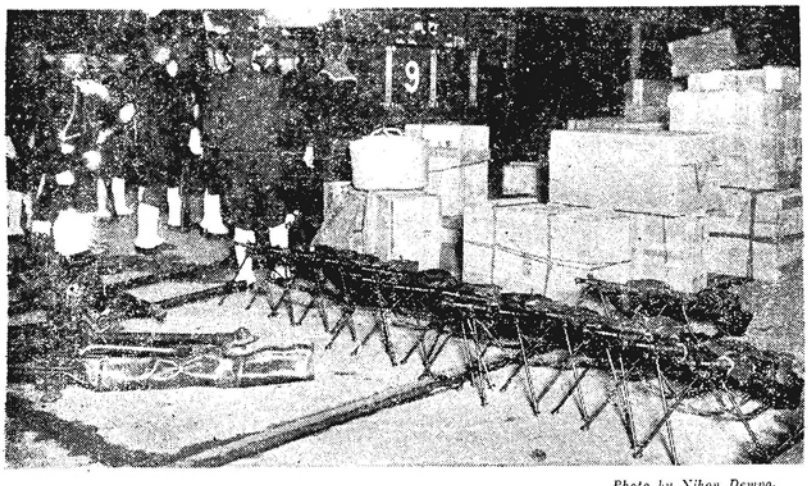


Photo by Nihon Dempo.

JAPANESE MARINES LANDED

A scene at the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf on Saturday night, during the landing of five hundred Japanese marines and blue jackets from the cruiser Oi, which arrived here from the Kure naval base. The landing party, the cruiser, an aeroplane carrier, and four destroyers arrived here as substantial backing to the Japanese ultimatum that drastic action will be taken should the Chinese authorities fail to suppress illegal anti-Japanese activities.

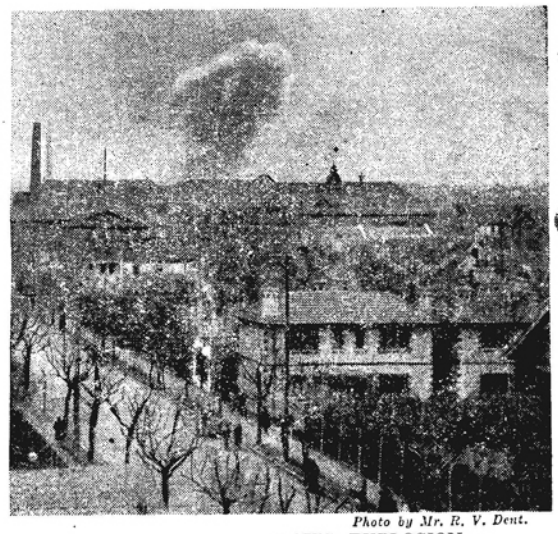
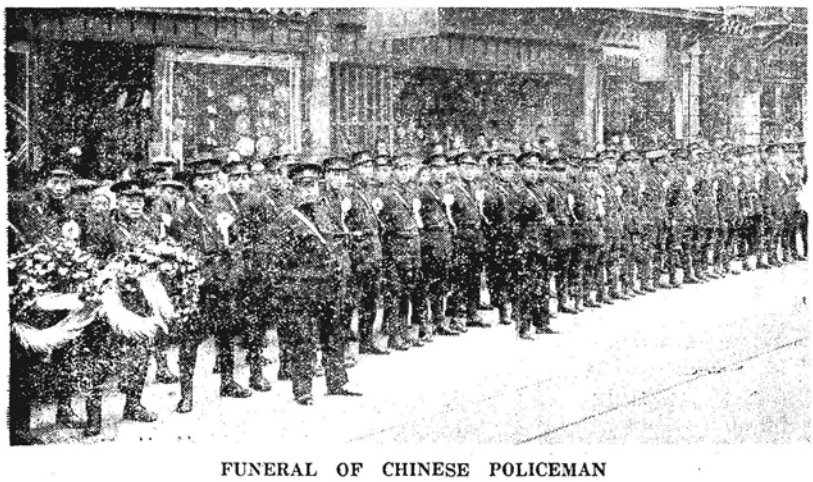


Photo by Mr. R. V. Dent.

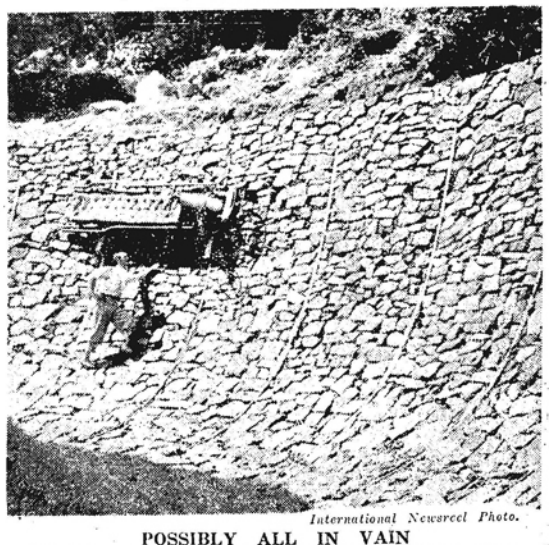
EFFECT OF SUNDAY'S EXPLOSION

The pillar of smoke which shot up on Sunday after the explosion of two lighters carrying explosives in the Whangpoo river near Kiangnan Arsenal. This picture was taken from a house in Avenue du Roi Albert and depicts a sight witnessed by thousands of people in Shanghai.



FUNERAL OF CHINESE POLICEMAN

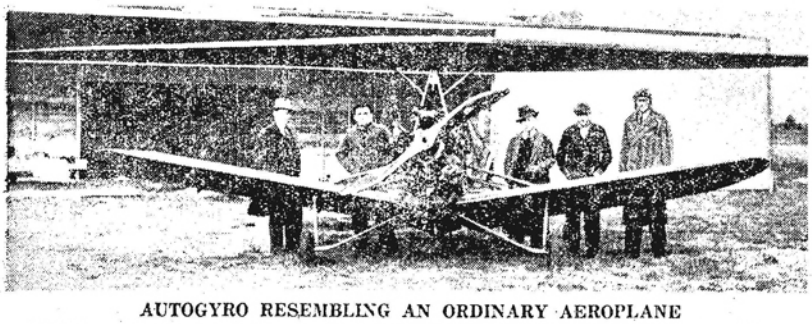
Members of the Chinese branch of the S.M.P. who marched yesterday in the funeral procession of the Chinese policeman who was killed in the Japanese rioting at Yangtszepoo last Wednesday morning. High honours were paid to the C.P.C. and a large number of people followed the coffin.



International Newsreel Photo.

POSSIBLY ALL IN VAIN

The photograph shows the elaborate work, involving the expenditure of several thousand dollars, necessary to build a bob-sleigh run at Lake Placid, New York, suitable for the Olympic Winter Games. An expert is seen testing the lie of a sleigh on a banked corner. A recent message stated that, owing to a phenomenal thaw, the runs were more like rivers and it was not improbable that the whole series of Winter Games would be prejudiced.



AUTOGYRO RESEMBLING AN ORDINARY AEROPLANE

With its upper wings locked this combination gyro-plane invented by Mr. C. L. Stauffer of Elkhart, Indiana, flies at 145 miles per hour. Note photograph below for the gyro effects.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

WOMEN AND DISARMAMENT

Two previous articles have examined the great interest being displayed by women generally throughout the world in the forthcoming Disarmament Conference, and have recalled the promises of the nations at the time of the signing of the Versailles Treaty. The task of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League has been examined. This statement defines the scope of the Draft Treaty and the hopes of certain people for the outcome of the Conference, which have been formally communicated to womens' groups.

BY ELEANOR M. HINDER

Abandoning any effort to make any decisions as to the specific size of the armies of individual countries and quantities of supplies for military purposes because of the proved impossibility of finding a solution to the question of growing armaments along this line, the Preparatory Disarmament Commission has sought a new method, that of limiting the appropriations which nations may apply to armaments. The Commission submitted to the Council of the League in January 1931 a report of its five years' work and a Draft Convention, covering the scope of the factors to which the principle of budgetary limitation would apply. Immediately, however, the League Council in turn appointed a Committee of Experts, which began its work in February 1931, to consider the manner in which the enunciated principle might be applied.

It was recognised at once that even the principle is not water-tight. In most matters it is possible for evasion to occur, if there is will to evade. But the draft treaty outlining the principle provides also for a supervision and a publicity which will make it difficult to contravene the provisions without the fact being widely known. At the time of the writing of this document it was thought that the mere fact of forfeiting public international approbation because of such contravention would be sufficient deterrent. This assumption has not been borne out by recent experience in action in the Far East where there has been shown a willingness to play a lone hand, irrespective of the world opinion. Nevertheless the conception is sound: it takes a power very sure of itself and its capacity to win through alone to take such a line of action. Increasing interdependence of nations would seem to indicate that there would be few able to do so.

The "principle" as now expressed in the Draft Disarmament Convention concerns itself with six main points. First, in respect of *Personnel*. In armies, navies and air forces the personnel is to be limited. This limitation applies to both conscript and professional men serving with the colours, and in respect of those countries who retain a conscript system, the period of military service shall be strictly limited by agreement. In the matter of *Materials*, expenditure for land armaments is to be limited. Limitation already agreed upon in the Washington and London Naval Disarmament Conferences is embodied in the treaty draft, and the Conference is free to lower the figures in each category if it can do so. In air armaments the number and horse power of aeroplanes and dirigibles capable of use in war are to be limited. Actual expenditures on both personnel and material are to be limited, so that any one nation shall not exceed an agreed upon total annual expenditure on land, sea and air forces. Thus in three directions, the limitation concept is to express itself—in men, money, and in materials.

In one direction the Draft Treaty proposes a complete prohibition. Subject to reciprocity nations are asked to disarm completely in one phase of chemical warfare—use of poison gas in time of war is to be prohibited.

Finally, the Draft provides for two instruments. A Permanent Disarmament Commission is to be set up to follow closely the execution of the Treaty when ratified and its figures determined upon. And, secondly, information is to be sent to the League each year for publication, concerning personnel, material, expenditure, etc. in each country.

The Filling-in Process

The Committee of Experts of the League has been at work since February 1931. To facilitate its work, the following countries have sent to the League information concerning their present armaments: Austria, Bulgaria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Esthonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Portugal, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Spain and the United States. The documents available as a result of the work of the Committee of Experts show in comparable form, notwithstanding the different methods of different countries in presenting their budgets and accounts, the present armaments expenditure of all these countries. It has taken account of the possible differences in purchasing power with particular reference to war materials. And it has produced a model statement of expenditure on national defence.

As a basis of future action after the work of the Conference is over, the Committee of Experts further proposes that in the budget estimates of the various states, the limitation and publicity should be upon the basis of payments made in the course of each financial year. In the preliminary work done, the average year has been taken, not a peak year in respect of any country.

For What May the World Hope?

When the question is asked "What actual results may be hoped for from the Disarmament Conference"? "What degree of limitation is in men's minds as a first step"? One asks it with the realisation that in some quarters there is great unwillingness to reduce at all. France has already shown her hand in this respect. Yet Lord Cecil, that veteran supporter of the League and its work, has dared to put a figure at which the Conference should aim. He puts it at 25 per cent. Early in 1931 he appealed to many women's organisations with international connections, urging a consistent policy of education, aimed at an insistence that the governmental representatives who left a country should be in no doubt as to the popular demand of them in the actual Conference. His letter is worth repeating in part:

"I believe that nothing has sapped the faith of the ordinary man or woman in the League of Nations so much as the knowledge that the member states of the League continue to prepare for war with one another, and that the Governments have shown such reluctance to give effect to the solemn promises contained in article 8 of the Covenant, namely that they will join in a general reduction of armaments to the lowest reasonable limit." "There can be no success for this conference which does not involve substantial reductions. There are a number of ways in which armaments might be directly reduced or limited. Many of these require a good deal of technical knowledge if they are to be properly understood. But there is one form of reduction which every intelligent citizen can understand, and that is to put some check on public resources for military purposes. I believe it to be possible and desirable to arrive at an all round reduction in the total sums provided in national budgets for military purposes by 25 per cent. This means taking £200,000,000 out of the armaments bill of the world. It would be a good beginning."

The Present Situation

One group of statistics only will be quoted, and those from the "Armaments Year Book 1931" published by the League of Nations. The figures are estimated expenditures (without pensions except in the case of Russia) on Armaments in 1909-13, and 1928-29. In Million Pounds sterling (decimals omitted).

		Increase % since 1909-13			
Average	1908-13	1928	1929	1930	
Great Britain	64	99	99	95	48
France	60	79	98	94	57
Germany	70	37	33	35	50
Italy	25	52	50	53	114
Russia	76	100	118	118	56
U.S.A.	61	138	146	146	135
Japan	19	48	48	48	143

These, with the crushing realisation that the world spends £900,000,000 a year on armaments, and recognition of the economic difficulties in which the world finds itself have seemed to the statesmen of the world sufficient warrant for regarding the success of the Disarmament Conference as a step of paramount importance. There is no one who imagine that it is the only method, and few who regard it as possible to achieve more than a beginning. But for the latter there is a fervent hope.

(A final article of this series will examine the place of Disarmament in the problem of attaining peace, as it is viewed by world authorities: and will indicate sources from which these articles have been taken which have had the study of women of the world and to which readers may be referred).

NEW YORK LETTER

BY NAN HATTAN

New York, Dec. 21.

The Old World cult of Nudism was discovered being practised in the New World—in the very heart of this city, to be exact—when the police raided a gymnasium and found three women and 16 men taking their calisthenics *au naturel*.

When their case came up in court, the spokesman for the defendants asserted that exercise without clothing not only kills sex curiosity but produces an infinitely improved mental outlook.

The Nudists, who appeared clothed and apparently in their right minds, seemed quite composed and unembarrassed, while the raiders blushed when giving testimony.

The Magistrate, before whom the group was arraigned, dismissed the charge of lewd exposure but warned that the court disapproved of the cult.

Commenting upon the incident, which has naturally caused quite a to-do here, Dr. Maurice Parmelee, professor of sociology and economics at New York University, stated that when the country finally arrives at a state of ideal democracy, it will be a common sight to see Americans going to work in warm weather without any clothes.

He added, however, (and much to the relief of manufacturers of summer underwear) that it may be centuries before civilisation, in general, gets around to Nudism.

A bright note, certainly, but what of the third and fourth generations which will never know the joys of peeling off vests and collars when the mercury continues to climb? And how will women change for dinner?

In such a time, endorsements for skin creams will really have an impressive significance!

Hundreds of Girls out of Jobs

Of all the problems facing relief workers here—and their number and emergency requires no detailing—the biggest is to aid the girl who has lost her job, owes her room rent and faces eviction and hunger, according to relief surveyors in New York.

An appropriation of G$5,000,000 has been made by the Board of Estimate to aid unattached girls and women who have been in the city two years or more.

Men are being cared for in the municipal lodging houses. Living under their hats, so to speak, they do not seem to sacrifice so much in self-respect and pride in becoming units in mass regimentation.

With women, it seems to be different. As soon as a girl gives up her room and her own little possessions to become a unit in a dormitory for the unemployed, she loses something precious in the way of morale and self-respect.

How many girls and women are now face to face with destitution no-one knows. Social workers, however, say that great numbers of them are clinging desperately to the last shreds of self-reliance and respectability—as six girls often living in a single room, sharing each other's meagre wardrobes.

The newest relief appropriation brings the total available for aiding the unemployed up to G.$39,000,000. It is estimated that at least G.$60,000,000 is necessary to provide properly for the 225,000 men, women and children who are said to be in actual want.

Surely there must be something ironic, even to the most calloused, in the realization that while little bits of cobweb and lace, called handkerchiefs, are being purchased for G.$500 each, and while an ounce of perfume for milady's sables brings G.$175, approximately 100,000 children are suffering acutely from malnutrition.

All's Well That Ends Well

Social Washington is again just one happy family since Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, "American Princess", and Mrs. Edward Everett Gann, sister of the Vice President of the United States, Mr. Charles Curtis, have apparently decided to bury their feud and resume the social amenities.

About three years ago, you will remember, a major crisis was precipitated when both ladies claimed precedence at the official social functions which punctuate the Capital season—Mrs. Longworth, because her late husband was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mrs. Gann, because she was recognized as official hostess for her distinguished brother who happened to be a widower.

The affair was given much publicity and everyone thought it very funny indeed, except Mrs. Longworth and Mrs. Gann, who took the menace to their dignity so seriously that each has refused, until recently, to recognise the presence of the other.

The untimely death of Mr. Nicholas Longworth made the question of precedence undebatable, but still the old feeling persisted. Although Mrs. Gann could sit unchallenged in the seat of the mighty, she remained a victim of the biting comment, for which Mrs. Longworth's tongue is famous. She found herself being twitted a-gann and a-gann, if you please, and when she tried to retaliate bumped rudely into the granite wall which her rival's social position and popularity had built for her.

And now, Mrs. Gann and Mrs. Longworth, meeting at a formal luncheon, have greeted each other cordially, chatted cosily and long. Again all along the Potomac flows smoothly. The hatchet is buried.

Contracts and Slams

The eyes of the nation are focussed at present not upon the hostilities in Manchuria, not upon the unrest in India, not upon the feuds in gangland, but upon the Battle of the Centuries, more intimately known as The Bridge of Sighs.

Prospective New Year resolutions are at a standstill, pending the outcome of the war which will either make the world safe for the official one-two-three system of play, or preserve it for approach-forcing methods of bidding.

The conclusion of a fortnight of play finds Mr. Lenz and Mr. Jacoby, representing the Official System, confident but weary; Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson, demonstrators for their own system, weary but confident; and the crowds which have been following the battle, play by play, just weary.

Human nature, which is no less sanguine in America than elsewhere, cherishes the belief that the underpinnings of idols are made of a substance other than clay—carved ivory, for example. Consequently, it comes as a bitter disillusionment to Americans, wherever they may be, to learn that the Kings of Contract Bridge can do—and more, have done—wrong.

Can you, who have been called down because your attention has wandered to your neighbour's hat, believe that the great Mr. Lenz, endeavouring to fulfill a contract for four no-trumps, so far forgot himself as to labour under the misapprehension that the call was diamonds and go down on an air-tight hand? Or could you conceive that Mr. Culbertson, blessed be his name!, might be set four tricks on a five diamond bid?

And can you give credence to the fact that a tourney, conducted by the bridge-wits of the century, might be marked by a succession of bickerings and petty reprisals?

Mr. Lenz, it seems, charged that Mr. Culberton's good bidding, if any, followed the Official System, while Mr. Culbertson, upon the advent of Mr. Lenz bidding and making a small slam, declared that the system of bidding employed had been Culbertson's and none other.

Mr. Jacoby said Mr. Culbertson deliberately wasted time by tracing the pattern on the backs of the cards or something, and Mr. Culbertson retorted that Mr. Lenz' obvious nervousness made him jittery.

Mr. Heywood Broun, who acted as referee during one bout of the tourney, reports that there is evidently no equivalent for a poker face in bridge. He says, "Mr. Lenz leaps, Mr. Culbertson has a knee-jerk, Mr. Jacoby bites his nails and Mr. Lightner (substituting that evening for Mrs. Culbertson) twitches."

How are the mighty fallen! I still have one illusion to cherish, however. If, it is discovered that Edna St. Vincent Millay chews tobacco while writing her sonnets, please don't anybody tell me!

Much Ado About Nothing

Now there is a woman in the United States Senate—and what of it! Senator Hattie Caraway—Mrs. to you!—appears all set to do nothing in a big way.

To the thinking and doing women, who feel that the gods have dropped into her lap a very particular plum, her diddling irresolution is especially distasteful.

Entered upon office with none of the fan-fare of the triumphant, nothing of obvious or suppressed eagerness in her bearing, Senator Caraway is overwhelmed, timid, nervous. She is like a little girl in school for the first time, who sits frightened, with her hands in her lap, waiting to be "told".

She plans to introduce some bills that "Dad", the late Senator T. H. Caraway had intended to introduce before he died. They are all personal bills for the relief of individuals in Arkansas. But as for "general measures", why, she just hadn't thought about that at all!

It is patent that Mrs. Caraway enters the Senate in a peculiarly advantageous position as well as a significant one. There are no entangling precedents dragging about her feet, no pre-election promises to be fulfilled. She takes up her duties at a critical point in our history when constructive suggestion, even though it comes from a woman, will be seriously considered.

She is in a position not only to establish precedents which will decide the amenities to be shown a Senatress, but to found a tradition of accomplishment for the women who follows her.

And if she is to continue, heaven forbid, in the way she has started, the tradition will soon atrophy from non-use and the Senate can resume its stag exclusiveness.

THE SOBER YOUNG

Children are growing sober as parents are growing frivolous. Despite complaints as to costs and extravagance, parents are the first to insist that their children shall participate in all the avocations which formerly used to be thought extra and usually took the form of a treat. Children must play tennis. But they must work at it, and parents regret bitterly that they do not work hard enough, and that their style is not nearly as good as that of the other child. Children skate. But they do not wait for a frost with an anxiety that almost evokes a stomach-ache. They go to a rink with all the certainty of custom. There, they do not scutter about, some on the sides of their skates; some as best they can. They do five-finger exercises for an hour together. Skating has become a very heard drill, the turning in a circle for an hour at a time, the practising of curves without intermission. Parents could not bear it if their children skated less well than other children.

This ambition of parents for children is carried, where this is possible, to almost laughable extremes. There are almost more sober-minded young people than parents at the present moment. Which is perhaps as it should be.

BRIDGE AND MAHJONGG TEA

A very enjoyable Bridge and Mahjongg tea was held at Mrs. Lewis' tea rooms on Friday afternoon in aid of the Limbless Soldiers and Sailors Fund. Prizes were kindly donated by Mrs. R. W. Watt and Mrs. A. C. Stewart. They were won by Mrs. H. Strike, 1st. prize for Bridge; Mrs. N. Viloudaki, 2nd. prize for Bridge; consolation prize, Mrs. Kenneth. For Mahjongg, the 1st. prize was won by Mrs. Chisholm; second prize, Mrs. Parlane, and consolation prize, Mrs. Slater.

The next Bridge and Mahjongg teas for the same Fund will be held at Mrs. Lewis' tea rooms on Friday, February 12, and 26. Reservations can be made by telephoning Mrs. A. Sinclair, 43311.

MINGLES A LA MODE

[In the matter of coiffures a new "compromise" between the long-haired style and the shingle is announced as the "mingle."]

From curls that are flowing and floppy
And loop round the nape of the neck;
From buns that are built up to copy
Some ancient Victorian wreck;
From the utterly obsolete shingle
That none but back-numbers would share,
Let us turn and rejoice in a jingle
On "mingles" as modes for the fair!

A fashion so arch and selective,
So coyly inclusive and smart,
Should surely imply an effective
Assault on the masculine heart.
'Twould serve very well as a badge in
The warfare of ogles and winks—
A mingle (or so I imagine)
Would look very well on a minx.

Now only the mingle possesses
The instant approval of youth:
All former arrangements of tresses
Are counted as coarse and uncouth;
The bun and the bob and the bingle
Are reckoned as barbarous wear—
Ah! give us the maid with a mingle,
The lass with the delicate hair!

LUCIO.

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VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

	Due Shai	
Glenamoy	Dec.	Jan. 27
Soudan	Dec. 22	Jan. 31
Naldera	Dec. 25	Feb. 2
Benalder	—	Feb. 5
Carn'shire	Dec. 21	Feb. 6
Katori M.	Jan. 1	Feb. 9
Benmohr	Dec 26	Feb. 10
Carthage	Jan. 8	Feb. 15
Glenluce	Jan. 2	Feb. 17
KashimaM.	Jan. 15	Feb. 23
Benclouch	Jan. 6	Feb. 24
Burdwan	Jan. 6	Feb. 24
Rajputana	Jan. 22	Feb. 29
Bendoran	Jan. 16	Mar. 6
Bengloe	Jan 27	Mar. 16

From LIVERPOOL

	Due Shai	
Ag'emnon	Dec. 9	Jan. 31
Perseus	Dec. 27	Feb. 7
Sarpedon	Jan. 2	Feb. 9
Teiresias	Jan. 9	Feb. 18
Memnon	Jan. 16	Feb. 25
Calchas	Jan. 23	Mar. 4

From HAMBURG

	Due Shai	
Celtic Star	Dec. 9	Jan. 28
Tijuca	—	Jan. 29
Thalatta	—	Jan. 29
Formosa	Dec. 11	Jan. 31
Danmark	—	Feb. 10
Meerkerk	Dec. 24	Feb. 18
Shantung	Jan. 12	Feb. 24
Touraine	—	Feb. 24
Java	Jan. 19	Feb 29
Samerland	—	Mar. 7
Dortlinger	Jan. 20	Mar. 11

From ANTWERP

	Due Shai	
Abbekerk	Dec. 7	Feb. 2
Oostkerk	Jan. 19	Mar. 14

From ROTTERDAM

	Due Shai	
P. Benoit	—	Jan. 30
Trave	Dec. 18	Feb. 2
Duisburg	Dec 25	Feb. 8
EurylochusDec.	30	Feb. 12
Trier	Dec. 26	Feb. 13
Vogtland	Jan. 7	Feb. 24
Alster	Jan. 15	Feb. 28

From MARSEILLES

	Due Shai	
Thalatta	—	Jan. 28
D'ArtagnanJan.	1	Feb. 6
A. Lebon	Jan. 15	Feb. 29
F. Roussel Jan.	29	Mar. 5

From TRIESTE

	Due Shai	
Ganga	—	Feb. 2
Conte Rosso	—	Mar. 6

From PORT SAID

Celtic Star	—	Jan. 28
Soudan	—	Jan. 29
F. Benoit	—	Jan. 30
Ag'emnon	—	Jan. 31
Formosa	—	Jan. 31
Trave	Jan. 2	Feb. 2
Ganga	—	Feb. 2
Naldera	—	Feb. 2
Abbekerk	Jan. 4	Feb. 2
Carn'shire	—	Feb. 4
Perseus	—	Feb. 7
D'Artagnan	—	Feb. 8
Duisburg	Jan. 8	Feb. 8
Sarpedon	—	Feb. 9
Katori M.	—	Feb. 9
Danmark	—	Feb. 9
Eurylochus	—	Feb. 12
Trier	Jan. 13	Feb. 13
Carthage	—	Feb. 15
Glenluce	—	Feb. 17
Teiresias	—	Feb. 18
Meerkerk	Jan. 15	Feb. 18
Vogtland	Jan. 23	Feb. 24

From MELBOURNE

Tanda	Jan. 2	Feb. 8

From CALCUTTA

Sirdhana	Jan. 8	Feb. 1
Tilawa	Jan. 22	Feb. 15

From BOMBAY

Kaga M.	Jan. 13	Feb. 2
Kidderpore	—	Feb. 8

From COLOMBO

Duisburg	Jan. 20	Feb. 8

From PENANG

Benalder	Jan. 20	Feb. 5

From SABANG

Abbekerk	Jan. 23	Feb. 2

From MEDAN

Travo	Jan. 20	Feb. 1

From BATAVIA

Tjincjara	Jan. 27	Feb. 6

From SAMARINDA

Tjipanas	Jan. 22	Feb. 9

From SOERABAIA

Tjisaroea	Jan. 12	Feb. 1
Tjileboet	Jan. 26	Feb. 15

from SINGAPORE

Glenamoy	Jan. 13	Jan. 27
Celtic Star	—	Jan. 28
Thalatta	—	Jan. 29
Tijuca	—	Jan. 29
Trave	—	Feb. 2
Naldera	Jan. 23	Feb. 2
KidderporeJan.	29	Feb. 8

From HONGKONG

Kalyan	Jan. 23	Jan. 27
Tatsuta M.	—	Jan. 29
Atago M.	—	Jan. 29

From MANILA

P.Mckinley	Jan. 30	Feb. 4

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

	Due Shai	
Jeff Davis	—	Jan. 27
P.VanBurenDec.	17	Feb. 1
Dollus	Dec. 7	Feb. 3
S. Willow	—	Eeb 4
P. Grant	Dec. 24	Feb. 5
Mal. PrinceDec.	27	Feb. 6
MenesthesuDec.	28	Feb. 11
Medon	Dec. 27	Feb. 14
P. Garfield Dec.	31	Feb. 15
P. Pincoln Jan.	7	Feb. 19
St Prince Jan.	10	Feb. 20
S. Yow	—	Feb. 25
P. Polk Jan.	13	Feb. 29
P.Coolidge Jan.	21	Mar. 4
Glaucus Jan.	23	Mar. 14

From NEW ORLEANS

	Due Shai	
Fernmoor	—	Jan. 29
Bronxville	—	Jan. 30
Fernclift	—	Jan. 31
Benneville	—	Feb. 8
Liberator	—	Feb. 25

From SAN FRANCISCO

G. River	—	Jan. 27
Asama M. Jan.	7	Jan. 28
Protesilaus	—	Jan. 30
Corneville	—	Jan. 31
P.VanburenJan.	8	Feb. 1
P. Grant	—	Feb. 5
P. Garfield Jan.	22	Feb. 15
Shinyo M. Jan.	23	Feb. 15

From VANCOUVER

E. Russia	Jan. 16	Feb. 5

From PORTLAND

Michigan	—	Feb. 1
California	—	Feb. 17

From SEATTLE

P. Madison	Jan. 9	Jan. 27
Helan M. Jan.	6	Jan. 27
P.ClevelandJan.	23	Jan. 9
Hikawa	Jan. 20	Jan. 10

From KOBE

P Madison	—	Jan. 27
Helan M.	—	Jan. 27
G. River	—	Jan. 27
Jeff Davis	—	Jan. 27
Asama M.	—	Jan. 28
Fernmoor	—	Jan. 29
Protesilaus	—	Jan. 30

From NAGASAKI

ShanghaiM.	Jan. 26	Jan. 27

PASSENGER LIST

INWARD

Per P. & O. S. Kashmir, Jan. 19. From London. Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson, Mrs. C. B. Newmarch, Mrs. A. G. Muir, Mr. W. Talbot, Mr. W. R. Lambert, Mr. J. J. Wilson, Mr. L. H. Drabble, Dr. A. R. Leggate. **From Aden.** Capt. O'Brien Harding, Mr. and Mrs. K. F. Jefferys. **From Singapore.** Mr. H. Garson, Mr. J. Rock, Mr. S. Weisenthall, Mr. and Mrs. R. Starkey. **From Hongkong.** Mr. F. Powell, Mr. J. Sandberg, Miss E. Taylor, Mr. W. J. Silvey, Miss T. Guitoff, Mr. K. Duxbury, Mr. J. Weaver, Mr. J. Guerard, Mr. W. S. Kennedy, Mr. N. Hogarth, Mr. F. Merry.

Per R.D.S. President McKinley, Jan. 22. From Japan. Mrs. Harriet Ankeney, Miss Virginia Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Barr, Miss Joan Barr, Miss Joan Barr, Mr. V. Blodky, Mr. Herbert M. Fisher, Mr. J. Kamenezky, Mr. D. Mainzer, Lieut. and Mrs. Julius J. Miffitt, Mrs. George J. McCarthy, Rev. Thomas Powers, Mrs. Enid Riggs.

Per R.D.S. President Jackson, Jan. 22. From Hongkong. Mr. William T. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Carl W. Bishop, Mrs. Margaret C. Berner, Mr. John C. C. Byrne, Mr. V. Cossin, Mr. Honorio Evangelista, Mr. D. Goodman, Mrs. William Golding, Master Herbert L. Golding, Mr. A. Gillespie, Major and Mrs. George F. Lull, Miss Gilda Ortoloni, Miss Myrtle Phillips, Major and Mrs. George J. Rife, Miss Maxine Rife, Master John R. Rife, Mr. A. Schubert.

Per R.D.S. President Jefferson, Jan. 25. From Hongkong. Mr. H. B. Campbell, Lt. Albert R. Heckey, Mrs. Hillie D. Heckey, Mr. J. M. Hykes, Mrs. J. B. Miles, Miss Betty Miles, Master B. Miles, Mr. Dennis Moore, Mr. G. Nielson, Mr. Palstra, Mr. H. V. Stokely, Mrs. C. H. Thompson, Lt. Comdr. J. W. Vann, Mrs. A. N. Young, Master Billy Young, Capt. H. B. Allen, Mrs. H. B. Allen, Miss Marjorie Allen, Mr. William Doyle, Mr. S. M. Dean, Miss B. L. Ger, Mr. Gonchanoff, Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Kelly, Miss Eileen Kelly, Master Henry Kelly, Master James Kelly, Major and Mrs. P. R. King, Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Lyle, Miss Patsy Ann Lyle, Major Lyman, Mrs. Lyman, Mr. N. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Macfarlane, Master J. Macfarlane, Map. and Mrs. F. W. Romaine, Master F. Romaine, Dr. and Mrs. Manuel Tansinsin, Mr. S. Toropoff, Miss Vera Valkova.

OUTWARD

Per str. Erica Moller, Jan. 19.—For Chinwangtao.—Mrs. D. D. Muri, and Mrs. Newmarch.

Per R.D.S. President Monroe, Jan. 20.—For Hongkong.—Mr. T. E. Henriqves, Mr. K. E. Prickett, Mrs. T. E. Henriqves.—**For Manila.**—Mrs. Rollin H. Owen, Mr. Alecander Gerner.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. and Mrs. P. Parsram, Miss R. Parsram, Miss S. Parsram, Miss S. Parsram, Miss G. Parsram.—**For Naples.**—Mr. H. F. Heitz, Mrs. H. F. Seitz.—**For New York.**—Miss K. Watkins.—**For Manila.**—Miss Helen Burton.—**For New York.**—Mr. C. R. Keeler, Mrs. C. R. Keeler, Master G. Keeler, Miss Margaret Keeler.

Per str. Suiyang, Jan. 20.—For Hongkong.—Mr. G. R. MacDonald.—**For Swatow.**—Miss Clark, Mrs. and Miss Burkett.

Per str. Ingeren, Jan. 21.—For Chinwangtao.—Mr. Bettle.

Per str. Kiungchow, Jan. 22.—For Hongkong.—Mr. W. L. Thomas, Mr. G. Cew, Mr. Carl Hinkel, Mr. Cameron.

Per R.D.S. President Jackson, Jan. 22.—For Kobe.—Mr. R. S. Parker, Mr. H. H. Muller, Miss Mirth Phillips, Mrs. R. McP. Austin.—**For Yokohama.**—Dr. and Mrs. Karl Vogt, Mr. R. V. Swearingen, Mr. Walter Lemke, Mr. J. T. Asquith.—**For Honolulu.**—Mrs. N. Inenitskaya, Mr. Arthur Woods.—**For San Francisco.**—Mrs. Halsey Powell.—**For Los Angeles.**—Mr. S. M. Surber, Mr. W. S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Wilford Deming, Mr. Burton B. Wilcox, Mrs. Vera Wavell, Mrs. M. L. Cope, Master H. Cope, Miss N. Cope, Lt. Hasley F. Cope.—**For San Francisco.**—Mr. Walter A. Hensel.

Per R.D.S. President McKinley, Jan. 23.—For Hongkong.—Mr. A. R. Harris, Mr. L. Knabe, Mr. B. M. Berinstein, Mr. A. Krisel, Mr. S. J. Burn, Mr. Wiely Orlowitz, Mr. A. Skerst, Mr. Walter Kelly, Mr. C. C. Roberts, Mr. J. Carr, Mr. Eugene Goetzschel, Mr. R. E. Vidal.—**For Manila.**—Mr. B. B. Rogers, Mrs. Jean C. Helems, Mrs. E. F. Beck, Master A. Beck, Master B. Beck, Miss B. Beck, Judge Milton D. Purdy, Master Charles Rueffer, Mr. A. B. Henningsen.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. J. R. Clairmonte.

Per str. Sunning, Jan. 26.—For Canton.—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Silgalv.

Per P. & O. S. Chitral, Jan. 26.—For London, etc.—Mr. M. W. F. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Aumuller, Mrs. R. Balch, Mrs. W. Bulcock, Miss B. Bulcock, Miss E. P. Cliff, Mr. E. J. Cobban, Mr. G. H. Cautherley, Mr. L. Connor, Mr. C. W. Chater, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Dobson, Mr. E. J. Davies, Mr. J. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Duringer, Mr. A. Dodd, Mrs. R. K. Evans, Mrs. L. Ellis, Miss F. C. Enoch, Col. F. R. G. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Fletcher, Mr. B. R. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. M. Freeman, Mr. N. S. Guan, Mr. B. D. Gopaldas, Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Hybart, Mr. H. F. Healey, Capt. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. C. H. Hordern, Mr. H. F. Handley-Derry, Mr. P. Hemardes, Mr. E. C. Inston, Mr. H. S. Lindsay, Mr. C. F. Livesey, Mr. and Mrs. G. Large, Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Lyon, Mr. N. N. Lalwani, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. McCarron, Mr. and Mrs. A. I. McOwan, Rev. W. Mudd, Mr. P. McMullen, Miss N. H. Nias, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. C. Newsam, Miss H. C. Norris, Mr. K. Naroomal, Mr. W. O'Leary, Mrs. F. W. Price, Mrs. Pears, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pflug, Mr. E. F. Pimley, Mr. A. Quoy, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Russell, Capt. R. Robertson, Mr. R. W. Rice, Mr. F. Rayden, Mr. C. V. Richardson, Mr. Ramchandani, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Starley, Col. E. A. Stotherd, Mr. W. C. Scott, Mrs. E. St. A. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Sellick, Mr. B. F. Stone, Mr. Starr, C. C., Mr. K. Tharoomal, Mr. G. J. Tarrant, Mr. S. C. Watt, Mr. Alex. R. Young.

INWARD MAILS

DUE SHANGHAI

FROM EUROPE:—
Per P. & O. S. Soudan .....Jan. 29

FROM U.S.A.:—
Per R.D.S. Pres. Madson .....Jan. 27
Per C.P.S. Emp. of Russia .....Feb. 5

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR EUROPE, U.S.S.R., AND KOREA:—
Per D.K.K.S. Dairen M. .....Jan. 28

FOR JAPAN VIA PORTS:—
Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai M. .....Jan. 28

FOR EUROPE VIA PORTS:—
Per M.M.S. Chenonceaux .....Jan. 29

FOR U.S.A. AND CANADA VIA PORTS:—
Per N.Y.K.S. Tatsuta M. .....Jan. 29

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a. m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
Jan. 15	30.38	52.2	E	1	42.1	4.03	50.0	32.5	O.
" 16	30.54	52.2	W N W	1	35.6	31.5	46.6	27.5	B.
" 17	30.60	51.3	N N E	0	35.6	33.8	50.9	25.3	B.
" 18	30.53	52.8	E	2	44.2	41.0	51.4	32.5	B.
" 19	30.51	52.7	E N E	1	43.9	41.9	46.2	41.0	O.
" 20	30.55	53.1	E N E	1	44.4	43.0	50.5	40.8	O. M.
" 21	30.49	54.9	E N E	1	50.9	48.6	61.7	41.0	B.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog I—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—drizzle

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1932	Minimum Temperature 1931	Maximum Temperature 1932	Maximum Temperature 1931	Rainfall 1932	Rainfall 1931
Jan. 15	37.0 F	28.0 F.	48.0 F.	44.0 F.	Nil	Nil
" 16	33.0	32.0	44.0	52.0	Nil	Nil
" 17	33.5	32.5	45.0	41.5	Nil	Nil
" 18	36.5	31.5	47.5	45.5	Nil	Nil
" 19	42.0	22.0	46.0	51.5	0.62-in.	Nil
" 20	41.5	36.0	48.5	49.0	0.01	Nil
" 21	44.0	41.0	60.0	46.0	Nil	0.18-in.

BIRTHS

HANCOCK.—On January 19, 1932, at Tsingtao, to Mr. and Mrs. E. W. HANCOCK, a daughter.

JOHNSTONE.—On Jan. 20, 1932, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. K. W. JOHNSTONE, a daughter.

LEITCH.—On January 20, 1932, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Captain and Mrs. N. H. LEITCH, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BRIDGER-ROBINSON.—On January 23, 1932, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Reverend Dean Trivett, JEAN, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Robinson, of Surrey, England, to HAROLD LESLIE, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bridger, of East Yorkshire, England.

DEAN-KIDD.—On January 23, 1932, at the British Consulate General, Shanghai, before Mr A. D. Blackburn and afterwards at the Union Church, by the Rev. H. G. Newsham, ARTHUR VINCENT TOOVEY, second son of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Dean of Canterbury, Kent, to EDITH LORNA, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fowler of Cobham, Surrey, England.

DEATHS

BOWDEN.—In London, on January 18, 1932, MARION HARRISON BOWDEN, beloved wife of Mr. Vivian R. Bowden, formerly of Japan and Shanghai, in her 83rd year.

GATER.—On January 24, 1932, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, WILLIAM GATER, secretary, Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., beloved husband of Margery Gater.

DE SA.—On January 21, 1932, JOHN ANTONIO DE SA.

HOLWILL.—At Amoy, on January 22, 1932, of pneumonia, CLAUDE NEWTON HOLWILL, aged 50 years.

KLINT.—On January 19, 1932, in Shanghai, DOROTHY EUNICE KLINT, aged 37 years. Dearly-beloved wife of Frank Klint. (Sacramento, California, papers please copy.)

SANTOS.—On Wednesday, January 20, 1932, at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, DULCE SERENA SANTOS, dearly-beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Santos, age 2 years 10 months. (Hongkong and Hankow papers please copy).

TREVOR-SMITH.—On Saturday, January 23, 1932, at the Shanghai General Hospital, RUTH ANN TREVOR-SMITH, aged 25 years. Dearly-beloved daughter of Captain & Mrs. A. Watson.

WEI.—On January 20, 1932, Mrs. D. N. WEI, beloved mother of Mrs. Nellie Wei Nee, aged 84 years.

WILSON—On January 22, 1932, at 429 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, G. M. WILSON, music teacher, aged 40 years.

SYMPATHY

Deepest sympathy is extended to Mr. W. J. Gande, Mrs. Frank Lloyd, Mr. Eric Trodd, Mrs. Lily Ward and Mr. S. Tweedie, in the recent sad death of their Great-Aunt, Mrs. M. M. BALDWIN.

IN MEMORIAM

EFIMCHUK.—In memory of my dearest pal, ALEXANDER EFIMCHUK of Shanghai, who passed away in the Receiving Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., on January 20, 1931, aged 22 years. Deeply regretted. CAMILLO

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